

A BRIEF HISTORY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Early historians record that in 1623, under the authority of an English land-grant, Captain John Mason, in conjunction with several others, sent David Thomson, a Scotchman, and Edward and Thomas Hilton, fish-merchants of London, with a number of other people in two divisions to establish a fishing colony in what is now New Hampshire, at the mouth of the Piscataqua River.

One of these divisions, under Thomson, settled near the river's mouth at a place they called Little Harbor or "Pannaway," now the town of Rye, where they erected salt-drying fish racks and a "factory" or stone house. The other division under the Hilton brothers set up their fishing stages on a neck of land eight miles above, which they called Northam, afterwards named Dover.

Nine years before that Captain John Smith of England and later of Virginia, sailing along the New England coast and inspired by the charm of our summer shores and the solitude of our countryside, wrote back to his countrymen that:

"Here should be no landlords to rack us with high rents, or extorted fines to consume us. Here every man may be a master of his own labor and land in a short time. The sea there is the strangest pond I ever saw. What sport doth yield a more pleasant content and less hurt or charge than angling with a hook, and crossing the sweet air from isle to isle over the silent streams of a calm sea?"

Thus the settlement of New Hampshire did not happen because those who came here were persecuted out of England. The occasion, which is one of the great events in the annals of the English people, was one planned with much care and earnestness by the English crown and the English parliament. Here James the first began a colonization project which not only provided ships and provisions, but free land bestowed with but one important condition, that it remain always subject to English sovereignty.

So it remained until the "War of the Revolution." Smith first named it "North Virginia" but King James later revised this into "New England." To the map was added the name Portsmouth, taken from the English town where Captain John Mason was commander of the fort, and the name New Hampshire is that of his own English county of Hampshire.

Captain Mason died in 1635, just before his proposed trip to the new country which he never saw. He had invested more than twenty-two thousand pounds in clearing the land, building houses, and preparing for its defense, — a considerable fortune for those days. By then Dover and Portsmouth had expanded into Hampton and Exeter, and its income from fishing was increased by that from trade in furs and timber.

Taking the idea from the English government, a community of

"towns" was erected, and this became a "royal province" in 1679 with John Cutt as president, with a population intended to be as nearly like England as it could be. The "royal province" continued until 1698 when it came under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts with Joseph Dudley as Governor. Thus it continued until 1741.

During that time England's throne had been ruled by William and Mary, Queen Anne, and George I, and New Hampshire was administered by no less than eight lieutenant governors. There had been much unrest in England and as a result, to New Hampshire's advantage, the Scotch settlers of Londonderry in Ireland had in 1719 sent many of their people here to form a "Scotch" colony in the new place they would call our own Londonderry.

Under King George II New Hampshire returned to its provincial status with a governor of its own, Benning Wentworth, who was its chief magistrate from 1741 to 1766.

During the first two decades of Governor Wentworth's term New Hampshire had been beset with Indian troubles. With little aid from England, then at war with its old-time enemy, France, the colonists undertook the sieges of Louisbourg, and helped to reduce Crown Point, and in the conquest of Canada. By the time of the signing of the Peace of Paris in 1762, and the end of the Indian fighting under the Rogers Rangers, the entire north country of New Hampshire was ready to be explored, surveyed, and populated.

Governor Wentworth who, as if in anticipation of this opportunity, seems to have been well prepared for it, had arranged the purchase for the sum of fifteen hundred pounds of the unauthenticated claims of Robert Mason, heir of Captain John Mason. This was done through a group of twelve influential citizens who called themselves the "Masonian Proprietors." Having done this, the governor kept the land "within the province."

Governor Wentworth, with all or most of the Masonian Proprietors as his councilors, then proceeded to grant towns to prospective settlers as equally as possible. In addition to the thirty-eight towns already granted, more than a hundred others followed after the year 1761. These towns contained lots available to more than thirty thousand families, many from the older towns in southern New Hampshire and Massachusetts, but many from other neighboring states. Some of these towns were located in Vermont, to be released later by a court order, which made the western shore of the Connecticut River the state boundary line.

While the new towns were occasionally given the names of the leading grantees, not a few of them bore the historic names of English royalty, frequently those of friends and relatives of Governor Wentworth and his own royal family, the Rockinghams, in England. Many of the beneficiaries were soldiers who had fought in the Indian wars, while a few were of Dutch origin, such as might settle from New York in New Hampshire.

The terms of the grants were simple. The Proprietors could convey only the soil, while the political rights and powers of government

came from the province. Provision was made that no land should be subject to taxation or assessment until improved by those holding the titles. Rights were reserved for land for roads, churches and schools, to be built within a definite period of time, for the use of ministers and in many cases for mill-rights. Fees were nominal, often only a shilling or an ear of corn a year. All tall pines should be saved for the King's navy.

Benning Wentworth died in 1770. He was succeeded by his nephew who later became Sir John Wentworth, the last of the royal governors. He is perhaps best known because of his purchase of a thirty-six mile tract of land on the shore of Lake Winnepesaukee where he established an estate known as Kingswood. It afterward became Wolfborough.

Governor Sir John Wentworth's beneficial acts to the state included the building of roads, including one from Portsmouth to Kingswood; publishing the first accurate state map; organizing the State militia, a member of which was Major Benjamin Thompson of Concord who afterward became known as Count Rumford; his help in founding Dartmouth College; and the building of Wentworth House, now owned by the State. Loyal to the English crown, he embarked for Nova Scotia at the beginning of the Revolution, there to become its Lieutenant-governor until his death in 1820.

A pre-Revolution event occurring in New Hampshire was the removal in 1774, by a small party of patriots at New Castle, of the powder and guns at Fort William and Mary. Other Revolutionary events included New Hampshire's participation in the Battle of Bunker Hill at which nearly all the troops doing the actual fighting were said to have been from this State; the signing of the Declaration of Independence by New Hampshire's Josiah Bartlett, Matthew Thornton, and William Whipple; General John Stark's victory at the Battle of Bennington; and the success of Captain John Paul Jones at sea.

Just as it was the first to declare its independence and adopt its own constitution, New Hampshire was the ninth and deciding state in accepting the National Constitution as that of a republic, never to be known under any other form of government. New Hampshire's John Langdon was the first acting vice-president of the United States, and was President of the Senate when Washington was elected first president.

Many events have helped to individualize New Hampshire's unique history as the decades have followed each other down to the present time. Both Washington and Lafayette passed within our borders. Meshech Weare was elected the first state "president." Morey's Connecticut River steam-boat preceded Fulton's by seventeen years. An American President, Franklin Pierce, and a Vice-president, Henry Wilson, were elected, both from New Hampshire. Daniel Webster won his famous Dartmouth College case before the Supreme Court. The first American public library was established at Peterborough. The world-recognized "Concord Coach" was made here, as was America's first cog-railroad to Mount Washington dating 1869.

Statesmen, educators, inventors, preachers, scientists, explorers, authors, industrialists, engineers, lawyers, diplomats, are all arrayed in the long line of notables New Hampshire claims as coming from her soil.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

New Hampshire is situated the most northern of the thirteen original states and lies between latitude 42-40 and 45-18 north and longitude 70-37 and 72-37 west. It is about 180 miles long and 50 miles wide, although the extreme width is 93 miles.

It is bounded on the north by Quebec province in Canada, on the east by Maine and the Atlantic ocean, on the south by Massachusetts, and on the west by Vermont. The Connecticut River is the western boundary.

"MOTHER OF RIVERS"

Geographies sometimes speak of the state as the "Mother of Rivers." Five of the great streams of New England originate in its granite hills. The Connecticut River rises in the northern part, and for nearly one hundred miles of its winding course hems the shores of the state with a "broad seam of silver." The Pemigewasset River starts in the Profile Lake in the Franconia mountains and joins the Winnepesaukee at Franklin to form the Merrimack, which at one time turned more spindles than any other river in the world. The Cochecho and Salmon Falls rivers join at Dover to form the Piscataqua. In addition, two of the principal rivers of Maine, the Androscoggin and the Saco, have their beginnings in northern New Hampshire.

New Hampshire has 1300 lakes or ponds and 40,000 miles of rivers and streams which provide year round fishing and recreation in scenic surroundings, as well as power for the State's many industries.

"THE GRANITE STATE"

New Hampshire is commonly known as the Granite State, and of late years by some writers is called the Queen State — "Queen by right of her natural beauty; queen by her native hardy spirit; queen by her diversified industry; queen by reason of her motherhood of great men. She is enthroned on hills of granite, diademed with sparkling waters and sceptered with industry."

The state entertains annually over a million summer visitors who resort in the mountain, lake and seashore scenery, — in fact it has been estimated that a million automobiles cross our borders annually! The soil is suitable for fruits, flowers and vegetables. The forests of pine, spruce and hard wood add beauty to the landscape and wealth to the land.

The White Mountains are the natural feature which has the widest fame. New Hampshire bodies of water cover one hundred and fifteen thousand acres and vary from small ponds to Lake Winnepesaukee, which is twenty-two miles long and eight miles wide.

New Hampshire's publicly-owned aerial tramway, the first erected to a mountain top in North America, is located in Franconia Notch near The Old Man of the Mountain. Its cars have carried 2,000,000 passengers in their eight-minute ascent of the 2022 feet to the top.

No state grows apples of finer flavor than come from the hillsides of New Hampshire. Horticultural shows have no better exhibits than are presented from towns in the southern part of this state, where the orchards have been sprayed and treated by the latest scientific methods. Strawberries, blueberries, peaches and products of the garden are grown in great quantities and shipped hundreds of miles.

New Hampshire is also famous for her products made from the sap of the maple tree.

Dairying is a large business and in recent years the quality of the herds has increased tenfold. There are 5,779,840 acres of land in the state, 1,960,061 acres being in farm land, with the number of farms estimated at 16,554, according to the 1940 farm census. There were over two and one-half million acres of timber land, which contained over thirty billion feet of merchantable timber, but the disastrous hurricane of 1938 has sadly depleted the standing timber in New Hampshire's granite hills.

It is estimated that every year more than four million dollars is permanently invested in the purchase of land and the construction of buildings in the rural districts. Nearly every town has some summer visitors. Winnepesaukee shores are lined with cottages and hotels; Sunapee has a summer population of over five thousand, who enjoy its beauties.

The state has a seaboard of about eighteen miles. Hampton and Rye beaches have been famous summer resorts since the days Whit-tier pitched his "tent on the beach." The salt waves of the Atlantic lap the sometimes sandy, sometimes rocky coast into one continuous pleasure ground, where surf bathing and scenic beauty enchant the visitor. In the early fall of 1915 a disastrous fire at Hampton Beach destroyed many of the hotels and places of business there, but the resort has since been rebuilt from the ruins until it is larger and more attractive than ever. The recreational area at Hampton Beach has greatly improved the appearance of that part of the coast. The state maintains a large public bath house and a parking area there. The erection of a sea wall in 1934 not only improved the property along the coast, but was a necessary measure against coast erosion.

Among New Hampshire's all-year, all-season recreation attractions, none are more popular than its winter sports. Mount Washington is the highest mountain east of the Rockies and north of the Mason-Dixon Line. Its privately-owned cog railway was the first mountain climbing railway in the world.

New Hampshire has some of the finest ski terrain in the east where the sport may be enjoyed well into July and August. Its many lifts include the widely known Cranmore skimobile, operated all year, and Tuckerman, Cannon, Sunapee and Gilford slopes.

Portsmouth, the only sea city, has an historic past and a prosperous

present with its large navy yard. New Castle is a place of romance and aesthetic beauty and adventure. A large part of the Isles of Shoals in Portsmouth harbor belongs to New Hampshire, with their cottages and hotels. Lobster fishermen find the Isles of Shoals and the New Hampshire coast favorable areas for taking this famous sea food. The state highways are as fine as any state can boast of and are kept in excellent driving condition the year round. New Hampshire is open to visitors, from the coast to the mountains, twelve months in the year.

FISH AND GAME

In 1865 New Hampshire joined the vanguard of American science by establishing a fish and game department, the first one of its kind in New England. Since that date, some eighty odd years ago, the efforts of this department have been devoted to the propagation and conservation of fish and game.

In modern times the cultivation of fish and the protection of wild life have demanded the application of scientific methods quite as much as any other element of our life. It is a known fact that while European countries have found vast resources in their shore fisheries, the United States is by no means able to rely on her coast fisheries, and has thus been obliged to develop her inland waters to meet the needs that otherwise could have been met only by importation from other countries. Moreover, while Europe's supply is bound to lessen in time to come, our supply will continue to increase.

Today, New Hampshire's Fish and Game Department employs a balanced team of trained wildlife men, fish culturists, and law enforcement officers to maintain and increase the available supplies of her native species under the pressure of vastly increased demand. To do so means that every one of her waters and every bit of cover must be contributing its full share to the state's crop. Research personnel are constantly exploring new avenues to increase natural productivity, while evaluating the results of current practices.

