

TOWN OFFICERS.

John Goffe, Esq., was appointed by the Governor and Council to call the first town-meeting in New Boston; and the first meeting was held at the dwelling-house of Dea. Thomas Cochran, on Thursday, March 10, 1763. At this meeting Alexander McCollom, was chosen Town Clerk, and Thomas Cochran, James McFerson, Nathaniel Cochran, John McAllister, and John Carson, Selectmen; Thomas Wilson, Constable, Matthew Caldwell, John Smith, George Cristy, James Wilson, and Thomas Brown, Surveyors of Highways; Abraham Cochran and Samuel Nickles, Tythingmen; William Gray and John Burns, Hog-reeves; John Carson and James Hunter, Deer-keepers; John Cochran, Commissioner of Assessments; Dea. Thomas Cochran, Pound-keeper; Matthew Caldwell and Thomas Wilson a Committee to examine the Selectmen's accounts.

The following is a list of the names of the persons that have served in the office of Representative, Town Clerk, and Selectmen, from the year 1763 to the year 1863, the year set against their names, prepared by George G. Fox, Esq. : —

Year	REPRESENTATIVES.	TOWN CLERKS.	SELECTMEN.
1763	Jona. Gove, George Cristy, and Wm. Moor were chosen delegates to a County Congress at Amherst, Nov. 8, 1774.	Alexander McCollom.	{ Thomas Cochran, Nathaniel Cochran, John Carson, James McFerson, John McAllister.
1764	Jona. Gove was chosen delegate to Exeter to choose a delegate to represent this Province in a Continental Congress to be held at Philadelphia May 10, 1775.	" "	Thomas Cochran, Nathaniel Cochran, John McAllister.
1765	Thomas Wilson was chosen a delegate to a Congress held at Exeter May 17, 1775.	" "	James Ferson, James Cochran, Jesse Cristy.
1766	Benjamin Dodge, chosen representative in the Assembly to be held at Exeter on the third Wednesday of Dec., 1776.	" "	Wm. Clark, Jesse Cristy, James Cochran.
1767	Archibald McMillen, chosen representative in the General Assembly holden at Exeter 3d Wednesday of Dec., 1777.	William Clark.	James Ferson, Alexander McCollom, Wm. Clark.
1768	Arch'd McMillen chosen rep. in the Convention to be holden at Concord June 10, 1778.	" "	Nathaniel Cochran, David Lewis, Allen Moor.
1769	William Starrett, of Francestown, representative in the General Assembly at Exeter 3d Wednesday of Dec., 1778.	" "	Wm. Moor, Thomas Wilson, David Lewis.
1770	Lieut. William Livingston delegate to the Convention at Concord Sept. 22, 1779.	" "	Wm. Clark, Archibald McMillen, James Cochran.
1771	Jas. Caldwell representative in Gen. Assem. holden at Exeter 3d Wed. in Dec., 1780.	" "	Jesse Cristy, Archibald McMillen, Thomas Wilson.
1772	James Caldwell representative in the General Assembly at Exeter, 1781.	" "	Jesse Cristy, Archibald McMillen, Thomas Wilson.
1773	Benjamin Dodge, Archibald McMillen, Wm. Starrett, and James Caldwell, represented New Boston and Francestown, being chosen by the citizens of the two towns at special meetings called for that purpose.	" "	Ninian Clark, John Cochran, Jr., James Caldwell.
1774	Jonathan Gove.	" "	Ninian Clark, James Wilson, John Cochran, Jr.
1775	" "	" "	Ninian Clark, Daniel McAllister, Robert Hogg.
1776	" "	John Cochran, Jr.	James Caldwell, Thomas Wilson, Jacob Hooper.
1777	" "	" "	Robert Campbell, Robert Patterson, 3d, Nehemiah Dodge.
1778	" "	" "	James Caldwell, Solomon Dodge, Robert Campbell.
1779	" "	" "	James Caldwell, Nehemiah Dodge, Robert Campbell.
1780	" "	" "	Wm. Livingston, Daniel Dane, Josiah Warren.
1781	" "	" "	James Caldwell, James Wilson, Dea. Jesse Cristy.
1782	" "	" "	James Caldwell, Josiah Warren, Dea. Jesse Cristy.
1783	" "	" "	John Cochran, Daniel Dane, Noah Dodge.
1784	" "	Jonathan Gove.	James Wilson, Jr., Daniel Dane, Noah Dodge.
1785	" "	" "	Josiah Warren, Daniel Dane, Noah Dodge.
1786	" "	" "	Josiah Warren, James Caldwell, Solomon Dodge.
1787	" "	" "	Josiah Warren, James Caldwell, Solomon Dodge.
1788	" "	" "	Josiah Warren, James Caldwell, Solomon Dodge.

1789	Not any.		
1790	Josiah Warren, delegate to the Convention to revise the Constitution of New Hampshire, holden at Concord first Wednesday of Sept., 1791.	Jonathan Gove.	Jonathan Gove, Ninian Clark, Robert Boyd.
1791		"	Jonathan Gove, Ninian Clark, Robert Boyd.
1792		"	Jonathan Gove, James Caldwell, Noah Dodge.
1793		"	David Stinson, James Wilson, Jr., Robert Clark.
1794	Ninian Clark.	John Cochran, Esq.	James Wilson, Robert Clark, Robert Campbell.
1795	"	"	James Wilson, Robert Clark, Robert Campbell.
1796	Not any.	Robert Clark.	James Wilson, Robert Clark, Robert Campbell.
1797	Not any.	"	Robert Clark, James Wilson, Jr., Robert Campbell.
1798	Ninian Clark.	"	Robert Clark, James Wilson, Jr., Robert Campbell.
1799	James Caldwell.	John Cochran.	Eph'm Jones, Samuel Gregg, Livermore Langdell.
1800	Ninian Clark, Esq.	Robert Clark.	Robert Clark, William Crombie, Samuel Gregg.
1801	"	"	Robert Clark, William Crombie, Samuel Gregg.
1802	"	Geary Whiting.	Ensign Alex'r McCollom, David Wilson, Geary Whiting.
1803	Capt. Ephraim Jones.	"	Robert Clark, Capt. Wm. Crombie, Lieut. Robt. Christie.
1804	"	"	Geary Whiting, Lieut. Robert Christie, Solomon Dodge.
1805	"	Luke Lincoln.	Solomon Dodge, Lt. John Cochran, Capt. Wm. Crombie.
1806	"	"	Solomon Dodge, James Wilson Esq., Wm. Crombie.
1807	"	"	Maj. Wm. Crombie, Capt. John Cochran, James Wilson, Esq.
1808	"	"	Maj. Wm. Crombie, Capt. John Cochran, James Wilson, Esq.
1809	"	Geary Whiting.	Geary Whiting, Capt. Jos. Andrews, Dea. Joseph Cochran.
1810	"	"	Dea. Jos. Cochran, Ensign Alex. McCollom, Solomon Dodge.
1811	"	"	Dea. Robert Clark, Dea. Jos. Cochran, Lt. Robert Wason.
1812	"	"	Dea. Robert Clark, Robert Wason, Alex'r McCollom.
1813	"	Joseph Cochran, Jr.	Capt. Robert Wason, Solomon Dodge, James Ferson, Jr.
1814	Lieut. Wm. Dodge.	"	James Ferson, Jr., Benj. Fairfield, Joseph Cochran, Jr.
1815	"	"	Joseph Cochran, Jr., Benj. Fairfield, Dea. Joseph Cochran.
1816	"	"	Robert Wason, Dea. Robert Clark, Solomon Dodge.
1817	"	Robert Wason.	Solomon Dodge, Capt. Robert Warren, Joseph Cochran, Esq.
1818	Dea. Robert Wason.	James Ferson, Jr.	Joseph Cochran, Esq. Solomon Dodge, Capt. Robert Warren.
1819	Joseph Cochran, Jr.	"	Solomon Dodge, Jacob Hooper, Jr., Col. Samuel Dane.
1820	"	Joseph Cochran, Jr.	Joseph Cochran, Jr., Jacob Hooper, Jr., Capt. Andrew Beard.