Since World War II, a program of modernization and expansion of fish rearing facilities has more than doubled the annual output available for stocking. Beautiful new rearing stations which rank with any in the country for modern design and efficient operation have been built at Merrymeeting Lake, New Durham at Summer Brook in Ossipee, and at Merrimack, between Manchester and Nashua. Five other stations at Colebrook, Twin Mountain, Warren, New Hampton, and Richmond have been completely reconditioned.

Fish and game is now recognized as a major factor in the recreation business which is one of New Hampshire's foremost sources of revenue. We can be justly proud of the effective teamwork between department personnel and the sportsmen of the state who are looking forward with the eye of true conservationists to establishing the fish and wildlife species of our state on a secure footing for future years. Deer, grouse, black bear, snowshoe hares, landlocked salmon, togue, black bass, and several species of brook trout are only a few of the wild

residents which are to be found in such plenty as to make sportsmen choose New Hampshire first.

"COME TO NEW HAMPSHIRE"

New Hampshire believes in progress and development in every direction. It is the third most industrialized state in the Union and prizes itself on the quality and diversification of its products. New Hampshire is the home of the famous breed of poultry known as the "New Hampshires." She invites the whole world to visit her mountains, the "playground of America." Those seeking opportunity for profitable farming will do well to write for further information to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Concord, N. H.; sportsmen are invited to send for literature and advice to the Fish and game Director, Concord, N. H.; those looking for business openings, either in manufacturing enterprises or in the retail field, should correspond with the New Hampshire Dept. of Resources and Economic Development, Concord, N. H.

The Boston & Maine Railroad Publicity Bureau at Boston, Mass., Storowton Village, Eastern States Exposition Grounds, West Springfield, Mass., the New Hampshire Manufacturers' Association and the New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, N. H., are other sources from which information not given in this volume may be secured.

THE STATE HOUSE

The first discussions regarding the erection of a suitable state capitol building in New Hampshire took place in the year 1814. It was indeed a memorable year. The War of 1812 had come to a close with the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, although the news had not reached America until after our troops under General Jackson had continued fighting into 1815 and won the famous battle of New Orleans.

Other matters attracted state attention. One was the election of a "Republican" governor, William Plumer, who defeated the "Federalists." Another was the Dartmouth College case in which the Governor favored state domination of the College. The legislature considered the proposed new capitol building, but first had to determine in what locality it would be.

The contest was between Concord, Hopkinton, and Salisbury, the last named town having offered seven thousand dollars for the honor. In the end Concord won, and by 1816 final action had been taken to build there.

Considerable expense was saved the town of Concord by the decision to build the Capitol of granite from what are now the Swenson quarries at the north end of the town, and to have the cutting and shaping and facing of the stones done by the inmates of the prison.

A feature of the new and imposing building thus provided was its huge gold-painted wooden eagle, which was raised to the top of the dome in 1818. Appropriate ceremonies presided over by Governor Plumer were marked by a series of toasts, one of which was, "The American Eagle. May the shadow of his wings protect every acre of

our united continent and the lightning of his eye flash terror and defeat through the ranks of our enemies."

The new building's actual cost was only approximately \$82,000, but it provided adequate quarters for the legislature and committees, the Governor and Council, the Secretary of State, the Treasurer, and the library. Stuart J. Park, the builder, goes down in history as having done an admirable job, and he has a Concord street to the north of the building, Park Street, named in his honor. The first session of the legislature to be held in the new building was in 1819.

There is no record of discussion of enlargements or expansion of Capitol facilities until 1857. At that time there was pointed out the need for more library space and rooms for new departments. Nothing was done, however, until the problem became acute in one of the Civil War years, 1863, through the offer of the city of Manchester of a sizeable sum to build a new capitol and locate it there. This amount was stated to be no less than half a million dollars.

The legislature having voted to retain the Capitol in Concord, plans were at once made to undertake its enlargement and remodeling. This was begun in 1864 and completed by 1866. The cost was said to have been approximately \$200,000.

In 1881, plans having been proposed to gain new space for needs caused by growth in State operations, by the removal of the library to a building of its own, plans for such a building were made. These plans, as ultimately adopted, not only provided for a "State Library," but for the Supreme Court as well, and the building was finally completed in 1895. The Library was later enlarged in 1903.

Not until 1903 was the problem of increasing needs for more space in the conduct of the State's business to come under discussion. In this discussion the point was conclusively made that "the majority of State offices cannot be provided with accommodations and are located in other buildings . . ." and that this was uneconomical and ought to be corrected.

Acting under a resolution which instructed the Governor and Council to remedy this situation, Governor Bachelder employed a firm of Boston architects to prepare a plan for an extensive enlargement of the Capitol.

The arguments included the danger from fire, the inadequacy of the House and Senate to seat the membership, and the lack of meeting rooms for the legislative committees. This called for what amounted to an entirely new state house at an expense of approximately a million dollars, and by 1909 a bill for such an amount was introduced.

Again the city of Manchester entered the scene, offering the million if the state house might be removed and rebuilt there. The legislature voted again to retain the Capitol in Concord, and an act for the issuance of bonds for the construction required was passed.

Governor Quinby and his Council then employed architects under whose plans the entire building was remodeled precisely as it is today, making the entire building fire-proof in all its parts, providing

electric elevators, modern lighting, vaults, and an up-to-date heating system. During the years following, the proposal of 1903 regarding the necessity of providing for the various departments under one head was again considered, and plans were drawn in 1937 for the present State House Annex.

The corner-stone for this new undertaking was laid in 1938, and the cost at completion, including a considerable grant from the federal government, amounted to \$327,000. Here are housed more than twenty of the State's departments in modern, well-equipped offices. The Annex is connected by an underground passageway with the Capitol itself.

Since the building of the Annex, other improvements have been undertaken to keep the State government in step with modern progress. Recently the entire outer surface of the Capitol Building has been expertly sanded and washed, restoring the granite stones to their original clean, fresh appearance.

Likewise the statues of John Stark, Daniel Webster, President Pierce, John P. Hale, and Commodore Perkins have been properly cleaned and made tarnishproof by a modern professional process. Also the gilded wooden eagle, the Capitol Building's long familiar emblem, having been found to be suffering from the effects of many decades of weathering, has been replaced by an element-proof metal replica which now adorns the dome where its gold will glisten in the sunshine of long years to come. These things are among the accomplishments of the administration of Governor Lane Dwinell.

OUTLINE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE GOVERNMENTAL PERIODS

1. First Period

This was a period of early settlement in New Hampshire, from 1623 to 1641, a period of 18 years. There was no provincial organization, only local self-government. The first settlements were at Portsmouth and Dover.

| Royal Executive | Governor of Plymouth Colony | Governor of Massachusetts Bay |
|-----------------|---|----------------------------------|
| James I | William Bradford | John Winthrop |
| 1623-26 | 1623-33 | 1631-35 |
| Charles I | Edward Winslow | Thomas Dudley |
| 1626-50 | 1634 | 1635 |
| | Thomas Prince | John Haynes |
| | 1635 | 1636 |
| | William Bradford | Henry Vane |
| | 1636 | 1637 |
| | Edward Winslow | |
| | 1637 | |
| | (First Settlements at Hampton and Exeter) | |
| | William Bradford | John Winthrop |
| | 1638 | 1638-40 |
| | Thomas Prince | Thomas Dudley |
| | 1639 | 1641 |
| | William Bradford | |
| | 1640-44 | |

2. Second Period

This was the period of the first union of the New Hampshire towns and Massachusetts Bay colony. From 1641 to 1679, 38 years.

Royal Executive
Charles I, 1626-50

Governor
Richard Bellingham, 1642
John Winthrop, 1643-45
John Endicott, 1645
Thomas Dudley, 1646
John Winthrop, 1647-50

Charles II, 1650-86

Thomas Dudley, 1651
John Endicott, 1652-55
Richard Bellingham, 1655
John Endicott, 1656-66
Richard Bellingham, 1666-74
John Leverett, 1674-79

3. Third Period

This was the period of the first separate province government. From 1679 to 1686, seven years.

Royal Executive
Charles II, 1650-86

Provincial Executive
John Cutt, president, 1680-81
Richard Waldron, deputy-president, 1681-82
Edward Cranfield, lieutenant-governor, 1682-85
Walter Barefoote, deputy-governor 1685-86

James II, 1686-88

4. Fourth Period

This was the period of government under the dominion of New England. From 1686 to 1689, three years.

Royal Executive
James II, 1686-88
(Interregnum) 1686-89

Provincial Executive
Joseph Dudley, president, 1686-87
Sir Edmund Andros, governor, 1686-89

5. Fifth Period

This was the second period of local self-government of New Hampshire towns. From 1689 to 1690, one year. William and Mary were king and queen of England and there was no executive over New Hampshire.

6. Sixth Period

This was the period of the second union of New Hampshire with the Massachusetts Bay colony. From 1690 to 1692, two years. William and Mary were royal executives during this period and Simon Bradstreet was governor of Massachusetts Bay colony, including New Hampshire.

7. Seventh Period

This was the period of the permanent provincial government. From 1692 to 1775, in all 83 years.

Royal Executive
William and Mary, 1689-95
William III, 1695-1703

Provincial Executive
John Usher, lieutenant-governor, 1692-97
William Partridge, lieutenant-governor, 1697-98

Samuel Allen, governor, 1698-99
Earl of Bellomont, governor, 1699-1701
William Partridge, lieutenant-governor, 1701-02

Queen Anne, 1703-15
George I, 1715-28
George II, 1728-61

Joseph Dudley, governor, 1703-16
Samuel Shute, governor, 1716-24
John Wentworth, lieutenant-governor, 1724-27

George III, 1761-

William Burnet, governor, 1727-29
Jonathan Belcher, governor, 1730-41
Benning Wentworth, governor, 1741-66
John Wentworth, governor, 1766-75

8. Eighth Period

This was the revolutionary period. From 1775, when the royal government ceased, to 1784, when the present state constitution went into effect. Nine years. The government vested in the committee of safety, of which Matthew Thornton was head from 1775 to 1776, by virtue of his office as president of the provincial congress, and Meshech Weare was president during the remainder of the period.

9. Ninth Period

This is the period of statehood. From 1784 to the present time, 181 years.

President

George Washington, 1789-97

John Adams, 1797-1801
Thomas Jefferson, 1801-09
James Madison, 1809-17

James Monroe, 1817-25

John Q. Adams, 1825-29

Andrew Jackson, 1829-37

Martin Van Buren, 1837-41
William H. Harrison, 1841
John Tyler, 1841-45
James K. Polk, 1845-49

Zachary Taylor, 1849-50
Millard Fillmore, 1850-53
Franklin Pierce, 1853-57

James Buchanan, 1857-61

Abraham Lincoln, 1861-65

Andrew Johnson, 1865-69

Governor
Meshech Weare, 1784-85
John Langdon (President), 1785-86
John Sullivan (President), 1786-88
John Langdon (President), 1788-89
John Sullivan (President), 1789-90
Josiah Bartlett, 1790-94
John T. Gilman, 1794-1805
John Langdon, 1805-09
Jeremiah Smith, 1809-10
John Langdon, 1810-12
William Plumer, 1812-13
John T. Gilman, 1813-16
William Plumer, 1816-19
Samuel Bell, 1819-23
Levi Woodbury, 1823-24
David L. Morrill, 1824-27
Benjamin Pierce, 1827-28
John Bell, 1828-29
Benjamin Pierce, 1829-30
Matthew Harvey, 1830-31
Samuel Dinsmoor, 1831-34
William Badger, 1834-36
Isaac Hill, 1836-39
John Page, 1839-42
Henry Hubbard, 1842-44
John H. Steel, 1844-46
Anthony Colby, 1846-47
Jared W. Williams, 1847-49
Samuel Dinsmoor, Jr., 1849-52
Noah Martin, 1825-54
Nathaniel B. Baker, 1854-55
Ralph Metcalf, 1855-57
William Haile, 1857-59
Ichabod Goodwin, 1859-61
Nathaniel S. Berry, 1861-63
Joseph A. Gilmore, 1863-65
Frederick Smyth, 1865-67
Walter Harriman, 1867-69