Year	REPRESENTATIVES.	TOWN CLERKS.	SELECTMEN.
1821	Joseph Cochran, Jr.	Joseph Cochran, Jr.	Joseph Cochran, Jr., Jacob Hooper, Jr., Benj. Fairfield.
1822	"	"	Dea. Solomon Dodge, Dea. Robert Clark, Benj. Fairfield.
1823	"	"	Joseph Cochran, Jr., Dea. Solomon Dodge, Jacob Hooper, Jr.
1824	Benj. Fairfield.	John Dalton.	Dea. Robert Clark, Dea. Solomon Dodge, Benj. Fairfield.
1825	"	"	Joseph Cochran, Jr., Dea. Solomon Dodge, Benj. Fairfield.
1826	"	"	Joseph Cochran, Jr., John Crombie, Benjamin Fairfield.
1827	Samuel Trull.	"	Joseph Cochran, Jr., John Crombie, Jonathan Cochran.
1828	"	"	Solomon Dodge, Benjamin Fairfield, Joseph Gregg.
1829	Andrew Beard.	"	Benj. Fairfield, Samuel Trull, Robert B. Cochran.
1830	"	Amos W. Tewksbury.	Andrew Beard, Issachar Andrews, Robert B. Cochran.
1831	John Atwood.	"	Issachar Andrews, Robert B. Cochran, Jesse Beard.
1832	"	"	Benj. Fairfield, Esq., Jesse Beard, Waterman Burr.
1833	"	"	Benj. Fairfield, Esq., Waterman Burr, Benj. S. Woodbury.
1834	"	"	Samuel Trull, Rodney McCollom, Jacob H. Richards.
1835	Robert Cochran.	"	Rodney McCollom, Benj. Fairfield, Jacob H. Richards.
1836	"	"	Jacob H. Richards, James B. Gregg, John Dodge, 8d.
1837	"	"	Benj. Fairfield, Esq., Solomon Dodge, Jr., Daniel Campbell.
1838	Benj. Fletcher.	"	Solomon Dodge, Jr., Daniel Campbell, Asa McMillen.
1839	"	Rodney McCollom.	Asa McMillen, Capt. Horace Philbrick, Capt. John Lamson.
1840	Asa McMillen.	"	Capt. Horace Philbrick, John Lamson, Micah Lawrence.
1841	"	"	Robert B. Cochran, Capt. Willard Dodge, Daniel Campbell.
1842	Solomon Dodge, Jr.	"	Robert B. Cochran, Capt. Willard Dodge, Daniel Campbell.
1843	"	John D. Cochran.	Daniel Campbell, N. C. Crombie, John Whipple.
1844	Abner Hogg.	"	Ninian C. Crombie, Rodney George, Lemuel Marden.
1845	"	"	Rodney George, Lemuel Marden, John Lamson.
1846	Daniel Campbell.	James Danforth.	Ninian C. Crombie, Benj. Fairfield, Jacob H. Richards.
1847	"	"	Jacob H. Richards, Ira Gage, John B. Warren.

1848	David Gage and Micah Lawrence.	James Danforth.	Jacob H. Richards, Ira Gage, John B. Warren.
1849	" "	Waterman Burr.	Ninian C. Crombie, Horace Philbrick, William Beard.
1850	John Lamson.	" "	Ninian C. Crombie, Horace Philbrick, William Beard.
1851	" "	" "	Ninian C. Crombie, Willard Dodge, Benj. Dodge, 3d.
1852	John Gregg.	George G. Fox.	Willard Dodge, Marshall Adams, James McCurdy.
1853	" "	" "	Benj. Fairfield, Benj. Dodge, 3d, James Crisby.
1854	Benj. Fletcher.	" "	Benj. Fairfield, Benj. Dodge, 3d, Daniel Gregg.
1855	Samuel Langdell and Daniel Campbell.	" "	Benj. Dodge, 3d, Daniel Gregg, Flanders Walker.
1856	" "	" "	Daniel Campbell, George M. Shedd, James P. Todd.
1857	Daniel Campbell.	" "	George M. Shedd, James P. Todd, Samuel Langdell.
1858	Benj. Dodge, 2d, and Perry Richards.	" "	George M. Shedd, Benj. Fletcher, Amos T. Lull.
1859	" "	" "	Benj. Fletcher, Daniel Campbell, William Beard.
1860	John Atwood and James Danforth.	" "	Daniel Campbell, Wm. Beard, Geo. W. McLane.
1861	James Danforth.	" "	Wm. Beard, George W. McLane, Stephen F. Burnham.
1862	David Gregg.	" "	Robert B. Cochran, Stephen F. Burnham, Benj. Colby.
1863	" "	" "	Robert B. Cochran, Daniel Campbell, Benj. Colby.

GRADUATES OF COLLEGES.

John Gove, Dartmouth College..1793 William Wilson, D. C.....1797 William Ferson, D. C.....1797 Peter Cochran, (Rev.) D. C.....1798 Nathaniel Peabody, D. C.....1800 Thomas Cochran, (Rev.) B. U... Robert Cochran, (Rev.) B. U... Samuel Clark, (Rev.) D. C.....1812 Charles F. Gove, D. C.....1817 Josiah W. Fairfield, D. C.....1825 Clark B. Cochrane, U. C.....1839 Perley Dodge, U. C.....1824	Hiram Wason, (Rev.) A. C.....1834 Royal Parkinson, (Rev.) D. C..1842 Witter S. M'Curdy, D. C.....1845 Jesse M'Curdy, D. C.....1852 Amos B. Goodhue, D. C.....1845 Joseph A. Goodhue, D. C.....1848 Lorenzo Fairbanks, D. C.....1852 Warren R. Cochrane, D. C.....1859 William R. Adams, D. C.....1859 William W. Colburn, D. C.....1861 Henry Marden, D. C.....1862
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GRADUATES OF MEDICAL COLLEGES.

Samuel Gregg, D. C.....1825 A. G. Kelley, Jeff. Med. Coll....1838 Jeremiah Cochran, B. C.....1825 Chas. Cochran, Willoughby Univ.1843	Thomas H. Cochran, D. C.1840 Horace Wason, Castleton M. Sch.1845 Samuel Lynch, Union Med. Col., New York1863
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ROLL OF HONOR.

A TRIBUTE TO THE ABSENT SOLDIERS, BY W. R. COCHRANE.

WHILE we are luxurious,
Joyous and curious,
Many brave hearts are away to the war ;
Kindred to some of us, —
What would become of us,
Losing the rights they are suffering for ?

Returning approvingly,
Eagerly, lovingly,
Home's gushing heart is the dream-gathered gem ;
As in spirit they meet with us, —
Laugh with us, eat with us,
Oh, be our sympathy ever with them !

In fancy, frivolity,
Pleasure and jollity,
Friendship's sweet paths, or devotion's warm tear,
They were ever a part of us, —
Deep in each heart of us
Be the white chamber of memory dear !

For some will not press again
Hands whose caress again,
Meeting or parting, can thrill us no more ;
In the camp languishing,
On the field vanquishing, —
Falling in glory, their battles are o'er !

From the clash, the disparity,
Booty, barbarity,

Back will the spirit instinctively roam ;
 Dying unswervingly,
 Dying deservingly,
 Dying in dreams of affection and home !

Oh ! take him up carefully,
 Tenderly, prayerfully,
 Though the fixed eye be unceasingly dim ;
 Though he awake no more,
 Though his heart break no more,
 Holy the ashes of heroes like him !

Bear him with gratitude
 To this cold latitude,
 Where the green graves of his kindred may be :
 Link not with slavery
 Christian-like bravery, —
 Let his bones rest in the soil of the free !

Reared in obscurity,
 Piety, purity,
 Though unemblazoned his dearly-loved name ;
 True to the land we love,
 True to the God above,
 Ages shall brighten and whiten his fame !

Not popularity,
 Property, charity,
 Not by what others might offer or say ; —
 He was a patriot,
 Loving the state he ought,
 Here was the spirit which called him away !

Oh ! changelessly, cheerfully,
 Tenderly, tearfully,
 Lovingly spoken his name shall be ; —
 In his life beautiful,
 Unto death dutiful,
 Long shall he live in the hearts of the free !

NAMES OF VOLUNTEERS FROM NEW BOSTON IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

<p>FOR THREE MONTHS.</p> <p>James B. Whipple, Paul Whipple, Page Fox, Joseph K. Whipple, W. B. Dodge, Alfred Eaton, W. E. Taggart.</p>	<p>Fred. Lamson.*</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FOR THREE YEARS OR THE WAR.</p> <p>Emerson Johonnett, Edward Reynolds, Samuel Putman, Wm. C. Kelso, Jacob Carson, W. Cornelius Beard,* Julian Dodge, S. Dodge, Jr., Wm. B. Dodge, Robert Clark, Geo. H. Chandler, Caleb Dodge, Paul Whipple, Henry Gage, A. Carson, Everett Ober, John Corvan,* Geo. Davis, Geo. How, Edwin Barnard, Levi W. Sargent, Charles Brooks,* — Richardson, Frank Warden, John Buxton, Washington Follansbee, Henry Shelby, Addison Meade,</p>	<p>Chas. E. Daggett,* H. Frank Warren, Elbridge Mansfield, J. H. Johonnett, A. J. Bennett, Austin Morgan, Geo. Lawrence, John G. Rowell, Wm. Dustan, Geo. E. Cochran, Daniel Heald John H. Eaton,* Alfred Eaton, Frank Carson, R. Bartlett, Wm. N. Dunklee, A. P. Brigham, — Hope, J. Whipple Jr., Geo. Moulton, James Leet, Duncan Campbell, Edgar Richards, Joseph Richards, Oscar Richards,* Daniel F. Shedd, James Colburn, John Dickey, Wm. J. Perkins, John H. Boynton.</p>
<p>FOR NINE MONTHS.</p> <p>Perley Doge,* M. Colburn, Abner Lull,* Jacob Towns, Geo. Andrews, C. H. Dickey,* H. Peabody,* J. Peabody,* L. Peabody,* J. Langdell, Wm. Kelso,* Page Fox, H. Fairfield, Horace Langdell, Edward Cudworth,* Calvin Andrews, C. H. Murphy, E. P. Dodge, Geo. Marden, Lewis Towns,* Moses Crombie, Benj. Wilson,*</p>		

*Dead.

REV. WILLIAM CLARK.

He was born in Hancock September 28, 1798, the son of John, who was the son of William. When a lad he went to Concord, and learned the printer's art. But while here, under the preaching of Rev. Asa McFarland, D. D., he became hopefully interested in religion, and desired to obtain a suitable education for the ministry, and to this bent his energies. He fitted for college at Bradford Academy, Mass., and graduated at Dartmouth College in the Class of 1822. Teaching an academy at Newport two years, he entered Andover Theological Seminary in 1824, and graduated in 1827, after which he was employed as an agent for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and was settled over the First Congregational Church in Wells, Me., February 19, 1829, where he remained six years, seeing much fruit of his labors. He was then appointed agent for the American Tract Society for New England, and in 1836 for the Society at New York, as their general agent for the Western States. In 1840 he was appointed district secretary for the A. B. C. F. Missions for Northern New England, and occupied this position until 1856, when he resigned, and was appointed secretary and general agent of the New Hampshire Home Missionary Society, and still holds that office.

Mr. Clark married Elvira Hurd, of Newport, January 14, 1829, who died February 9, 1847, leaving a son and daughter, — the latter dying young, the former being now a member of Amherst College, Mass. December 26, 1848, Mr. Clark married Mrs. Mary C. Wheelright, of Bangor, Me., and resides at Amherst.



Wm. H. Wood

*General George
Wm. H. Wood*

RESPONSE OF REV. WILLIAM CLARK.

NEW BOSTON, — What has given it its character.

MR. PRESIDENT, —

From its first settlement more than one hundred years since, the town of New Boston has held a conspicuous and honorable position. Its name has been associated with whatsoever is of good report. Having no special natural advantages above its sister towns in the vicinity, with the exception, perhaps, of somewhat extensive water power and valuable pine growth on the borders of its streams, it has been prominent among them. Great industry has ever characterized its inhabitants. Few, in any period of its existence, have eaten the bread of idleness. The sturdy owners of the soil have cultivated their acres with indomitable energy and unremitting diligence; combining these traits with frugality and good management, they have attained to prosperity. This is seen in their good roads, their substantial stone fences, their well cultivated farms, their convenient well-furnished buildings, their large barns, their extensive flocks and herds.

Hospitality has been a marked trait in the character of the New Boston people. Before the construction of the turnpike passing through the southwest corner of the town, teamsters from upper towns in the State and in Vermont, learning the fame of New Boston hospitality, were wont to avail themselves of it, much to their comfort and to the relief of their scantily filled purses. Some fifty years ago, when country farmers, living remote from sea-board towns, were wont in the winter season to go to market with their own teams and exchange their produce for groceries, Deacon Robert Clark used to purchase largely, not only for his own family, but for the visitors and callers at his house, whether relatives or strangers.

In one of his annual trips to Boston, while negotiating somewhat largely for groceries, the merchant inquired whether he was purchasing to sell again, or for his own family expenditure; intending to sell at a cheaper rate if the good deacon had in view the former object. He replying, "Sir, I am purchasing for my own family, and for my friends and my guests," was obliged to pay retail prices. Paying such prices for his groceries they were cordially dealt out to his comers, irrespective of relationship, without money and without price. The hay and grain of his well-filled barns were in like manner gratuitously dealt out to the teams of his callers and guests. This generosity, this open-heartedness, that disdained to receive compensation for entertainment, was a prominent trait in the earlier settlers of the town, and contributed not a little to its good name.