Ulysses S. Grant, 1869-77

Rutherford B. Hayes, 1877-81

James A. Garfield, 1881
Chester A. Arthur, 1881-85
Grover Cleveland, 1885-89

Benjamin Harrison, 1889-93

President

Grover Cleveland, 1893-97

William McKinley, 1897-1901

Theodore Roosevelt, 1901-09

William H. Taft, 1909-13

Woodrow Wilson, 1913-21

Warren G. Harding, 1921-23
Calvin Coolidge, 1923-29

Herbert C. Hoover, 1929-33

Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1933-45

Harry S. Truman, 1945-53

Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1953-61

John F. Kennedy, 1961-63

Onslow Stearns, 1869-71
James A. Weston, 1871-72
Ezekiel A. Straw, 1872-74
James A. Weston, 1874-75
Person C. Cheney, 1875-77
Benjamin F. Prescott, 1877-79
Natt Head, 1879-81
Charles H. Bell, 1881-83
Samuel W. Hale, 1883-85
Moody Currier, 1885-87
Charles H. Sawyer, 1887-89
David H. Goodell, 1889-91
Hiram A. Tuttle, 1891-93

Governor

John B. Smith, 1893-95
Charles A. Busiel, 1895-97
George A. Ramsdell, 1897-99
Frank W. Rollins, 1899-1901
Chester B. Jordon, 1901-03
Nahum J. Bachelder, 1903-05
John McLane, 1905-07
Charles M. Floyd, 1907-09
Henry B. Quinby, 1909-11
Robert P. Bass, 1911-13
Samuel D. Felker, 1913-15
Rolland H. Spaulding, 1915-17
Henry W. Keyes, 1917-19
John H. Bartlett, 1919-21
Albert O. Brown, 1921-23
Fred H. Brown, 1923-25
John G. Winant, 1925-27
Huntley N. Spaulding, 1927-29
Charles W. Tobey, 1929-31
John G. Winant, 1931-33-35
H. Styles Bridges, 1935-37
Robert O. Blood, 1941-43-45
Francis P. Murphy, 1937-39-41
Charles M. Dale, 1945-47-49
Sherman Adams, 1949-51-53
Hugh Gregg, 1953-55
Lane Dwinell, 1955-1959
Wesley Powell, 1959-1963
John W. King, 1963

COUNTIES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

| Name | Established | |
|--------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| BELKNAP | Act of December 22, 1840 | Laconia |
| CARROLL | Act of December 22, 1840 | Ossipee |
| CHESHIRE | Act of April 29, 1769 | Keene |
| COOS | Act of December 24, 1803 | Lancaster |
| GRAFTON | Act of April 29, 1769* | Nashua |
| HILLSBOROUGH | Act of April 29, 1769 | Concord |
| MERRIMACK | Act of July 1, 1823 | Exeter |
| ROCKINGHAM | Act of April 29, 1769 | Dover |
| STRAFFORD | Act of April 29, 1769* | Dover |
| SULLIVAN | Act of July 5, 1827 | Newport |

* Parts of Rockingham county until 1773; see act of February 5, 1773.

LEGISLATION

| Engrossed | Title of Act | Approved |
|------------------|---|----------------|
| Vol. 3, p. 111. | An act for dividing this province into counties and for the more easy administration of justice. | April 29, 1769 |
| Vol. 3, p. 169. | An act to annex part of the town of Hopkinton to the county of Hillsborough. | May 30, 1772 |
| Vol. 3, p. 185. | An act for fixing the times and places for holding the courts in the counties of Strafford and Grafton. | Feb. 5, 1773 |
| Vol. 3, p. 438. | An act to disjoin the town of Conway from the county of Grafton and to annex the same to the county of Strafford. | Nov. 10, 1778 |
| Vol. 3, p. 471. | An act to incorporate a certain place called Fishersfield laying partly in the county of Hillsborough and partly in the county of Cheshire, and to annex the whole to the county of Hillsborough. | Nov. 27, 1778 |
| Vol. 4, p. 452. | An act to annex the towns of New Holderness and Campton to the county of Grafton. | Sept. 14, 1782 |
| Vol. 6, p. 418. | An act declaring the limits and boundaries of the several counties in this state. | June 16, 1791 |
| Vol. 13, p. 44. | An act to annex the town of Burton in the county of Grafton to the county of Strafford. | Nov. 27, 1800 |
| Vol. 14, p. 242. | An act to constitute a county within this state by the name of the county of Coos. | Mar. 1, 1805 |
| Vol. 16, p. 9. | An act in addition to an act entitled "An act to constitute a county within this state by the name of the county of Coos." | June 18, 1805 |
| Vol. 22, p. 357. | An act to disannex the town of Chatham from the county of Coos and annex the same to the county of Strafford. | June 26, 1823 |
| Vol. 22, p. 380. | An act to constitute a county within this state by the name of Merrimack.**** | July 1, 1823 |
| Vol. 22, p. 500. | An act to disannex the town of Pelham from the county of Rockingham and to annex the same to the county of Hillsborough. | Dec. 10, 1824 |

| Engrossed | Title of Act | Approved |
|---------------------|--|---------------|
| Vol. 24, p. 221. | An act to constitute a new county in this state by the name of Sullivan.*** | July 5, 1827 |
| Vol. 26, p. 355. | An act declaring the limits and boundaries of the several counties of this state. | Jan. 2, 1829 |
| Vol. 34, p. 418. | An act to constitute the counties of Belknap and Carroll. | Dec. 22, 1840 |
| Vol. 35, p. 20. | An act in addition to an act entitled "An act to constitute the counties of Belknap and Carroll." | Jan. 29, 1841 |
| Vol. 44, p. 68. | An act to disannex Bartlett, Jackson and Hart's Location from Coos county and to annex the same to Carroll County. | Jan. 5, 1853 |
| Vol. 60, p. 127. | An act to disannex Hill in the county of Grafton and annex the said town to the county of Merrimack. | July 1, 1868 |
| Vol. 66, p. 413. | An act to sever the town of Danbury from Grafton county and to annex it to Merrimack county. | July 10, 1874 |

As parts of Massachusetts Bay Colony (1641-3 to 1679) the towns of Hampton, Exeter, Dover, and Strawberry Bank were comprised within Norfolk county, which was one of the four shires, viz., Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, into which the Bay Colony was separated from "3d month, 10th day 1643."

The Province of New Hampshire agitated the subject of county establishment for years previous to decisive action in 1769, one plan, which came to nought in 1755, being to make two counties, Portsmouth and Cumberland, with the Merrimack as the dividing line.

The act which passed April 29, 1769, contained the provision that it should not take effect until "his majesty's royal approbation thereof be known," and the further provision that "said counties of Strafford and Grafton shall be for the present annexed to and deemed and taken as parts and members of the County of Rockingham *** until the governor by and with the advice of the council shall declare them respectively sufficient for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions and no longer." Governor John Wentworth, in a message to the house of representatives in March, 1771, said "It gives me great pleasure to inform you that his majesty has been graciously pleased to approve and confirm the act for dividing this Province into counties." The existence of Rockingham, Hillsborough, and Cheshire counties began on March 19, 1771, Strafford and Grafton having received authority to exercise and enjoy county privileges, as set forth in Governor John Wentworth's message to the house on May 28, 1772, their separation from Rockingham became effective on June 5, 1773,

by the terms of the act of February 5, 1773, "fixing the times and places for holding courts in *** Grafton county," four months being allowed for the building of "prisons, court houses," etc.

FIRST DIVISION

The division of 1769, by the "Act for dividing this Province into Counties and for the more easy administration of Justice," was as follows: "The bounds of the first County to begin at the mouth of Piscataqua River and to run up the same to the Easterly corner of Newmarket including the River, and from thence Northwesterly by the Easterly and Northerly sidelines of Newmarket, Epping, Nottingham, Chichester and Canterbury to the River, and down the same line of Concord including the River, then round the Westerly Lines of Bow, Concord and Pembroke to Merrimack River, thence down the same to the North west corner of Derryfield, thence by the Easterly lines of Derryfield, Litchfield and Nottingham. West to the Province Line, thence by said line to the Sea, thence by the Sea to the bounds first mentioned, including all that part of the Isles of Shoals which belongs to this Province.

"The Bounds of the Second County to begin at the North west corner of Canterbury, and from thence to cross the River, then down the River to Pemigewasset, then to run up Pemigewasset River to Campton, thence round the Westerly end of Campton, and by the Northerly sidelines of Campton, Sandwich & Tamworth & thence Easterly to the Province line, on the same course with the Northerly sideline of Eaton, thence down said Province line to the line of the first County, thence by the same to the bounds first mentioned.

"The bounds of the Third County to begin at the South East corner of Nottingham West, thence by the Province line to the South East corner of Rindge, thence by the Easterly sideline of Rindge, Monadnock Number two, Dublin, the Townships Number Six, Number Seven & Number Eight, thence to the South end of Sunnape Pond, thence by the Easterly side of said Pond, to the North end thereof, thence by the North westerly sideline of Dantzick Heidlebourg, and by the Northerly sidelines of Heidlebourg and North Westerly sideline of Emery's Town to Pemigewasset River, thence down the same to the bounds of the first County, thence by the same to the bounds first mentioned.

"The bounds of the Fourth County to begin at the South East corner of Rindge, & from thence to run Westerly by the Province line to the Western Banks of Connecticut River, thence up the same till it comes opposite to the North west corner of Plainfield, then crossing the River to the last mentioned corner of Plainfield, thence by the Northerly sidelines of Plainfield & Grantham, to the North East corner of Grantham thence by the Easterly sideline of Grantham & the North sideline of Saville to the boundary line of the third County, thence by the same to the bounds first mentioned.

"And the fifth County to contain all the lands in the Province not comprehended in the other Countys.

"And all the Towns, Parishes, Precincts or Places within the bounds aforesaid respectively shall be deemed, accepted, named & taken as parts and Members of the respective Countys aforesaid. And the Names of the said Counties shall be and are hereby as follows viz the name of the first County Rockingham, the name of the second County Strafford, the Name of the Third County Hillsborough, the Name of the fourth County Cheshire, the Name of the fifth County Grafton.***

"That the said Counties of Strafford & Grafton shall be for the present annexed to, & deemed & taken as parts and Members of the County of Rockingham and Subject to the Jurisdiction and Authority of the Courts, Magistrates and Officers of the said County of Rockingham to all intents and purposes and shall remain so annexed, deemed & taken and Subject until the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Council shall declare them respectively sufficient for the exercise of their respective Jurisdictions and no longer.***

"That the Times and Places of holding the said Courts in the said Counties of Strafford and Grafton shall be established as the Governor, Council and Assembly shall Judge most Convenient at the Time the Governor and Council shall determine they may assume the actual exercise of their County Privileges. — But that this act nor any Clause therein shall be in force nor have any Effect till his Majesty's Royal approbation thereof be known."

BOUNDARIES DEFINED

The act of 1791, "declaring the Limits & boundaries of the several Counties in this State," redefined the counties as follows: "*Rockingham*: Beginning at the Mouth of Piscataqua River and running up the same to the Easterly corner of Newmarket including the River and from thence Northwesterly by the Easterly and Northerly side Lines of Newmarket, Epping, Nottingham, Northwood, Pittsfield, Chichester, Loudon, Canterbury and Northfield to the River Merrimac, and down the same to the line of Concord including the River, then Round the Westerly line of Concord & Bow to Merrimack River, thence down the same to the Northwest Corner of Deerfield, thence by the Northerly and Easterly lines of Derryfield and the Easterly lines of Litchfield and Nottingham West to the State Line, thence by said line to the Sea, thence by the Sea to the bounds first Mentioned, including all that part of the Isle of Shoals which belongs to this State.

"*Strafford*: Beginning at the North west corner of Northfield thence up the River Pemigewasset or Merrimac to the South West Corner of New Holderness thence on the Southerly and Easterly lines of New Holderness to Sandwich, then on the Westerly and Northerly lines of Sandwich to Tamworth, then on the Northerly lines of Tamworth and Eaton to Conway from thence on the Westerly and Northerly lines of Conway to the State Line, thence down said Line to the line of the County of Rockingham thence by said line of the County of Rockingham to the bounds first mentioned.

"*Hillsborough*: Beginning at the south East Corner of Nottingham West thence Westerly by the State Line to the South East Corner of Rindge, thence by the Easterly side Lines of Rindge, Jaffrey, Dublin, Packersfield, Stoddard and Washington to the North Easterly Corner of Washington to the south Westerly corner of Fishersfield, thence on the Westerly side Line of Fishersfield and New London to the North Westerly corner of said New London thence on the northeasterly lines of New London and Kyarserge and the Northerly side Line of Andover to Pemegewasset River, thence on the Line of the County of Strafford & Rockingham to the bounds first mentioned.

"*Cheshire*: Beginning at the South East corner of Rindge and from thence running Westerly by the State Line to the Westerly Bank of Connecticut River thence up the same 'till it comes opposite to the North West corner of Plainfield then crossing the river to the said Corner of Plainfield thence by the Northerly line of Plainfield, New-Grantham and Protectworth to the boundary line of the County of Hillsborough thence by the Westerly Line of said County of Hillsborough to the bounds first mentioned.

"*Grafton*: The County of Grafton shall contain all the Lands and Waters in said State not comprehended in the Counties."