The early settlers of New Boston, most of them of Scotch descent, possessed *sturdy intellects and strong common sense*. Well educated for those days of comparative scarcity of schools, books, and newspapers, they made provision for the education of their children. When unable to sustain the present system of common schools, neighboring families would unite in procuring teachers for their children from Scotland and Ireland. This kept alive amongst them the love of education and learning, and greatly promoted general intelligence. As fruits of this, the town has furnished a large number of well-educated men for the professions of medicine, law, and divinity, and for teachers, mechanics, merchants, tradesmen, and farmers. In this connection should be named the wives, mothers, and daughters of New Boston, who were second in no respect in strength of character, intelligence, frugality, hospitality, or industry, to their husbands, parents, or brothers. Indeed, the valuable traits of character belonging to the men were inspired by the excellent women of the successive generations of the past century.

It need hardly be said, after the foregoing, that *public order* and *good morals* have been marked traits in the character of the people of New Boston. These are almost necessary consequences of a community distinguished for industry, frugality, hospitality, intelligence, good family government, respect

for parental authority, fraternal affection, love of honesty, truth, integrity between man and man, obedience to public law, temperance, respect for and observance of the Sabbath as an institution of God, reverence for the sanctuary,—all these, and kindred virtues, have ever belonged, to a good degree, to this people.

Now, under what general influences has their character, as above imperfectly delineated, been formed? We reply, under those of the Bible, of the preaching of the gospel, and of its blessed institutions.

The early settlers of the town—most of them emigrants from Londonderry, whose ancestors were Scotch Presbyterians—brought with them a reverence for God and his institutions. Theirs was a scriptural piety, the fruit of an unhesitating, full, practical faith in the great doctrines of revelation.

These great doctrines had been taught them in Londonderry by the McGregors and the Davidsons, and by their godly parents; from the Bible and the Westminster Assembly's Catechism. These Bible truths had enlightened and invigorated the intellect, and stamped the character of the pioneer settlers of the town. Thus trained at home, and coming here in the fear of God, they laid the foundation of religious institutions when comparatively few and feeble in pecuniary means. They kept the Sabbath, and revered the sanctuary. Soon after their establishment in town they extended a call to Rev. Solomon Moor, recently from Scotland, to become their pastor and teacher. This call, signed by some fifty men, heads of families, honors their intellect and heart.

Mr. Moor, accepting the call, became their minister, remaining such till his death, which occurred May 3, 1803, at the age of 67. A church of the Presbyterian order was formed, probably in the same year of his settlement, 1768. His ministry of thirty-five years was comfortable and useful, made so, in no small measure, by the influence of his excellent lady, a daughter of Rev. William Davidson, of the east parish, Londonderry. On the ministry of Rev. Mr. Moor, most of the families in the town constantly attended. Such was the tone of public opinion, that no family or individual could have the respect of the people who did not regularly resort to the sanctuary, and, at least externally, hallow the Sabbath. Returning from public

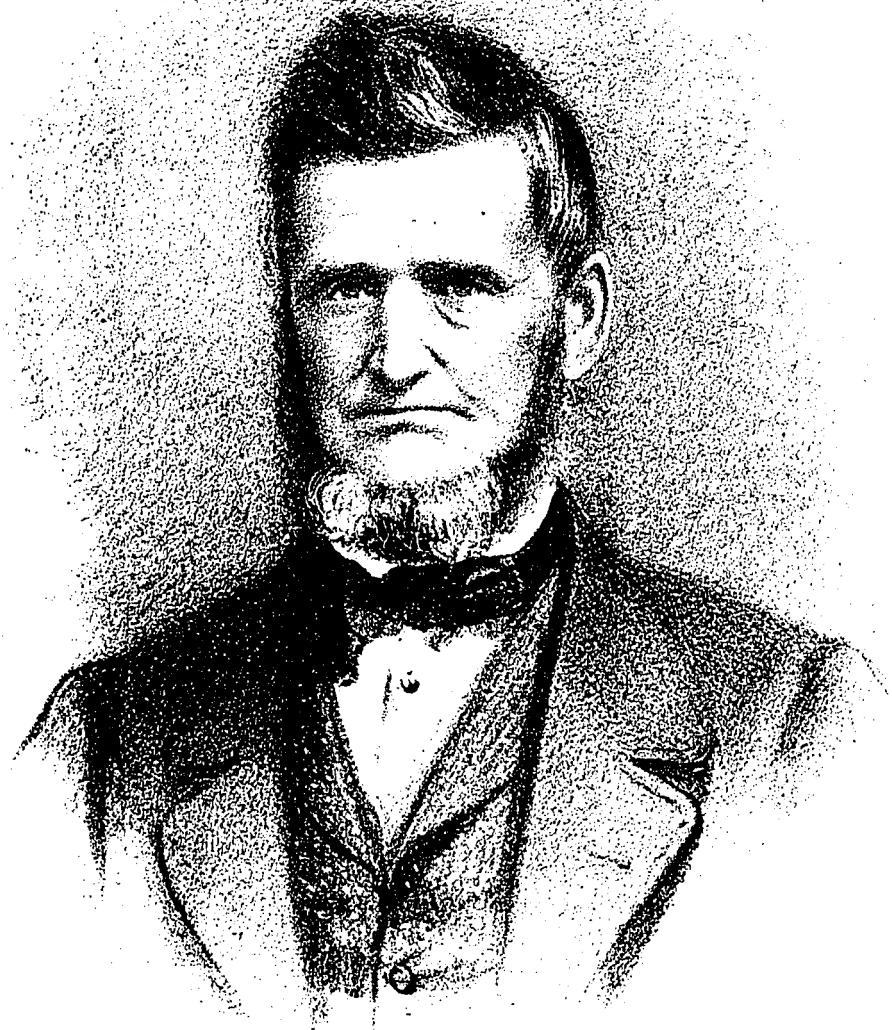
worship, parents would gather their children around them, and teach them the doctrines and duties of the Bible. Daily worship was maintained by the families generally. This greatly contributed to the maintenance and efficiency of family government. Children honored their parents, and loved one another; they were taught to respect their superiors and reverence age, to fear God and keep his commandments.

Such was the state of society in New Boston when Rev. Ephraim P. Bradford — a nobleman by nature, and, by the grace of God, a finished scholar; a sound theologian; an eloquent preacher; a faithful pastor; a devout Christian: wise, prudent, deeply impressed with a sense of his responsibilities as a minister of Christ — was ordained a successor of Rev. Mr. Moor Feb. 26, 1806, continuing pastor of the church to the close of his life, Dec. 15, 1845, at 69 years of age. During his useful ministry, of nearly forty years, some three or four extensive revivals occurred among his people, the aggregate fruits of which were several hundred additions to the church. Seldom has a Christian ministry, of like duration, been more beneficial to any people. The high tone of morals existing from the early settlement of the town, the respect and observance of the Sabbath, the reverence for the sanctuary, the cheerful support of Christian ordinances shown by the fathers at one period, and maintained to a good degree by the children under the able, earnest, godly ministry of Mr. Bradford, gave prominence to New Boston.

The primary and principal influences, therefore, which have given New Boston its excellent character during the century of its existence, have come from the Bible, the church, the pulpit, the ministry, the Sabbath school, the ordinances of the gospel. Had none of these hallowed influences existed in the town, had the first settlers been indifferent to the sacred institutions ordained of God for the temporal and eternal good of the race, and had their successors followed their example, how barren of interest would be the event we to-day celebrate! The great interest of this occasion results, in no small degree, from the ecclesiastical history of the town. May its future history be fraught with like interest. In order to this, the people must earnestly, cheerfully, liberally, sustain the divinely-appointed institutions of the Bible,—institutions so loved by the fathers.

DR. THOMAS H. COCHRAN.

Dr. Cochran was the son of John Davidson Cochran, born June 15, 1812, on Cochran Hill. After his preparatory course in schools, he studied medicine and surgery with Dr. Nehemiah Cutter, of Pepperell, Mass., and Drs. Dixie Crosby, of Hanover, and Josiah Crosby, of Meredith Bridge, and graduated at the Medical College at Hanover, in the Class of 1840, and commenced to practice at New Ipswich in September of that year. He was married, by Rev. Samuel Lee, to Mary, daughter of Capt. Jeremiah Pritchard of New Ipswich, Oct. 3, 1844. Their children are: Hamilton P., John D., Frederick C., Mary L., and Helen V. Dr. Cochran held a commission of Justice of the Peace for the County of Hillsborough from 1847 to his removal to West Rutland, Vt., in 1855, and served as Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, in the military hospitals Louisville, Ky., in the years 1862 and '63. He is now in the successful practice of his profession in West Rutland, Vt.



J.H. Bufford's Lith.

Respectfully,
Thos. A. Buckner,

RESPONSE OF DR. T. H. COCHRAN.

“And the rest of the acts of the fathers, behold, they are written in the book of the *Chronicles.*”

MR. PRESIDENT, —

1 Forasmuch as many have taken in hand to set forth in order a declaration concerning the manner of the discovery and early settlement of this goodly heritage, whose boundaries are the Eastern and Western Seas, and also the acts of the early fathers, —

2 I thought it good to me also, having sat at the feet of elders and old men and ancient maidens, and learned, by word of mouth, many ancient traditions ;

3 And also having a perfect knowledge of many things that have never been before written ;

4 And furthermore, having been an eye-witness of many things, that have come to pass in these latter days, to set them forth in order unto your most excellent friends,

5 That you, likewise, might know and understand the same: —

6 Now, therefore, declare I them unto you, and not unto you only do I declare them,

7 But to the effect that generations yet unborn may also read and know of the acts of their fathers.

CHAPTER I.

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA. — FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

1 Now it came to pass, in the days of Ferdinand and Isabella, that there arose a young man, a Genoese, a man of much study and learning and wisdom and understanding, and full of all knowledge in navigating ships upon the waters.

2 Now this young man went into the presence of the King and Queen, and bowed himself before them, saying,

3 Hear me, O King, I pray thee, and turn not a deaf ear unto the supplication of thy servant.

4 Now this is my petition and desire ; for it comes to pass, that as I lie sleeping upon my couch by night, my slumbers are disturbed by strange visions of isles and lands beyond the sea, towards the setting sun ;

5 And my convictions, also, by day are, that there are yet other lands, that my lord the King knoweth not of.

6 Now, therefore, I pray thee, give me ships, and men to navigate them, that I may go in search thereof, and bring silver, and gold, and precious stones, and men-servants, and maid-servants, to fill the treasury of my lord the King.

7 Now it came to pass, that, after many like entreaties, the hearts of the King and Queen were moved with compassion towards him, and they gave him ships and men, as he had desired them.

8 Now when he had cast his lot upon the waters, and had been tossed about for many months, he lifted up his eyes, and behold, there rose up before him a land of mountains and valleys, and hills and forests, yea, of lakes and mighty rivers, whose waters mingle with the sea ;

9 A land inhabited by a strange people, clothed in skins and furs of animals, cunning archers, and mighty warriors, worshippers of a great spirit, but who knew not the living and true God.

10 Now he called the land he had discovered, Columbia, and tarrying for a season, returned to his own country.

11 ¶ Now it came to pass, that when the discoveries that Christopher, whose surname was Columbus, had made, became noised abroad among the nations of the East,

12 There arose colonies from Tyrus, which is, by interpretation, England ;

13 And also from the land of pipes, lager-beer, and sourkrout, which is, by interpretation, Holland ;

14 Also from the land of oil, wine, and honey, the originators of fashions for the civilized world to ape, which is France ;

15 Also from the land of knight-errantry, seekers for gold-dust, famed for its Amoritish and Moorish women, even Spain.

16 Now they crossed the sea in ships, and anchored at the

mouths of the mighty rivers, and builded cities; every tribe according to its nation, did it build a city. ^(a)

17 Now the land that Columbus discovered became a great and mighty nation.

CHAPTER II.

SETTLEMENT OF LONDONDERRY.

1 Now there came also a tribe of Scots from the Isle of "Erin Go Bragh" known and read of all men as Scotch-Irish, for they had sojourned many generations in that Isle, in the north part thereof, Presbyterians, who feared God, and eschewed evil.

2 They also came down in ships, their wives and little ones, and the ships wafted westward, and anchored at the mouth of Jordan, even the Merrimac, where it empties into the sea.

3 Now it came to pass, as they journeyed westward a Sabbath-day's journey, that they lifted up their eyes,

4 And behold they discovered land, yea rich land, abounding in forests of cedar and fir.

5 And behold also, there were meadows, where ran pure streams of water, and bearing much grass for their flocks and herds. ^(b)

6 Here they pitched their tents, and gave thanks unto the Lord, for his goodness, and for his mercy that endureth forever.

7 And they called the land whereon they worshipped "Bethel;"

8 For they said "The Lord hath directed our steps hitherward, and pointed this land out to us, for an heritage for ourselves, and the generations that are to come after us."

9 So it came to pass that they builded houses, and tilled the earth, and the earth yielded her increase, and sons and daughters were born unto them.

10 And their flocks and herds multiplied exceedingly, and they became a prosperous and happy people, fearing God alway.

11 Now they called the land whereon they abode "London-Derry," for they said "We will perpetuate the name of the place of our nativity."

CHAPTER III.

SETTLEMENT OF NEW BOSTON.

1 Now it came to pass, in process of time, that the sons that were born unto them grew to man's estate, and for number were like the hosts of David when he warred against the Philistines, —

2 Godly men, and men of valor; and their daughters were like the roes upon the mountains, — comely and fair to look upon.

3 Now the young men arose and said unto their fathers, “ Behold the young men, for we are many, and the place is too straight for us.

4 Where now is the rood of ground whereon we can build an house, and plant a vineyard, and eat our bread, and drink our wine, and live and die under our own vine and fig-tree ? ”

5 Now when the young men had done speaking their fathers said unto them, —

6 Lift up your eyes and look afar off, beyond Jordan, even westward, beyond Joppa. ^(c)

7 Is there not a land flowing with milk and honey, and owned by the merchant men of the city, even Boston ?

8 Arise, go to now, take money in your purse, and two loaves to sustain you on your journey,

9 And go buy you lands whereon to build and raise you up a local habitation and a name in Israel.

10 Now the young men did as their fathers had commanded them, and went and bought lands that had been measured by the compass and chain,

11 And felled the timber thereon, and burned it upon the ground, and sowed instead the wheat and flax and barley ;

12 And builded an house ; every man according to his means, did he build an house.

CHAPTER IV.

THE YOUNG MEN SEEK WIVES.