COOS COUNTY ESTABLISHED

The act of 1803, which became effective on March 1, 1805, established Coos County with the following boundaries: "North of line beginning on the Westerly Bank of the Connecticut river at the Southwesterly Corner of Dalton and running on the Westerly and Southerly line of Dalton to Whitefield, thence on the Westerly and Southerly line of Whitefield to Bretton Woods, thence on the Westerly and southerly line of Bretton Woods to the Southeasterly Corner thereof, thence Southerly on a straight line across the unlocated lands to the line of the County of Strafford at the North-westerly Corner of Tamworth, thence on the line of the County of Strafford to the line of the District of Maine to contain all the lands and waters Northerly of the above described line, consisting of the following towns, namely Dalton, Whitefield, Bretton Woods, Bartlett, Adams, Chatham, Shelburne, Shelburne Addition, Durand, Kilkenny, Jefferson, Lancaster, Millsfield, Northumberland, Stratford, Wales Gore, Cockburne, Colebrook, Stuarttown, Piercy, Paulsburgh, Mainesbrough, Dummer, Errol, Cambridge and Success."

MERRIMACK COUNTY ESTABLISHED

The act of 1823 constituted Merrimack county from August 1, 1823, as follows: "To contain all the lands and waters included in the following towns and places which now constitute a part of the County of Rockingham, to wit: Allenstown, Bow, Canterbury, Chi-

chester, Concord, Epsom, Loudon, Northfield, Pembroke and Pittsfield; and the following towns and places which now constitute a part of the County of Hillsborough, to wit: Andover, Boscawen, Bradford, Dunbarton, Fishersfield, Henniker, Hooksett, Hopkinton, New London, Salisbury, Sutton, Warner and Wilmot."

SULLIVAN COUNTY ESTABLISHED

The act of July 5, 1827, made Sullivan county, beginning "the first Tuesday of September, 1827," containing "all the land and waters included in the following towns and places, which now constitute a part of the County of Cheshire, to wit: Acworth, Charlestown, Claremont, Cornish, Croydon, Grantham, Goshen, Lempster, Langdon, Newport, Plainfield, Springfield, Unity, Washington, and Wendell."

COUNTY BOUNDARIES DEFINED

The act of January 2, 1829, declared the limits and boundaries of the several Counties in this State, to be as follows: "*Rockingham* beginning at the mouth of Piscataqua river and running up the same to the easterly corner of Newmarket including the river; thence northwesterly by the easterly and northerly lines of New Market, Epping, Nottingham and Northwood to the easterly line of Pittsfield; thence southwesterly by the northerly and westerly lines of Northwood, Deerfield, Candia, Chester and Londonderry to the northerly line of Nottingham West, thence by the northerly and easterly lines of Nottingham West to the Northwest corner of Pelham, thence by the northerly line of Pelham to the State line, thence by the same line to the sea; thence by the sea to the bounds first mentioned, including all that part of the Isle of Shoals, which belongs to this State.

"*Strafford* beginning at the northerly corner of Northwood, thence by the easterly and northerly lines of Pittsfield, Loudon, Canterbury and Northfield to the northwest corner of Northfield at the Winnepisseogee river thence by the southerly easterly and northerly line of Franklin to the Pemigewasset river, thence up the said river to the south west corner of Holderness, thence on the southerly and easterly lines of Holderness to Sandwich, thence on the westerly and northerly lines to Sandwich, Burton, Conway and Chatham to the State line; thence down said line to the line of the County of Rockingham, thence by the said line of the County of Rockingham to the bounds first mentioned.

"*Hillsborough* beginning at the bound between the towns of Salem and Pelham at the State line: thence westerly by the State line to the South east corner of Rindge; thence by the easterly lines of Rindge, Jaffrey, Dublin, Nelson, Stoddard and Washington to the northwest corner of Hillsborough, thence by northerly and easterly line of Hillsborough to the southwest corner of Henniker; thence

by the southerly lines of Henniker and Hopkinton to the northwest corner of Dunbarton, thence by westerly and southerly lines of Dunbarton and Hooksett to the line of the County of Rockingham; thence by the last mentioned line to the bound first mentioned.

"Cheshire beginning at the south east corner of Rindge; thence westerly by the State line to the west bank of Connecticut river; thence up the same bank to the northwest corner of Walpole, thence by the northerly lines of Walpole, Alstead, Marlow and Stoddard to the line of the County of Hillsborough, thence by the line of the last mentioned County to the bound first mentioned.

"Grafton beginning on the westerly bank of Connecticut River at the South westerly corner of Dalton, thence on the westerly & southerly line of Dalton to Whitefield, thence on the westerly and southerly line of Whitefield to Bretton Woods; thence on the westerly and southerly lines of Bretton Woods, and of Nash and Sawyer's location to the southeasterly corner thereof; thence southerly on a straight line across the unlocated lands to the line of the County of Strafford, at the northwesterly corner of Burton, thence Southerly and westerly by the line of the County of Strafford to the Southwest Corner of Holderness at the Pemigewasset or Merrimack river; thence down said river to the north line of Franklin, thence westerly on the northerly lines of Franklin, Andover, Wilmot, Springfield, Grantham and Plainfield to the south west corner of Lebanon on the west bank of Connecticut river; thence northerly on said bank to the bound first mentioned.

"Coos shall contain all the lands and waters within the limits of this State which are situated northerly of the Counties of Grafton and Strafford.

"Merrimack beginning at the North east corner of Franklin, thence southerly and easterly by the County of Strafford to the County of Rockingham, thence South westerly by the County of Rockingham to the County of Hillsborough, thence westerly and northerly by the County of Hillsborough to the northwest corner of the town of Hillsborough; thence northerly by the westerly lines of Bradford, Fishersfield, New London & Wilmot to the County of Grafton, thence southerly and easterly by the County of Grafton to the bounds first mentioned.

"Sullivan beginning at the northwest corner of Plainfield on the west bank of Connecticut river, thence easterly by the County of Grafton to the County of Merrimack, thence southerly by the County of Merrimack to the County of Hillsborough, thence southerly and westerly by the Counties of Hillsborough and Cheshire to the northwest corner of the County of Cheshire on the west bank of Connecticut river, thence northerly on said bank to the bounds first mentioned."

BELKNAP AND CARROLL CONSTITUTED

The "act to constitute the counties of Belknap and Carroll," approved Dec. 22, 1840, contained these provisions: "*Belknap* shall

contain all the land and waters included within the following towns and places which now contains a part of the County of Strafford, to wit: Alton, Barnstead, Centre Harbor, Gilford, Gilmanton, Meredith, New Hampton and Sanbornton.

Carroll shall contain all the land and waters included within the following towns and places which now constitute a part of said County of Strafford, to wit: Albany, Brookfield, Chatham, Conway, Eaton, Effingham, Freedom, Moultonborough, Sandwich, Tamworth, Tuftonborough, Ossipee, Wakefield and Wolfborough." The supplementary act of Jan. 29, 1841, established a boundary line "beginning at the easterly termination of the line dividing the towns of Meredith and Moultonborough; thence running easterly to the Southerly point of Long Island in Winnepissiogee Lake; thence easterly to the Southerly point of Parker's island; thence easterly to the westerly termination of the line dividing the towns of Wolfborough and Alton; and all the lands and waters lying northerly of Said line and between that and Said towns of Moultonborough, Tuftonborough and Wolfborough shall constitute a part of Said County of Carroll; and all the lands and waters lying Southerly of Said line and between that and said towns of Meredith, Gilford and Alton Shall constitute a part of Said County of Belknap."

On March 23, 1897, the boundary line between Belknap and Carroll Counties was established as follows:

"The County of Belknap is bounded thus: beginning at the easterly corner of Pittsfield; thence by the northerly lines of Pittsfield, Loudon, Canterbury, Northfield, and Franklin to the westerly line of Sanbornton; thence by the westerly lines of Sanbornton and New Hampton to the southerly line of Ashland; thence by the southerly line of Ashland and Holderness to the westerly line of Center Harbor; thence by the westerly line of Center Harbor to the northerly corner of Center Harbor; thence by the northerly line of Center Harbor to the easterly termination of the line separating the towns of Center Harbor and Moultonborough; thence easterly to the southerly point of Long Island in Winnepesaukee Lake; thence easterly to the southerly part of Parker's Island; thence easterly to the northwesterly end of Keniston's Island, sometimes called Baker's Island; Thence along the southerly shore of said island to the easterly end of the same; thence to the westerly termination of the line separating the towns of Wolfeborough and Alton; thence on the northerly line of Alton to the northerly corner of New Durham; thence by the county of Strafford to the bound first mentioned.

"All of the islands in said Lake Winnepesaukee lying southerly of said line, excepting Diamond Island, and between the easterly and westerly lines of Alton shall belong to and become a part of said Alton, and all the Islands in said lake lying north of said line, between the easterly and westerly lines of Wolfeborough, shall belong to and become a part of said Wolfeborough."

THE COUNTIES

When New Hampshire was a part of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, from 1641 to 1679, the principal towns of New Hampshire were part of Norfolk county in Massachusetts. New Hampshire did not divide herself into counties, however, until 1769, six years before the Revolution. In that year the five counties of Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire and Grafton were established.

Coos was the sixth county, established in 1803. Merrimack was established in 1823. Sullivan in 1827, and Belknap and Carroll in 1840. Since the original division into counties the legislature on twenty occasions has amended and changed the layout. The following is a list of counties in their customary order, giving the name of each, the date of its establishment and the place of the county seat.

| Name | Date | County Seat |
|--------------|------|-------------|
| Belknap | 1840 | Laconia |
| Carroll | 1840 | Ossipee |
| Cheshire | 1769 | Keene |
| Coos | 1803 | Lancaster |
| Grafton | 1769 | Haverhill |
| Hillsborough | 1769 | Nashua |
| Merrimack | 1823 | Concord |
| Rockingham | 1769 | Exeter |
| Strafford | 1769 | Dover |
| Sullivan | 1827 | Newport |

Belknap county takes in the lake region in the central part of the state. Dr. Jeremy Belknap, minister at Portsmouth was the author of a history of the state of New Hampshire. It includes the city of Laconia and ten towns.

Carroll county is in the east central part of the state and is sparsely settled. Charles Carroll was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and represented Maryland in the first Congress. He died in 1832. It includes eighteen towns.

Cheshire county is in the southwestern corner of the state. Cheshire, England, was the home of Admiral Vernon, who commanded a British fleet and was a relative of the Wentworth governors. It includes the city of Keene and twenty-two towns and one city.

Coos county is in the northern part of the state and is the largest county. It was named after an Indian word meaning "crooked" and was so called on account of the bend in the Connecticut River. It has an area of about a million acres and includes the city of Berlin and twenty-one towns.

Grafton county is in northwestern part of the state and large parts of it are sparsely settled. It was named by Governor John Wentworth for the Duke of Grafton, England's sixth Prime Minister

and Secretary of State under Lord Rockingham, and includes thirty-seven towns and one city.

Hillsborough county is in the south central part of the state and is the most thickly populated. Wills Hill, Earl of Hillsborough, was President of the English Board of Trade and Plantations in 1763 and a friend of Governor Benning Wentworth. It includes two cities and twenty-nine towns.

Merrimack county is in the Merrimack River region in the south central part of the state. It was named for the river and includes two cities and twenty-five towns.

Rockingham county is in the southeastern part of the state and was the first part settled. Charles Watson Wentworth, the Marquis of Rockingham, friend of the American Colonies was a relative and close friend of New Hampshire's governor, Sir John Wentworth. It includes the city of Portsmouth and thirty-six towns.

Strafford county is in the eastern part of the state north of Rockingham county. William Wentworth, the Earl of Strafford, was prominent in English political history and a relative of the Wentworth governors. It includes three cities and ten towns.

Sullivan county is in the west central part of the state, and like Cheshire county, was embroiled in early boundary disputes. It was named for John Sullivan, and includes the city of Claremont and fourteen towns and one city.

THE CITIES

Berlin. Granted 1771 by Governor John Wentworth as Maynesborough to his friend, Sir William Mayne, and others. Incorporated 1829 as Berlin. Coos county, second congressional, first councilor and first senatorial districts.

Claremont. Granted 1764 by Governor Benning Wentworth. Claremont Castle in Surry, England was owned by the Duke of Newcastle who was related by marriage to the Wentworth governors. The original settlement contained "the governor's farm." Part of Unity was annexed in 1828. Incorporated as a city, 1947. Sullivan county, second congressional, fifth councilor and eighth senatorial districts.

Concord. Granted 1659 as Penacook, the name of a tribe of Indians. Regranted 1725. Incorporated as Rumford, 1733. Incorporated by Governor Benning Wentworth, 1765, as Concord, following the peaceful settlement of a long boundary controversy. Part of Canterbury and Loudon annexed 1784. Parts of Bow annexed, 1804 and 1856. Incorporated as a city, 1853. Capital of New Hampshire since 1800. Merrimack county, second congressional, fifth councilor and seventh, ninth and fifteenth senatorial districts.

Dover. Originally Hilton's Point, bearing the name of its original settler in 1623. Later known as Northam and Cocheco, an Indian

name. Incorporated as Dover, 1641. Became a city, 1855. Strafford county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-first senatorial districts.

Franklin. Incorporated 1828 from parts of Andover, Northfield, Salisbury and Sanbornton. Named for Benjamin Franklin. Incorporated as a city, 1895. Merrimack county, second congressional, fifth councilor and seventh senatorial districts.

Keene. Granted 1733 by Governor Jonathan Belcher as Upper Ashuelot, an Indian name. Regranted 1753 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Keene, the name of his friend, Sir Benjamin Keene, one-time English Consul at Madrid, Spain. Swanzey annexed, 1812. Incorporated as a city, 1873. Cheshire county, second congressional, fourth councilor and tenth senatorial districts.

Laconia. Incorporated 1855 from a part of Meredith. Part of Gilford annexed, 1874. Incorporated as a city, 1893. Belknap county, first congressional, fifth councilor and sixth senatorial districts.

Lebanon. Granted 1761 by Governor Benning Wentworth. Became a city in 1957. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and fifth senatorial districts.

Manchester. Incorporated 1751 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Derryfield, having formerly been known as Harrytown and Tyngs Town. Incorporated 1810 as Manchester after the English cotton mill center. Became a city in 1846. Parts of Goffstown and Bedford annexed in 1853. Hillsborough county, first congressional, third councilor and sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth senatorial districts.

Nashua. Originally Dunstable, a part of Massachusetts. Granted 1746 by Governor Benning Wentworth. Incorporated as Nashua after the Indian name, Nashoway, 1836. Became a city in 1853. Hillsborough county, second congressional, fourth councilor and twelfth and thirteenth senatorial districts.

Portsmouth. Earliest settlement, 1623, in New Hampshire. Named after Portsmouth, England, where John Mason, the founder and original grantee of New Hampshire, was Captain of the Fort. Known to the colonists as Piscataqua and Strawberry Bank, it was incorporated as Portsmouth in 1653. In 1821, part of Newington was annexed. Incorporated as a city in 1849. Rockingham county, first congressional, second councilor, twenty-third and twenty-fourth senatorial districts.

Rochester. Granted in 1722 by Governor Samuel Shute, the Earl of Rochester having been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Chancellor and Lord High Treasurer of England. Incorporated as a city, 1891. Strafford county, first congressional, second councilor and twentieth senatorial districts.

Somersworth. Incorporated by Governor Benning Wentworth, 1754. Incorporated as a city in 1893. Strafford county, first congressional, second councilor and twentieth senatorial districts.

THE TOWNS

Acworth. Granted 1752 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Burnet, bearing the name of Governor William Burnet of Massachusetts. Incorporated 1766 as Acworth, the name of Lord Acworth of England. Sullivan county, second congressional, fifth councilor and eighth senatorial districts.

Albany. Granted 1766 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Burton, bearing the name of Henry Paget, Baron Burton. Incorporated 1833 as Albany. Carroll county, first congressional, first councilor and fourth senatorial districts.

Alexandria. Granted 1753 by Governor Benning Wentworth. Incorporated 1872. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and fifth senatorial districts.

Allenstown. Granted 1721 by Governor Samuel Shute of Massachusetts and named for his predecessor, Governor Samuel Allen. Incorporated 1831. Part of Bow annexed, 1815. Part of Hooksett annexed, 1853. Merrimack county, first congressional, fifth councilor and fourteenth senatorial districts.

Alstead. Granted 1752 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Newton. Incorporated 1763 as Alstead. Cheshire county, second congressional, fourth councilor and tenth senatorial districts.

Alton. Incorporated 1796, originally New Durham Gore. Barn-door Island annexed, 1799. Belknap county, first congressional, second councilor and fifteenth senatorial districts.

Amherst. Granted 1728 by Governor William Burnet as Narragansett Number Three. Also known as Salem Narragansett and Souhegan West. Incorporated 1760 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Amherst, the name of Jeffrey, Lord Amherst. Part of Monson, bearing the name of Lewis Watson, Baron Monson of England, annexed, 1770. Part of Milford annexed, 1842. Hillsborough county, second congressional, fourth councilor and twelfth senatorial districts.

Andover. Granted by Governor Benning Wentworth, 1751, as New Breton, Breton being the name of the Cape at which the famous battle of Louisbourg was fought. Prior to that it was known as Brown's town and Emery's town. Incorporated as Andover in 1779. Merrimack county, second congressional, fifth councilor and seventh senatorial districts.

Antrim. Incorporated in 1777 bearing the name of County Antrim in North Ireland from which came many of the settlers of Londonderry. Originally a part of Cumberland, the name of William Augustus, son of King George II, Duke of Cumberland. Hillsborough county, second congressional, fourth councilor and ninth senatorial districts.

Ashland. Incorporated 1868, having originally been a part of Holderness. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and third senatorial districts.

Atkinson. Incorporated by Governor John Wentworth, 1767, as Atkinson, bearing the name of Theodore Atkinson, Secretary of the Council. Originally a part of Plaistow. Rockingham county, first congressional, second councilor, and twenty-second senatorial districts.

Auburn. Incorporated 1845, having originally been a part of Chester and known as Long Meadow. Rockingham county, first congressional, third councilor and nineteenth senatorial districts.

Barnstead. Granted by Lieutenant-Governor John Wentworth, 1727. Part of Alton annexed, 1840. Belknap county, first congressional, second councilor and fifteenth senatorial districts.

Barrington. Granted by Governor Samuel Shute, 1722, bearing the name of Lord Barrington, brother of Governor Samuel Shute, of Massachusetts. Incorporated 1742. Strafford county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-first senatorial districts.

Bartlett. Incorporated 1790, bearing the name of Josiah Bartlett, signer of the Declaration of Independence and President of New Hampshire. Part of Jackson annexed, 1823. Carroll county, first congressional, first councilor and fourth senatorial districts.

Bath. Granted by Governor Benning Wentworth, 1761, bearing the name of William Pulteney, Earl of Bath. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and third senatorial districts.

Bedford. Granted by Governor Jonathan Belcher, 1734 as Narragansett Number Five. Incorporated by Governor Benning Wentworth, 1750, as Bedford, bearing the name of Sir John Russell, Duke of Bedford. Hillsborough county, first congressional, fourth councilor and fourteenth senatorial districts.

Belmont. Incorporated 1859, having originally been a part of Gilmanton bearing the name of August Belmont, who died in 1869. Belknap county, first congressional, second councilor and sixth senatorial districts.

Bennington. Incorporated 1842, having originally been a part of Deering, Francestown, Greenfield and Hancock. Hillsborough county, second congressional, fourth councilor and ninth senatorial districts.

Benton. Granted by Governor Benning Wentworth, 1764, as Coventry, the name of George William Coventry, Earl of Coventry. Incorporated 1840 as Benton after Senator Thomas Hart Benton. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and third senatorial districts.

Bethlehem. Granted by Governor John Wentworth, 1774 originally known as Lloyd's Hills, named for James Lloyd of Boston. In-

incorporated as Bethlehem on Christmas day, 1799. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and third senatorial districts.

Boscawen. Granted 1732 by Governor Jonathan Belcher as Con-toocook, an Indian name. Incorporated by Governor Benning Wentworth, 1760 as Boscawen, bearing the name of Sir Edward, Admiral Boscawen. Merrimack county, second congressional, fifth councilor and seventh senatorial districts.

Bow. Granted 1727 by Lieutenant-Governor John Wentworth, deriving its name from a bend in Merrimack River. Merrimack county, second congressional, fifth councilor and fourteenth senatorial districts.

Bradford. Granted 1771 by Governor John Wentworth, originally called Number Two and named for Bradford, Mass. Parts of Newbury were annexed in 1796 and 1859. Merrimack county, second congressional, fifth councilor and ninth senatorial districts.

Brentwood. Granted 1744 by Governor Benning Wentworth. Originally a part of Exeter known as Brentwood Parish and Keeneborough, the name of Sir Benjamin Keene. Rockingham county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-second senatorial districts.

Bridgewater. Incorporated 1788, originally having been a part of Hill. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and fifth senatorial districts.

Bristol. Incorporated 1819, originally having been a part of Bridgewater and Hill. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and fifth senatorial districts.

Brookfield. Incorporated 1794, having originally been a part of Middleton. Carroll county, first congressional, first councilor and fourth senatorial districts.

Brookline. Granted 1769 by Governor John Wentworth as Raby, the name of one of his English ancestors, Baron Raby. Originally part of Dunstable. Parts of Hollis were annexed in 1786 and 1787. Incorporated as Brookline, 1798. Hillsborough county, second congressional, fourth councilor and twelfth senatorial districts.

Campton. Granted 1761 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Compton, the name of Sir Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and third senatorial districts.

Canaan. Granted by Governor Benning Wentworth, 1761. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and fifth senatorial districts.

Candia. Incorporated by Governor Benning Wentworth, 1763, originally known as Charming Fare. Rockingham county, first congressional, third councilor and nineteenth senatorial districts.

Canterbury. Granted by Lieutenant-Governor John Wentworth, 1727 and incorporated 1741. Merrimack county, first congressional, fifth councilor and seventh senatorial districts.

Carroll. Granted by Governor John Wentworth, 1772, as Bretton Woods, after Bretton Hall, the ancestral English home of the Wentworths. Incorporated 1832 as Carroll, bearing the name of Charles Carroll of Maryland, signer of the Declaration of Independence, who died that year. Coos county, second congressional, first councilor and second senatorial districts.

Center Harbor. Incorporated 1797, originally a part of New Hampton. Part of Meredith annexed, 1873. Belknap county, first congressional, fifth councilor and third senatorial districts.

Charlestown. Granted 1735 by Governor Jonathan Belcher as Number Four. Re-granted 1753 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Charlestown, the surname of Admiral Sir Charles Knowles. Part of Unity annexed, 1810. Sullivan county, second congressional, fifth councilor and eighth senatorial districts.

Chatham. Granted 1767 by Governor Benning Wentworth, bearing the name of Sir William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. Part of Conway annexed, 1823. Carroll county, first congressional first councilor and fourth senatorial districts.

Chester. Granted 1721 by Governor Samuel Shute as Cheshire and incorporated 1722 as Chester, bearing the name of George Augustus, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester afterward King George III. Rockingham county, first congressional, third councilor and nineteenth senatorial districts.

Chesterfield. Granted 1752 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Number One. Re-granted 1760 as Chesterfield, the name of Philip Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield. Cheshire county, second congressional, fourth councilor and eleventh senatorial districts.

Chichester. Granted 1727 by Lieutenant-Governor John Wentworth, bearing the name of Thomas Pelham-Holles, Earl of Chichester. Merrimack county, first congressional fifth councilor and fourteenth senatorial districts.

Clarksville. Incorporated 1853, originally known as the Dartmouth College Grant. Coos county, second congressional, first councilor and second senatorial districts.

Colebrook. Granted 1762 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Dryden, the name of the English poet. Re-granted 1770 by Governor John Wentworth as Colebrook, the name of Sir George Colebrooke. Incorporated 1896. Coos county, second congressional, first councilor and second senatorial districts.

Columbia. Granted 1762 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Preston, bearing the name of Richard Graham, Viscount Preston.

Regranted 1770 by Governor John Wentworth as Cockburn, the name of Sir James Cockburne. Incorporated 1811 as Columbia. Coos county, second congressional, first councilor and second senatorial districts.

Conway. Granted 1765 by Governor Benning Wentworth, bearing the name of General Henry Seymour Conway, Earl of Hertford, England. Carroll county, first congressional, first councilor and fourth senatorial districts.

Cornish. Granted 1763 by Governor Benning Wentworth, bearing the name of Admiral Sir Samuel Cornish of London. Part of Croydon annexed 1809 and part of Grantham annexed 1844. Sullivan county, second congressional, fifth councilor and eighth senatorial districts.

Croydon. Granted 1763 by Governor Benning Wentworth. Sullivan county, second congressional, fifth councilor and eighth senatorial districts.

Dalton. Granted 1764 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Chiswick, the name of the Duke of Devonshire's castle. Incorporated 1784 as Dalton, the name of one of the incorporators. Coos county, second congressional, first councilor and second senatorial districts.

Danbury. Incorporated 1795, originally having been a part of Alexandria. Parts of Wilmot annexed 1848 and 1878 and parts of Hill annexed, 1858. Merrimack county, second congressional, fifth councilor and seventh senatorial districts.