1 Now it came to pass that one young man, after he had cast in the wheat and flax and barley, and builded an house, arose and came to himself, and said, —

2 "As it was in the days of Adam so it is in these latter days, it is not good for man to be alone ;"

3 "What doth it profit a man, if he gain a farm and live a bachelor ?"

4 I will arise, and go to Padan Aram, to the house of Bethuel, my mother's father, and take from thence a wife of the daughters of Laban, my mother's brother." (1)

5 And he arose, and went and did as he had said ;

6 Now this was the portion that Laban bestowed upon his daughters.

7 One young heifer, one ewe lamb, one foal, and a side-saddle, new from the shop, stitched by the hand of a cunning workman,

8 A spinning-wheel (there were no pianos in those days), and some fine linen from the loom,

9 Pewter spoons and platters, without alloy, for the table, a churn and kneading-trough. ^(d)

10 And, peradventure, another article, much used in those days, somewhat after the similitude of a kneading-trough, with the addition of rockers.

11 This was the portion that the damsel brought unto her husband.

12 Now it came to pass, that other young men, seeing that the prosperity of their friend was greater after he had taken a wife than before, went and did likewise.

13 "Seest thou a man diligent in business, he shall stand before kings, he shall not stand before mean men."

14 Now they prospered and waxed in riches, and became much people, and called the land whereon they dwelt Israel, which is by interpretation New Boston, for they said, "Did we not buy lands of the merchant-men of the city of Boston ?"

CHAPTER V.

WHAT THE WIVES DID.

1 "The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her.

2 "She seeketh wool and flax and worketh willingly with her hands ;

3 “ She layeth her hand to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff ;

4 “ Her husband is known in the gates, when he sitteth among the elders of the land ;

5 “ She maketh fine linen and selleth it ;

6 “ Her children rise up and call her blessed, and her husband also and he praiseth her.”

7 Now the wives they had chosen were cunning workers with the shuttle and distaff, and spun of the wool, and made garments for themselves, their husbands and little ones.

8 And of the flax, they made linen, yea the fine linen of Egypt did they make, and laid it upon the lawn to bleach and to whiten,

9 And watered it with a watering-pot, at the rising of the sun and at the going down of the same, and at noon-day, until it was like unto the snow for whiteness.

10 Now they beetled it upon a rock, even the rock that stands unto this day, at the threshold of the door of the house of Peggy, the daughter of John, did they beetle it ;

11 And folded it in folds, and took it to the Fair, even the “ Derry Fair,” and sold it to the merchant-men of the city for shekels of gold and shekels of silver. ^(c)

12 Thus were they an helpmeet to their husbands.

CHAPTER VI.

CAVE OF MACHPELAH.

1 Now it came to pass that the chief people and elders assembled themselves together, and said one to another,

2 “ Man that is born of woman tarrieth but for a season and passeth away, and we have not yet where to bury our dead.”

3 And they communed with Ephron the son of Zohar the Hittite saying, —

4 “ Sell unto us, for as much money as it is worth, the field and the cave therein, which layeth before Mamre, on the hillside, above the river, even the Piscataquog, that runneth through the valley, for a possession of a burial-place, that we may bury our dead out of our sight.”

5 And Ephron answered and said unto them : “Hearken unto me my neighbors and townsmen ;

6 The land is worth four hundred shekels of silver, — what is that betwixt me and you ? bury therefore thy dead.”

7 And they hearkened unto Ephron, and weighed unto him the silver which he had named, even four hundred shekels current money with the merchants.

8 And the field and the cave of Machpelah, which lieth therein were made sure unto them for a possession of a burial-place, and there they bury their dead even unto this day.

CHAPTER VII.

BUILDING OF THE FIRST TEMPLE—CALLING OF SOLOMON.

1 Now after those things, the chief people and elders assembled themselves together the second time, and said one to another,

2 “Foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests, but we have not where to worship God on the Sabbath day.”

3 Now they took counsel together, and builded a sanctuary on Mount Ephraim, on the north side thereof, near Cave Machpelah.

4 The length thereof was one score and ten cubits, and the breadth thereof was one score and five cubits, and the height thereof twelve cubits.

5 On the south side was the gate, or main entrance to the lower, or inner court of the sanctuary, and on the east, south, and west sides of the inner walls was an upper court, which is, by interpretation, a “gallery.”

6 On the south of the upper court sat those who sang songs and played the harp, and on the east and west sides sat rebellious lads and “contrabands,”

7 While on the lower court sat the elders and assembled wisdom of Israel.

8 Now there were on the east and west ends of the sanctuary, porches, or outer courts with side entrances to the lower court, and winding-stairs to the upper court.

9 Now opposite the south gate on the north side, against the wall of the inner court, was the altar, whose height was three cubits and a span, and above the altar was there projecting from the wall after the similitude of the "shell of the tortoise," which is, by interpretation, a "sounding-board," that the truths spoken at the altar might not ascend, and be lost among the rafters, but descend, and find lodgment in the hearts of the hearers.

10 Now the color of the temple was diverse from that of the sepulchre unto which Christ likened the Jews ;

11 And the building might be likened unto an algebraic formula, thus: $a + b - x - y =$ the whole, which is, by interpretation: a , the walls ; plus b , the roof ; minus x , the steeple ; minus y , the bell = the house.

12 ¶ Now they called Solomon from the isle of Scotia, beyond the sea, a devout man, of much learning and wisdom, and of talents not a few.

13 And Solomon was anointed to walk in and out of the temple before this people, and he did so ; and his offerings were acceptable unto the Lord ; and multitudes turned from the error of their ways under his teachings.

14 And the temple was called the "Temple of Solomon."

15 Tradition says of Solomon, whose surname was Moor, that he was of large stature, and his countenance beamed with intelligence and good-humor,

16 And was known for his many proverbs and sayings, that abounded in wit and sarcasm, and was, withal, a good horseman, and sat upon his horse after the similitude of one that commandeth an army.

17 ¶ Now there was a man of much note in the land, whose surname was McLaughlen, who kept an inn on the hillside above the sanctuary, and many of the hearers of Solomon assembled there at noontide on the Sabbath day, and regaled themselves with new wine and strong drink.

18 Now on the altar, on the right hand of Solomon, stood a monitor, which is, by interpretation, an "hour-glass," to admonish the congregation of the distich in the primer, that

"As runs the glass,
Man's life doth pass."^(f)

19 And Solomon preached by the hour.

20 Now on the morrow after the Sabbath, a certain man reproached Solomon, in this wise: —

21 “Thou didst weary us yesterday with thy much speaking, and the hour dragged heavily upon us.”

22 Whereupon Solomon replied, and made the ears of him to whom he spake to tingle: “What have I to do with thee, thou wicked and perverse son of Belial? for thou wilt take two glasses from Mac with an easy grace, and canna’ take one glass from me without grumbling.”

23 Now all the days of the ministration of Solomon among this people were one score and seventeen years; and he died, and was buried in the cave upon the hillside, and a horizontal slab, supported at its four corners, with inscriptions thereon, showeth his history unto this day.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE SECOND ADVENT.^(S)

1 Now it came to pass, that about one score and ten years after the coming of the first tribe, there came also from the seashore, even Beverly and Hamilton, in the “Old Bay State,” another tribe and people, whose speech and dialect were unlike the speech and dialect of the former people, for they said “Sibboleth.”