Danville. Granted 1760 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Hawke, the name of Admiral Sir Edward Hawke. Incorporated as Danville 1836. Part of Fremont annexed 1783 and part of Hampstead annexed, 1877. Rockingham county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-second senatorial districts.

Deerfield. Incorporated 1766 by Governor Benning Wentworth, originally been a part of Nottingham. Rockingham county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-first senatorial districts.

Deering. Granted 1774 by Governor John Wentworth, bearing the family name of his wife's mother. Originally known as Cumberland, the name of William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland and Society-land. Hillsborough county, second congressional, fourth councilor and ninth senatorial districts.

Derry. Incorporated 1827, originally a part of Londonderry. Named for the home of the Scotch Colony coming from the north of Ireland. Rockingham county, first congressional, third councilor and nineteenth senatorial districts.

Dorchester. Granted 1761 by Governor Benning Wentworth, bearing the name of Sir Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and fifth senatorial districts.

Dublin. Granted 1749 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Monadnock. Incorporated by Governor John Wentworth 1771 as Dublin, the name of the town in Ireland. Cheshire county, second congressional, fourth councilor and eleventh senatorial districts.

Dummer. Granted 1773 by Governor John Wentworth, bearing the name of Governor William Dummer of Massachusetts. Incorporated 1848. Part of Stark annexed 1868. Coos county, second congressional, first councilor and second senatorial districts.

Dunbarton. Granted 1735 by Governor Jonathan Belcher as Gorhamtown. Regranted by Governor Benning Wentworth 1748 as Starktown after the father of General John Stark. Incorporated 1765 as Dunbarton after Dumbartonshire in Scotland. Merrimack county, second congressional, fifth councilor and fourteen senatorial districts.

Durham. Incorporated 1732 by Governor Jonathan Belcher, originally having been known as Oyster River. Strafford county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-first senatorial districts.

East Kingston. Incorporated 1738 by Governor Jonathan Belcher, originally having been a part of Kingston. Rockingham county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-second senatorial districts.

Easton. Incorporated 1876, having originally been a part of Lincoln and Landaff. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and third senatorial districts.

Eaton. Granted 1766 by Governor Benning Wentworth, bearing the name of Governor Theophilus Eaton of Connecticut. Carroll county, first congressional, first councilor and fourth senatorial districts.

Effingham. Granted 1749 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Leavittstown. Incorporated 1778 as Effingham after Sir Francis Howard of Effingham. Parts of Ossipee and Wakefield annexed 1820. Carroll county, first congressional, first councilor and fourth senatorial districts.

Ellsworth. Granted 1769 by Governor John Wentworth as Trecothick, the name of Barlow Trecothick, Lord Mayor of London, and head of the East India Company. Incorporated 1802 as Ellsworth, named for Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and fifth senatorial districts.

Enfield. Granted 1761 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Endfield and regranted by Governor John Wentworth as Relhan, the name of Dr. Anthony Relhan, one of the incorporators. Incorporated as Enfield, 1784. Part of Grantham annexed 1837. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and fifth senatorial districts.

Epping. Incorporated 1741 by Governor Benning Wentworth, originally having been a part of Exeter. Rockingham county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-second senatorial districts.

Epsom. Granted 1727 by Lieutenant-Governor John Wentworth named for the famous English watering place where Sir William Stanley, Earl of Derby, had his stables. Merrimack county, first congressional, fifth councilor and fourteenth senatorial districts.

Errol. Granted 1774 by Governor John Wentworth. Incorporated 1836. Coos county, second congressional, first councilor and second senatorial districts.

Exeter. Established by the Massachusetts government 1641, having originally been settled by the Reverend John Wheelwright. Rockingham county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-second senatorial districts.

Farmington. Incorporated 1798, having originally been a part of Rochester. Strafford county, first congressional, second councilor and twentieth senatorial districts.

Fitzwilliam. Granted 1752 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Monadnock Number Four. Incorporated 1773 by Governor John Wentworth as Fitzwilliam, the name of Sir William Fitzwilliam, Earl Fitzwilliam. Cheshire county, second congressional, fourth councilor and eleventh senatorial districts.

Francestown. Incorporated 1772 by Governor John Wentworth, bearing the name of his wife, Frances Deering Wentworth. Parts of Greenfield and Society Land annexed in 1792 and 1802. Hillsborough county, second congressional, fourth councilor and ninth senatorial districts.

Franconia. Granted 1764 by Governor Benning Wentworth. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and third senatorial districts.

Freedom. Incorporated 1832, having originally been known as North Effingham. Carroll county, first congressional, first councilor and fourth senatorial districts.

Fremont. Granted 1764 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Poplin. Incorporated 1854 as Fremont, bearing the name of General John C. Fremont. Rockingham county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-second senatorial districts.

Gilford. Incorporated 1812, originally having been known as Gunstock Parish. Land in Lake Winnepesaukee annexed 1826, part of Gilmanton annexed 1851, and part of Laconia annexed in 1776. Belknap county, first congressional, second councilor and sixth senatorial districts.

Gilmanton. Granted 1727 by Lieutenant-Governor John Wentworth, bearing the name of many of its early settlers. Governor's Island in Lake Winnepesaukee annexed 1799. Belknap county, first congressional, second councilor and fifteenth senatorial districts.

Gilsum. Granted 1752 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Boyle, the name of Sir Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington. Regranted 1763 as Gilsum, a name coined from the first syllables of the names of two grantees, Gilbert and Sumner. Cheshire county, second congressional fourth councilor and tenth senatorial districts.

Goffstown. Granted 1733 by Governor Jonathan Belcher of Massachusetts as Narragansett Number Four. Incorporated 1761 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Goffstown, bearing the name of Colonel John Goffe. Islands in the Merrimack River annexed, 1825. Part of New Boston annexed 1836. Hillsborough county, first congressional, fourth councilor and fourteenth senatorial districts.

Gorham. Granted 1770 by Governor John Wentworth as Shelburne, bearing the name of William Petty, Earl of Shelburne. Incorporated 1836 as Gorham. Coos county, second congressional, first councilor and first senatorial districts.

Goshen. Incorporated 1791, originally having been parts of Newbury, Sunapee, Newport, Unity and Lempster. Another part of Unity annexed, 1837. Sullivan county, second congressional, fifth councilor and eighth senatorial districts.

Grafton. Granted 1761 by Governor Benning Wentworth, bearing the name of Sir Augustus Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton. Incorporated 1778. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and fifth senatorial districts.

Grantham. Granted 1761 by Governor Benning Wentworth, bearing the name of Sir Thomas Robinson, Duke of Grantham. Incorporated 1818. Part of Springfield annexed 1858. Sullivan county, second congressional, fifth councilor and eighth senatorial districts.

Greenfield. Incorporated 1791, having been a part of Peterborough and Lyndeborough. Hillsborough county, second congressional, fourth councilor and ninth senatorial districts.

Greenland. Established 1704, having been originally a part of Portsmouth. Parts of Stratham annexed 1805 and 1847. Rockingham county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-third senatorial districts.

Greenville. Incorporated 1872. Hillsborough county, second congressional, fourth councilor and twelfth senatorial districts.

Groton. Granted 1761 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Cockermouth, bearing the name of Sir Charles Wyndham, Baron Cockermouth. Incorporated 1796 as Groton. Part of Hebron annexed 1845. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and fifth senatorial districts.

Hampstead. Incorporated by Governor Benning Wentworth in 1749, having been originally known as Timberlane, and a part of Massachusetts. Part of Atkinson annexed 1859. Rockingham county, first congressional, second councilor and nineteenth senatorial districts.

Hampton. Granted 1635, having originally been known as Winnacunnit, an Indian name. Incorporated 1639. Rockingham county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-third senatorial districts.

Hampton Falls. Incorporated 1726 by Lieutenant-Governor John Wentworth, having originally been a part of Hampton. Rockingham county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-third senatorial districts.

Hancock. Incorporated 1779, bearing the name of John Hancock, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Hillsborough county, second congressional, fourth councilor and eleventh senatorial districts.

Hanover. Granted 1761 by Governor Benning Wentworth, named for Hanover, Connecticut, the home of many of the first settlers. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and fifth senatorial districts.

Harrisville. Incorporated 1870, originally having been a part of Dublin and Nelson. Cheshire county. Named for Milan Harris, one of the early settlers, second congressional, fourth councilor and eleventh senatorial districts.

Hart's Location. Granted 1772 by Governor John Wentworth. Part of Bartlett annexed 1861. Carroll county, first congressional, first councilor and fourth senatorial districts.

Haverhill. Granted 1763 by Governor Benning Wentworth, originally known as Lower Coos and named for Haverhill, Mass. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and third senatorial districts.

Hebron. Incorporated 1792, having originally been part of Cocker-mouth and Plymouth. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and fifth senatorial districts.

Henniker. Incorporated 1768 by Governor John Wentworth, bearing the name of Sir John Henniker of London. Merrimack county, second congressional, fifth councilor and ninth senatorial districts.

Hill. Incorporated 1753 by Governor Benning Wentworth as New Chester. Incorporated 1837, bearing the name of Governor Isaac Hill. Merrimack county, second congressional, fifth councilor and seventh senatorial districts.

Hillsborough. Granted 1735 by Governor Jonathan Belcher as Number Seven. Granted 1748 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Hillsborough, bearing the name of Sir Wills Hill, Earl of Hillsborough Incorporated 1772. Hillsborough county, second congressional, fourth councilor and ninth senatorial districts.

Hinsdale. Incorporated 1753 by Governor Benning Wentworth bearing the name of Colonel Ebenezer Hinsdale, who built Fort Hins-

dale, and having originally been a part of Winchester. Cheshire county, second congressional, fourth councilor and eleventh senatorial districts.

Holderness. Granted 1751 by Governor Benning Wentworth bearing the name of Robert Darcy, Earl of Holderness. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and third senatorial districts.

Hollis. Incorporated 1746 by Governor Benning Wentworth, bearing the name of Thomas Pelham Holles, Duke of Newcastle. Originally a part of Dunstable, Massachusetts. Part of Monson annexed 1770 and part of Nashua annexed 1773. Hillsborough county, second congressional, fourth councilor and twelfth senatorial districts.

Hooksett. Incorporated 1822, having originally been a part of Chester, Dunbarton and Goffstown. Merrimack county, first congressional, third councilor and fourteenth senatorial districts.

Hopkinton. Granted 1735 by Governor Jonathan Belcher. Incorporated 1765. Merrimack county, second congressional, fifth councilor and ninth senatorial districts.

Hudson. Granted 1722 by Governor Samuel Shute as Nottingham, bearing the name of Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham. Incorporated 1746 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Nottingham West and 1830 as Hudson. Part of Londonderry annexed 1778. Hillsborough county, first congressional, fourth councilor and thirteenth senatorial districts.

Jackson. Incorporated 1800 as Adams, bearing the name of President John Adams and having originally been known as New Madbury. Incorporated 1829 as Jackson, bearing the name of President Andrew Jackson. Carroll county, first congressional, first councilor and fourth senatorial districts.

Jaffrey. Granted 1749 by Governor Benning Wentworth, as Monadnock Number Two. Incorporated 1773, bearing the name of George Jaffrey. Cheshire county, second congressional, fourth councilor and eleventh senatorial districts.

Jefferson. Granted 1765 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Dartmouth, bearing the name of Sir William Legge, Earl of Dartmouth. Incorporated 1796 as Jefferson, bearing the name of President Thomas Jefferson. Coos county, second congressional, first councilor and second senatorial districts.

Kensington. Incorporated 1737 by Governor Jonathan Belcher, bearing the name of Sir Henry Rich, Baron Kensington. Rockingham county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-second senatorial districts.

Kingston. Granted 1694 by the Massachusetts Government as Kingstown. Rockingham county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-second senatorial districts.

Lancaster. Granted 1763 by Governor Benning Wentworth. Parts of Stark and Kilkenny annexed 1840 and 1842. Coos county, second congressional, first councilor and second senatorial districts.

Landaff. Granted 1764 by Governor Benning Wentworth, bearing the name of Admiral Sir Thomas Matthews of Landaff. Incorporated 1774. Part of Lincoln annexed 1845. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and third senatorial districts.

Langdon. Incorporated 1787, bearing the name of Governor John Langdon. Sullivan county, second congressional, fifth councilor and eighth senatorial districts.

Lee. Incorporated 1766 by Governor Benning Wentworth, bearing the name of General Charles Lee. Strafford county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-first senatorial districts.

Lempster. Granted 1735 by Governor Jonathan Belcher as Number Nine. Granted 1753 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Dupplin, bearing the name of Sir Thomas Hay, Lord Dupplin. Incorporated 1761 as Lempster, the name of Sir Thomas Fermor, Baron Lempster. Sullivan county, second congressional, fifth councilor and eighth senatorial districts.

Lincoln. Granted 1764 by Governor Benning Wentworth, bearing the name of Sir George Clinton, Earl of Lincoln. Part of Livermore annexed 1901. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and third senatorial districts.

Lisbon. Granted 1763 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Concord and 1764 as Chiswick, bearing the name of Chiswick Castle, the home of the Duke of Devonshire. Regranted 1768 as Gunthwaite and incorporated 1824 as Lisbon. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and third senatorial districts.

Litchfield. Granted 1729 by Lieutenant-Governor John Wentworth as Brenton's Farm, bearing the name of William Brenton of Rhode Island, originally having been known by the Indian name of Naticook. Incorporated 1749 as Litchfield, bearing the name of Sir George Lee, Earl of Litchfield. Hillsborough county, first congressional, fourth councilor and thirteenth senatorial districts.

Littleton. Granted 1770 by Governor John Wentworth as Apthorp, bearing the name of George Apthorp of the London Board of Trade, and originally a part of Chiswick. Incorporated 1784 as Littleton for Col. Moses Little. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and second senatorial districts.

Londonderry. Granted 1722 by Governor Samuel Shute, bearing the name of the Scotch settlement in the North of Ireland. Originally known as Nutfield. Rockingham county, first congressional, third councilor and nineteenth senatorial districts.

Loudon. Incorporated 1773 by Governor John Wentworth, bearing the name of Sir John Campbell, Earl of Loudoun. Originally a part of Canterbury. Part of Canterbury annexed 1853. Merrimack county, first congressional, fifth councilor and fifteenth senatorial districts.

Lyman. Granted 1761 by Governor Benning Wentworth, bearing the name of General Phineas Lyman. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and third senatorial districts.

Lyme. Granted 1761 by Governor Benning Wentworth, bearing the name of Lyme, Connecticut. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and fifth senatorial districts.

Lyndeborough. Granted 1735 by Governor Jonathan Belcher as Salem-Canada. Granted 1753 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Lyndeborough, bearing the name of Justice Benjamin Lynde of Massachusetts. Hillsborough county, second congressional, fourth councilor and twelfth senatorial districts.

Madbury. Incorporated 1755 by Governor Benning Wentworth having been originally a part of Dover and Durham. Strafford county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-first senatorial districts.

Madison. Incorporated 1852, originally a part of Eaton and bearing the name of President James Madison. Carroll county, first congressional, first councilor and fourth senatorial districts.

Marlborough. Granted 1752 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Monadnock Number Five. Incorporated 1776 as Marlborough, bearing the name of Marlborough, Massachusetts. Part of Dublin annexed 1818, part of Swansey annexed 1842 and part of Troy annexed 1870. Cheshire county, second congressional, fourth councilor and eleventh senatorial districts.

Marlow. Granted 1753 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Addison, bearing the name of Joseph Addison, English essayist and poet. Regranted 1761 as Marlow, bearing the name of Sir Christopher Marlowe. Cheshire county, second congressional, fourth councilor and tenth senatorial districts.

Mason. Granted 1749 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Number One. Incorporated 1768 as Mason, bearing the name of Captain John Mason, founder of New Hampshire. Hillsborough county, second congressional, fourth councilor and twelfth senatorial districts.

Meredith. Granted 1748 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Palmerstown and New Salem. Incorporated 1768 by Governor John Wentworth, bearing the name of Sir William Meredith. Belknap county, first congressional, fifth councilor and third senatorial districts.

Merrimack. Incorporated 1746 by Governor Benning Wentworth, having originally been part of Dunstable. Hillsborough county, first congressional, fourth councilor and twelfth senatorial districts.

Middleton. Granted 1749 by Governor Benning Wentworth, bearing the name of Sir Charles Middleton, Earl of Monmouth. Incorporated 1778. Strafford county, first congressional, second councilor and twentieth senatorial districts.

Milan. Granted 1771 by Governor John Wentworth as Paulsbourg, bearing the name of Paul Wentworth of England. Incorporated as Milan 1824. Coos county, second congressional, first councilor and first senatorial districts.

Milford. Incorporated 1794, originally having been a part of Hollis, Amherst and Monson. Part of Lyndeborough annexed 1873. Hillsborough county, second congressional, fourth councilor and twelfth senatorial districts.

Milton. Incorporated 1802, originally having been a part of Rochester. Strafford county, first congressional, second councilor and twentieth senatorial districts.

Monroe. Incorporated 1854, originally having been a part of Lyman, bearing the name of President James Monroe. Part of Bath annexed, 1897. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and third senatorial districts.

Mont Vernon. Incorporated 1803, bearing the name of the home of General Washington, and having originally been a part of Amherst. Hillsborough county, second congressional, fourth councilor and twelfth senatorial districts.

Moultonborough. Granted 1763 by Governor Benning Wentworth, bearing the name of Colonel Jonathan Moulton. Incorporated 1777. Carroll county, first congressional, first councilor and fourth senatorial districts.

Nelson. Granted 1752 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Monadnock Number Six. Incorporated 1774 as Packersfield and 1814 as Nelson, bearing the name of Lord Horatio Nelson of the English Navy. Part of Stoddard annexed 1835. Cheshire county, second congressional, fourth councilor and tenth senatorial districts.

New Boston. Granted 1735 by Governor Jonathan Belcher as Lanestown. Incorporated 1763 by Governor Benning Wentworth as New Boston, bearing the name of Boston, Massachusetts. Hillsborough county, second congressional, fourth councilor and ninth senatorial districts.

Newbury. Granted 1765 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Dantzic. Incorporated 1772 as Fishersfield, bearing the name of John Fisher, one of the incorporators. Incorporated 1837 as Newbury. Mer-

rimack county, second congressional, fifth councilor and seventh senatorial districts.

New Castle. Incorporated 1693, originally having been a part of Portsmouth and known as Great Island. Rockingham county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-fourth senatorial districts.

New Durham. Granted 1749 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Cochecho Township. Incorporated 1762 as New Durham, named for Durham, Massachusetts. Strafford county, first congressional, second councilor and twentieth senatorial districts.

Newfields. Incorporated 1895, having originally been a part of Exeter and Newmarket. Rockingham county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-second senatorial districts.

New Hampton. Granted 1765 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Moultonborough Addition. Incorporated as New Hampton 1777. Belknap county, first congressional, fifth councilor and fifth senatorial districts.

Newington. Granted 1712 by Massachusetts. Incorporated 1764. Originally having been a part of Dover. Rockingham county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-third senatorial districts.

New Ipswich. Granted 1735 by Governor Jonathan Belcher. Incorporated 1762 as Ipswich by Governor Benning Wentworth and New Ipswich in 1766. Hillsborough county, second congressional, fourth councilor and twelfth senatorial districts.

New London. Granted 1753 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Heidlebourg. Regranted 1773 by Governor John Wentworth as Alexandria Addition. Incorporated 1779 as New London. Parts of Kearsarge Gore and Sunapee annexed 1793, 1804, and 1817. Merrimack county, second congressional, fifth councilor and seventh senatorial districts.

Newmarket. Incorporated 1727 by Lieutenant-Governor John Wentworth, originally having been a part of Exeter. Part of Durham annexed 1870. Rockingham county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-second senatorial districts.

Newport. Granted 1753 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Grenville, bearing the name of George Grenville, Prime Minister of England. Incorporated 1761 as Newport, bearing the name of Sir Henry Newport, Baron Newport. Sullivan county, second congressional, fifth councilor and eighth senatorial districts.

Newton. Incorporated 1749 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Newtown. Part of East Kingston annexed 1845. Incorporated as Newton 1846. Rockingham county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-second senatorial districts.

Northfield. Incorporated 1780 having originally been a part of Canterbury. Merrimack county, first congressional, fifth councilor and seventh senatorial districts.

North Hampton. Incorporated 1742 by Governor Benning Wentworth, having originally been a part of Hampton. Rockingham county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-third senatorial districts.

Northumberland. Granted 1761 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Stonington. Regranted 1771 as Northumberland, bearing the name of Hugh Smithson, Duke of Northumberland. Parts of Stark annexed 1855 and 1863. Coos county, second congressional, first councilor and second senatorial districts.

Northwood. Incorporated 1773 by Governor John Wentworth, having originally been part of Nottingham. Rockingham county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-first senatorial districts.

Nottingham. Incorporated 1722 by Lieutenant-Governor John Wentworth, bearing the name of Sir Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham. Rockingham county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-first senatorial districts.

Orange. Granted 1769 by Governor John Wentworth as Cardigan, bearing the name of James Brudenel, Earl of Cardigan. Incorporated 1790 as Orange. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and fifth senatorial districts.

Orford. Granted 1761 by Governor Benning Wentworth, bearing the name of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and fifth senatorial districts.

Ossipee. Incorporated 1785, bearing the name of the Ossipee Indians. Carroll county, first congressional, first councilor and fourth senatorial districts.

Pelham. Incorporated 1746 by Governor Benning Wentworth, bearing the name of Sir Henry Pelham, Prime Minister of England. Hillsborough county, first congressional, fourth councilor and nineteenth senatorial districts.

Pembroke. Granted 1728 by Governor William Burnet as Suncook and Lovewell's town. Incorporated 1759 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Pembroke, bearing the name of Sir Henry Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Part of Bow annexed 1804. Merrimack county, first congressional, fifth councilor and fourteenth senatorial districts.

Peterborough. Granted 1737 by Governor Jonathan Belcher, bearing the name of Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough. Incorporated 1760 by Governor Benning Wentworth. Hillsborough county, second congressional, fourth councilor and eleventh senatorial districts.

Piermont. Granted 1764 by Governor Benning Wentworth. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and third senatorial districts.

Pittsburg. Incorporated 1840, having originally been known as Indian Stream Territory. Coos county, second congressional, first councilor and second senatorial districts.

Pittsfield. Incorporated 1782, originally having been a part of Chichester. Merrimack county, first congressional, fifth councilor and fourteenth senatorial districts.

Plainfield. Granted 1761 by Governor Benning Wentworth. Sullivan county, second congressional, fifth councilor and eighth senatorial districts.

Plaistow. Incorporated 1749 by Governor Benning Wentworth, originally having been a part of Haverhill, Massachusetts. Part of Kingston annexed 1831. Rockingham county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-second senatorial districts.

Plymouth. Granted 1763 by Governor Benning Wentworth. Parts of Hebron and Campton annexed 1845 and 1860. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and third senatorial districts.

Randolph. Granted 1772 by Governor John Wentworth as Durand, bearing the name of John Durand of the London Board of Trade. Incorporated 1824 as Randolph, bearing the name of John Randolph of Virginia. Coos county, second congressional, first councilor and second senatorial districts.

Raymond. Incorporated 1764 by Governor Benning Wentworth, originally having been called Freetown. Rockingham county, first congressional, third councilor and nineteenth senatorial districts.

Richmond. Granted 1735 by Governor Jonathan Belcher as Sylvester-Canada, bearing the name of Captain Joseph Sylvester, who fought in the Indian Wars. Incorporated 1752 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Richmond, bearing the name of Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond. Cheshire county, second congressional, fourth councilor and eleventh senatorial districts.

Rindge. Granted 1736 by Governor Jonathan Belcher as Rowley-Canada. Granted 1749 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Monadnock Number One. Incorporated 1768 by Governor John Wentworth as Rindge, bearing the name of Daniel Rindge of Portsmouth. Cheshire county, second congressional, fourth councilor and eleventh senatorial districts.

Rollinsford. Incorporated 1849. Originally a part of Somersworth. Strafford county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-first senatorial districts.

Roxbury. Incorporated 1812, originally a part of Nelson, Keene and Marlborough. Cheshire county, second congressional, fourth councilor and tenth senatorial districts.

Rumney. Granted 1761 by Governor Benning Wentworth, bearing the name of Sir Robert Marsham, Earl of Romney. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and fifth senatorial districts.

Rye. Incorporated 1726 by Lieutenant-Governor John Wentworth. Part of New Castle annexed 1791. Gossport and Star Island annexed 1876. Rockingham county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-fourth senatorial districts.

Salem. Incorporated 1750 by Governor Benning Wentworth. Rockingham county, first congressional, third councilor and nineteenth senatorial districts.

Salisbury. Granted 1736 by Governor Jonathan Belcher as Baker's Town, bearing the name of Captain Thomas Baker. Regranted 1749 as Stevenstown, bearing the name of Major Ebenezer Stevens and known as Major Stevens Town. Incorporated 1768 as Salisbury, bearing the name of Salisbury, Massachusetts. Part of Franklin annexed 1869. Merrimack county, second congressional, fifth councilor and ninth senatorial districts.

Sanbornton. Granted 1748 by Governor Benning Wentworth. Incorporated 1770. Part of Tilton annexed 1870. Belknap county, first congressional, fifth councilor and seventh senatorial districts.