2 Now they multiplied and became much people, so that the name became more numerous than any other name in the land.

3 They also waxed in riches, and became money-changers and tax-gatherers,

4 And owners of much land, and cattle, and sheep, and swine,

5 And horses, and asses, and “contrabands,” and he-goats, and rams, and bulls, whose bellowings were like the bellowings of the “bulls of Bashan,” when they encompassed the psalmist round about.

CHAPTER IX.

THE WITCH OF ENDOR⁽¹⁾—WHAT SHE DID—THE
FATE OF ISAAC—THE DEATH OF THE WITCH.

“I tell the tale as it was told to me.”

1 Now as it was in the days of the man of Uz, so it was in the early settlements: “Satan came also,” in the person of a witch, that he might annoy and vex the feeble ones, and provoke them to “curse God and die.”

2 Now she entered into the swine, and choked them with their victuals; and she possessed the house-dog, that he howled dismally, and the cat, that she screeched wildly about the house,

3 And also the cock did crow, and the geese did cackle at unseasonable hours of the night.

4 Now an incubus fell upon the sleeper, that he awoke with fright, and the infant screamed and refused its mother’s breast.

5 Now the kine gave blood instead of milk in the pail, and the churner of cream received naught for her labor, and swine’s flesh turned to oil in the pot with the dinner of herbs.

6 All this, and more, did this witch do, to the great annoyance and affright of the people, and against the peace and dignity of Israel.

7 ¶ Now Isaac, the son of Eliab, conceived a passion for Mehitable, the daughter of John, who lived a long mile distant across the wood, and he tarried with her until a late hour of the night, and departed for his father’s house.

8 Now the witch confronted him at the water-ford, in the depth of the wood, and Isaac saw an “unco sight,”—phantoms and ghosts, and Father Time with his scythe danced before him, and blazing fires flitted fantastically upon his right hand and upon his left.⁽¹⁾

9 The big owl hooted, and the small owl screeched over his head, and the hare rustled the dry leaves at its feet.

10 Now Isaac perceived that he was tormented by a witch, and was sore afraid, and said, “If I cross the stream, she will cause my feet to slip, and I shall be choked in the waters; and if I turn, and flee to the house of Mehitable, she will cut the sinews of my heel, and I shall be roasted alive.”

11 Now Isaac was in a great strait, and wot not what to do, and left not his track till the crowing of the cock.

12 Now Isaac never tarried with Mehitable more.

13 ¶ Now the death of the witch was after this wise:—

14 A housewife, who had churned from the rising of the sun until the eleventh hour of the day, and brought no butter, said, “How long shall I be troubled with this, mine adversary?”

15 And she took a horse-shoe, that had been worn, and heated it to redness seven times, and cast it into the churn, which made the contents to seethe and boil, and again beat the cream with the dash, as it were a dozen strokes, and took out butter by the pound.

16 Now it came to pass, at the self-same hour, that two men were passing the house of the witch, and heard a scream from within, as of one in distress;

17 And they entered, and lo! the woman lay dead on the floor, with a mark on her forehead after the similitude of a horse-shoe.

18 Now it was a proverb in Israel, that if the housewife churned, and brought butter before sunrise, on the first morning of the fifth month of the year the spell of the witch would be broken, and the woman would be in luck with her dairy.

CHAPTER X.

THE BAPTISTS—COMING OF ISAIAH, AND BUILDING OF THE TABERNACLE—DEATH OF ISAIAH.

1 In the beginning of the nineteenth century came Isaiah the prophet, crying,

2 “Ho, all ye that pant after the water brooks, come unto me, and I will immerse you beneath the waters of Jordan.

3 “For all other rites and ceremonies concerning baptism are but as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals, of none effect.”

4 Now many followed Isaiah, and they builded a tabernacle in the land, in the north part thereof, near the habitation of Issachar, whose length was twenty cubits, and whose breadth twenty cubits, and whose height was twelve cubits and a span.

5 At the south end thereof was the gate that led to the altar at the north end;

6 From the gate to the altar was an aisle ; upon either side thereof were seats for the hearers ;

7 On the west of the aisle sat those who wore beards ; and on the east sat those whose heads were decked with the roses of Sharon, and wore long hair for a covering.

8 Thus were man and wife separated in the sanctuary.

9 Now Isaiah, whose surname was Stone, prophesied among them many years, and was gathered unto his fathers.

CHAPTER XI.

WINTER EVENING FESTIVALS—WHAT HAPPENED TO THE WIFE OF THE MILLER.

1 Now it was a custom among the first tribe, that after earing and harvest, they made feasts, each man at his own house, and bade those of his kin and tribe, that his house might be filled.

2 And he sat before them the fruits of his stall, and fowl and wild game and honey ;

3 Also did he set before them the fruits of his orchard and vintage.

4 Now they ate and drank, and repeated anecdotes of olden time, and recounted personal exploits and deeds of daring, and made merry until a late hour of the night.

5 Thus did they spend a winter's eve.

6 ¶ Now there was a man at a feast, an elder of the church, of uprightness and integrity ;

7 And he brake the wheat and the barley between the upper and nether millstone ;

8 And his fame was known through all the region round about, as there was no mill, for fine flour, like unto the "Deacon Cristy Mill."

9 Now, like Noah of old, he looked upon the wine when it was red, and tarried long at the inn of him that sold strong drink.

10 Now it came to pass that his wife said unto him at the feast,

11 "Wist ye not that it is the twelfth hour of the night?" And he said, "We will go."

12 Now he drove fine horses, even a span ; and the horses ran furiously, and overturned the sleigh, and threw the woman upon the ground, even at their own door.

13 And she arose with a fright, and shook the snow from her garments, and said,

14 "I have reason to thank my Maker that I am not killed."

15 Now the saying of his wife displeased him much, inasmuch as it wounded his pride ; for he accounted himself a good reinsman.

16 And he lifted up his voice and said unto her, "Thank your Maker ! thank your Maker ! Woman, verily, verily, I say unto thee, thou hast far more reason to thank thy driver."

17 Now this has been a saying and a byword in Israel, until the present day.

CHAPTER XII.

CALLING OF EPHRAIM—BUILDING THE SECOND TEMPLE—BURIAL OF EPHRAIM.

1 Now the people lamented the death of Solomon ; for a faithful shepherd he had been over them.

2 And they said "Who now will go up to the sanctuary before us, and baptize our little ones, and give our daughters in marriage, as Solomon has done ?"

3 And they prayed that the Lord might direct them in their choice.

4 ¶ Now Thomas, an elder in the church, fell into a deep sleep, and saw as in a vision, and behold there stood up before him a young man in stature like unto Saul the son of Kish, whom the Lord directed unto Samuel.

5 And his countenance beamed with intelligence and joy, and was like unto the face of one divinely inspired to preach glad tidings.

6 And he spake many tongues, and his voice was sweet and harmonious, like a band of well-tuned instruments ;

7 And his eloquence was like unto the eloquence of Saul of Tarsish when pleading before Agrippa.

8 Now Thomas awoke, amazed at his dream, and declared it unto the brethren ;

9 And they said: "Is it not Ephraim, the son of John, a hero of the Revolution? Lo, he tarrieth at Carmel, at his father's house."