Sandown. Incorporated 1756 by Governor Benning Wentworth, originally having been a part of Kingston, named for a town in the Isle of Wight. Rockingham county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-second senatorial districts.

Sandwich. Granted 1763 by Governor Benning Wentworth, bearing the name of Sir John Montagu, Earl of Sandwich. Carroll county, first congressional, first councilor and fourth senatorial districts.

Seabrook. Incorporated 1768 by Governor John Wentworth, originally having been a part of Hampton. Part of Hampton Falls annexed 1816. Part of South Hampton annexed 1822. Rockingham county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-second senatorial districts.

Sharon. Incorporated 1791, originally having been a part of Peterborough. Hillsborough county, second congressional, fourth councilor and eleventh senatorial districts.

Shelburne. Granted 1769 by Governor John Wentworth, bearing the name of Sir William Fitzmaurice Petty, Earl of Shelburne. Coos county, second congressional, first councilor and first senatorial districts.

South Hampton. Incorporated 1742 by Governor Benning Wentworth. Part of East Kingston annexed 1824. Rockingham county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-second senatorial districts.

Springfield. Granted 1769 by Governor John Wentworth as Protect-worth. Incorporated 1794 as Springfield. Sullivan county, second congressional, fifth councilor and eighth senatorial districts.

Stark. Granted 1774 by Governor John Wentworth as Percy, bearing the name of Hugh Smithson, Earl Percy. Incorporated 1832 as Stark, bearing the name of General John Stark. Part of Stratford annexed 1832. Coos county, second congressional, first councilor and second senatorial districts.

Stewartstown. Granted 1770 by Governor John Wentworth as Stuart, bearing the name of Sir John Stuart, Earl of Bute. Incorporated 1799, as Stewartstown. Coos county, second congressional, first councilor and second senatorial districts.

Stoddard. Granted 1752 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Mo-nadnock Number Seven. Incorporated 1774 by Governor John Wentworth as Stoddard, bearing the name of Colonel Sampson Stoddard. Part of Marlow annexed 1797. Cheshire county, second congressional, fourth councilor and tenth senatorial districts.

Strafford. Incorporated 1820, bearing the name of Sir William Wentworth, Earl of Strafford. Strafford county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-first senatorial districts.

Stratford. Granted 1762 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Woodbury a Connecticut town. Granted 1773 by Governor John Wentworth as Stratford. Coos county, second congressional, first councilor and second senatorial districts.

Stratham. Incorporated 1716 by Governor Samuel Shute, bearing the name of Baroness Elizabeth Howland of Streatham, wife of the Duke of Bedford. Rockingham county, first congressional, second councilor and twenty-third senatorial districts.

Sugar Hill. Incorporated 1962, having originally been a part of Lisbon. Grafton county, second congressional, third senatorial, and first councilor district.

Sullivan. Incorporated 1787, having originally been a part of Stoddard, Nelson, Keene and Gilsum, bearing the name of General John Sullivan. Cheshire county, second congressional, fourth councilor and tenth senatorial districts.

Sunapee. Granted 1768 by Governor John Wentworth as Saville, bearing the name of Sir George Saville. Incorporated 1781 as Wendell, bearing the name of John Wendell of Portsmouth. Incorporated 1850 as Sunapee. Sullivan county, second congressional, fifth councilor and eighth senatorial districts.

Surry. Granted 1769 by Governor John Wentworth, bearing the name of Sir Charles Howard, Earl of Surry. Cheshire county, second congressional, fourth councilor and tenth senatorial districts.

Sutton. Granted 1749 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Perry's-town, bearing the name of Obadiah Perry. Incorporated 1784 and named Sutton after Sutton, Mass., by settlers from that town which got its name from the English name of Governor Joseph Dudley,

descended from Sir John Sutton, Lord Dudley. Merrimack county, second congressional, fifth councilor and seventh senatorial districts.

Swanzy. Granted 1733 by Governor Jonathan Belcher as Lower Ashuelot. Incorporated 1753 as Swanzy. Cheshire county, second congressional, fourth councilor and eleventh senatorial districts.

Tamworth. Granted 1766 by Governor Benning Wentworth, bearing the name of Admiral Washington Shirley, Viscount Tamworth. Part of Ossipee annexed 1837. Part of Albany annexed 1857. Carroll county, first congressional, first councilor and fourth senatorial districts.

Temple. Granted 1750 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Peterborough Slip. Incorporated 1768 as Temple, bearing the name of Sir John Temple, Lieutenant-Governor. Hillsborough county, second congressional, fourth councilor and ninth senatorial districts.

Thornton. Granted 1763 by Governor Benning Wentworth, bearing the name of Matthew Thornton. Incorporated 1781. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and third senatorial districts.

Tilton. Incorporated 1869, bearing the name of Nathaniel Tilton and originally having been a part of Sanbornton. Belknap county, first congressional, fifth councilor and seventh senatorial districts.

Troy. Incorporated 1815, having originally been a part of Marlborough, Fitzwilliam, Swanzy and Richmond. Cheshire county, second congressional, fourth councilor and eleventh senatorial districts.

Tuftonboro. Granted 1750 by Governor Benning Wentworth, bearing the name of John Tufton Mason. Incorporated 1795. Carroll county, first congressional, first councilor and fourth senatorial districts.

Unity. Granted 1753 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Buckingham, bearing the name of the Marquis of Buckingham. Incorporated 1764 as Unity. Sullivan county, second congressional, fifth councilor and eighth senatorial districts.

Wakefield. Granted 1749 by Governor Benning Wentworth, having originally been known as Ham's-town, East-town and Watertown. Incorporated 1774 by Governor John Wentworth as Wakefield, bearing the name of Sir John Ker, Earl of Wakefield. Part of Milton annexed 1858. Carroll county, first congressional, first councilor and fourth senatorial districts.

Walpole. Granted 1736 by Governor Jonathan Belcher as Number Three. Granted 1752 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Walpole, bearing the name of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford. Cheshire county, second congressional, fourth councilor and tenth senatorial districts.

Warner. Granted 1735 by Governor Jonathan Belcher as Number One, having originally been known as New Amesbury, Jennesstown and Ryetown. Incorporated 1774 by Governor John Wentworth as Warner, bearing the name of Jonathan Warner of Portsmouth. Merrimack county, second congressional, fifth councilor and ninth senatorial districts.

Warren. Granted 1763 by Governor Benning Wentworth, bearing the name of Admiral Sir Peter Warren. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and fifth senatorial districts.

Washington. Granted 1735 by Governor Jonathan Belcher as Monadnock Number Eight. Incorporated 1776 as Washington after President George Washington. Sullivan county, second congressional, fifth councilor and eighth senatorial districts.

Waterville. Incorporated 1829. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and third senatorial districts.

Weare. Granted 1735 by Governor Jonathan Belcher as Beverly-Canada. Granted 1764 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Weare, bearing the name of Meshech Weare. Hillsborough county, second congressional, fourth councilor and ninth senatorial districts.

Webster. Incorporated 1860, bearing the name of Daniel Webster, having originally been a part of Boscawen. Merrimack county, second congressional, fifth councilor and ninth senatorial districts.

Wentworth. Granted 1766 by Governor Benning Wentworth, bearing the name of Governor Wentworth. Part of Orford annexed 1837. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and fifth senatorial districts.

Wentworth's Location. Land sold in 1797 to George Wentworth of Portsmouth. Incorporated 1881. Coos county, second congressional, first councilor and second senatorial districts.

Westmoreland. Granted 1735 by Governor Jonathan Belcher as Number Two. Incorporated 1752 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Westmoreland, bearing the name of Sir John Fane, Earl of Westmoreland. Cheshire county, second congressional, fourth councilor and tenth senatorial districts.

Whitefield. Granted 1774 by Governor John Wentworth. Incorporated 1804. Coos county, second congressional, first councilor and second senatorial districts.

Wilmot. Incorporated 1807, having originally been a part of New London and named for Dr. James Wilmot of England, who died in that year. Part of Hill annexed 1832. Merrimack county, second congressional, fifth councilor and seventh senatorial districts.

Wilton. Granted 1749 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Number Two. Incorporated 1762 as Wilton after Sir Joseph Wilton, noted sculptor. Hillsborough county, second congressional, fourth councilor and twelfth senatorial districts.

Winchester. Granted 1733 by Governor Jonathan Belcher, bearing the name of Augustus Henry Fitzroy, Earl of Arlington. Incorporated 1753 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Winchester, bearing the name of Sir Charles Paulet, Marquis of Winchester. Cheshire county, second congressional, fourth councilor and eleventh senatorial districts.

Windham. Incorporated 1741 by Governor Benning Wentworth, bearing the name of Sir Charles Wyndham. Originally a part of Londonderry. Rockingham county, first congressional, third councilor and nineteenth senatorial districts.

Windsor. Incorporated 1798. Hillsborough county, second congressional, fourth councilor and ninth senatorial districts.

Wolfeboro. Granted 1759 by Governor Benning Wentworth, bearing the name of General James Wolfe. Incorporated 1770. Carroll county, first congressional, first councilor and fourth senatorial districts.

Woodstock. Granted 1763 by Governor Benning Wentworth as Peeling. Incorporated 1840 as Woodstock. Regranted as Fairfield by Governor John Wentworth, 1771. Grafton county, second congressional, first councilor and third senatorial districts.

UNINCORPORATED PLACES

In 1831 the legislature authorized the governor and council to appoint a land commissioner to sell the public lands, and James Willey of Conway was appointed to that office. The following is a list of all the grants that have been made:

Bean's Grant was made by Commissioner Willey to Charles Bean of Maine in 1835 and it contained about 3,300 acres.

Bean's Purchase was made by Commissioner Willey to Alpheus Bean of Bartlett in 1832 for \$1,023 and contained about 33,000 acres.

Cambridge was granted in 1773 to Nathaniel Rogers and others and contained about 23,160 acres.

Chandler's Purchase was made by Commissioner Willey to Jeremiah Chandler of Conway in 1835 for \$300 and contained about 10,000 acres.

Crawford's Purchase was made by Commissioner Willey to Thomas Abbott, Nathaniel Abbott and Ethan Allen Crawford in 1834 for \$8,000 and contained about 15,712 acres.

Cutts' Grant was made by the legislature to Thomas Cutts of Maine in 1810.

Dixville was granted by the legislature to Timothy Dix, Jr., in 1805 and contained about 29,340 acres and the price was \$4,500. It was organized for voting purposes in 1960.

Dix's Grant was made by the legislature to Timothy Dix, Jr., in 1809.

Erving's Grant was made to William Erving of Boston, a captain in the French and Indian war, in 1775 and contained about 3,468 acres.

Green's Grant was made to Francis Green of Boston, a lieutenant in the French and Indian war, in 1774 and contained about 2,032 acres.

Gilmanton and Atkinson Academy Grant was made by the legislature to Gilmanton academy and Atkinson academy in equal shares in 1809 and contained about 13,000 acres.

Hadley's Purchase was sold by Commissioner Willey to Henry G. Hadley of Eugene City, Oregon, in 1834 and contained about 8,371 acres. The price was \$500.

Hale's Location was granted to Samuel Hale of Portsmouth in 1771 and contained about 1,215 acres.

Kilkenny was granted to Jonathan Warner and many others in 1774 and contained about 26,911 acres.

Livermore was granted to Elkins, Sargent and Elkins, Hatch and Cleaves, Raymond, and Bean and Gilman 1876.

Low and Burbank's Grant was made by the legislature through State Treasurer Abner B. Kelly to Clovis Low of Jefferson and Barker Burbank of Shelburne in 1832.

Martin's Location was granted to Thomas Martin of Portsmouth, a conductor of artillery stores in the French and Indian war, in 1773 and contained about 2,000 acres.

Millsfield was granted to George Boyd and others in 1774 and was named in honor of Sir Thomas Mills. It contained about 23,200 acres. It was organized for voting purposes in 1932.

Odell was sold by Commissioner Willey to Richard Odell of Conway in 1834 and contained about 23,751 acres. The price was \$1,863.

Pinkham's Grant was made by the legislature to Daniel Pinkham in 1835.

Sargent's Purchase was sold by Commissioner Willey to Jacob Sargent of Thornton and others for \$300.

Second College Grant was made by the legislature to Dartmouth college in 1807 and contained a tract six miles square.

Success was granted in 1773 and contained about 30,472 acres. The grantees were Benjamin Mackay and about seventy others.

Thompson and Meserve's Purchase was sold by Commissioner Willey to Samuel W. Thompson of Conway and George P. Meserve of Jackson in 1835 for \$500 and contained about 12,000 acres.

State of New Hampshire

MANUAL

for the

GENERAL COURT

1965

No. 39

PREPARED AND PUBLISHED BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ROBERT L. STARK
SECRETARY OF STATE

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

1965