10 And they sent messengers unto Ephraim, and Ephraim came, and was anointed to walk in and out before this people.

11 And never was there so large a multitude gathered together in Israel as on the day of the anointing of Ephraim.

12 ¶ Now in the eighteenth year of the ministration of Ephraim, being the three and twentieth year of the nineteenth century, the chief people and elders assembled themselves together the third time, and said, —

13 "Behold our children and children's children worship with us in the sanctuary, and their number is legion, and lo, the temple our fathers built is too straight for us."

14 Now they took counsel together, and builded a second temple upon the plain, in the field of Ami, a furlong east from the first temple ;

15 Now the length thereof was forty cubits, and the width thereof was forty cubits, and the height thereof was eighteen cubits,

16 And the porch before the temple was four cubits, and its length twenty cubits.

17 On the south end of the temple was the tower, whose height was four score cubits, with a dial upon three sides thereof, made "without hands." ⁽¹⁾

18 On the south are three doors that open into the porch or outer court, and from the porch are three doors that open into the sanctuary, and winding-stairs that lead to the upper chamber or gallery, on three sides thereof.

19 Now the height of the altar opposite the middle door of the porch, on the north side of the sanctuary, is nine cubits, and is overlaid with cushions of scarlet, and at the four corners thereof hang tassels of purple.

20 Behind the altar was placed a window, and around the window hang curtains of scarlet, and above the curtains is written in letters of gold, as upon the arc of the rainbow, "Holiness becometh thine house, O Lord, forever."

21 Now there was no temple in all the country round about so beautiful and comely in all its proportions as the "Temple of Ephraim."

22 ¶ Now all the days of the pilgrimage of Ephraim were three score and eight years, and all the days of his ministry among this people were one score and nineteen years, and he died.

23 And his people made great lamentation over him: "My father, my father! the chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof."

24 Now they carried the body of Ephraim into the aisle before the altar, and John, a learned divine, spake unto them, and comforted them with precious words.

25 Now they buried Ephraim in the cave upon the hillside, where they buried Solomon and the saints in Israel that had gone before him, even the cave of Machpelah which they purchased from Ephron the Hittite.

26 And they erected a monument of marble, with inscriptions and devices thereon, that the sons and daughters of Israel, sojourning in far countries, as they make pilgrimages once more to the homes of their childhood and graves of their sires, might see the spot where they laid him.

CHAPTER XIII.

COMING OF JOHN THE PHYSICIAN, — MARRIAGE PROCLAMATION — DEATH OF JOHN.

1 Now there came a young man of fair exterior, of good report, and of knowledge and understanding, and his manner and speech were pleasing unto the people, and his name was John, and he healed the people of their infirmities for many years.

2 Now John was withal a good penman, and was chosen many years the people's scribe, to chronicle the votes and laws of the town.

3 Now it was so that the sons and daughters of Israel were many,

4 And the sons were diligent husbandmen, and cunning workers of wood and iron, and tradesmen;

5 And the daughters were comely and fair, even fairer than the last daughters of Job; and they were skilled in the use of the needle and management of the dairy.

6 ¶ Now as it was in the days of Noah, so it was in these latter days, they were “married and given in marriage.”

7 Now it was the custom that when a young man was betrothed to a maiden, he gave the chief scribe money, even five dimes, to proclaim it three times at the festivals and public gatherings of the people.

8 Now John the scribe, as was his custom, sat with those who sang and played the harp in the temple of the Lord on the Sabbath day.

9 Now when Ephraim the priest had done exhorting the people, and the singers had sung, John stood up in his place and proclaimed in a loud voice, in this wise, and all the congregation gave heed: —

10 “Marriage is intended between Major Jesse Obadiah and Miss Frances Matilda Zachariah!”

11 “Also between Captain Jacob Hezekiah and Miss Maria Antoinette Zepheniah; all of this town.”

12 “Also between Colonel Elias Tobias, of Joppa, and Miss Hannah Annis Mordechias, of this town!”

13 Thus did John proclaim them that their parents and friends might show cause, if any they had, why it should not come to pass, or forever hold their peace.

14 ¶ Now John, whose surname was Dalton, fell sick, and died, and a large multitude gathered at his burial.

15 And the body of John was borne to the tomb by men wearing white aprons and gloves; and they lamented the death of John, and threw sprigs of evergreen upon the coffin in the grave.

CHAPTER XIV.

A BURIAL SCENE.

1 Now the age of Ninian, whose surname was Clark, — one of the early fathers, an honorable and upright man, and a magistrate for many years, — was four score and eight years, and his eyes waxed dim, and he called to his bedside his children,

2 Even William, his son, and Lydia and Letitia, his daughters, for his other sons, Hamilton and Robert and David and

Jonathan, were already dead, and Samuel, his youngest, lived a great way off;

3 And he said unto them, "Gather yourselves together, your wives, your husbands, and little ones, and hearken unto Ninian, your father.

4 "Behold, the days of my pilgrimage are fulfilled, and I go hence, and the place that knows me will soon know me no more forever."

5 And he charged them, and said unto them, "I am to be gathered unto my people;

6 Bury me in the cave in the field of Machpelah, which I and my neighbors bought of Ephron the Hittite, for a possession of a burial-place.

7 There we buried Solomon, our beloved pastor, and there I buried Mary, the mother of you all, and there I also buried her sons, David and Jonathan."

8 Now after Ninian had made an end of commanding his children, he drew up his knees in the bed, and yielded up the ghost, and was gathered unto his people.

9 Now when the day of his burial had come, his children and children's children gathered themselves together, clothed in sackcloth, and a large multitude gathered there also.

10 Now Ephraim, the priest, stood up in their midst, and comforted them, and when he spake to them of the faith and hope and charity of Ninian, he moved the multitude to tears.

11 Now they passed around the coffin, and looked upon the face of Ninian, their father and friend and neighbor, and wept.

12 And the body was borne to its burial, and a large procession followed; according to the age and relation of the deceased, did they follow in order.

13 Now when the coffin was let into the grave, John, the physician, and conductor of the ceremony, uncovered his head, and spake aloud, saying,

14 "In behalf of the chief mourners, I thank you, O friends and neighbors, for this last tribute of respect for the deceased, and for burying their dead out of their sight. The bearers and friends are requested to return to the house of mourning."

15 Now the children and children's children, and friends and relatives of Ninian, returned to the house of mourning, and

ate of the fatted calf, and drank wine, as was the custom in those days, and each then departed unto his own house.^(j)

CHAPTER XV.

COMING OF JOHN THE BAPTIST.

1 In those days came John the Baptist, like one crying in the wilderness,

2 “Prepare ye the way of the Lord, and make his paths straight.”

3 Now many believed in the preaching of John, and were baptized of him in Jordan, which is, by interpretation, “Scoby Brook.”

4 Now this same John was clothed in raiment of broadcloth and fine linen, with a white scarf about his neck, and sandals upon his feet.

5 Now during the faithful administration of John, the church increased an hundred-fold.

6 And they also waxed in pride, for they said, “Behold the temple of Ephraim, and the unpainted tabernacle our fathers worshipped in is a hissing and a by-word.”

7 Now they took counsel together, and builded a second temple in the valley, by the river’s bank,

9 Where dwelleth the innkeeper and the merchant-men of Israel, and they that heal the sick, and the miller, and the workers of wood and iron, and he that stitcheth blinkers with an awl;

10 And where is also the tabernacle of learning, and the grand sanhedrim, where the people do yearly congregate to do penance, by taxing themselves, and choose whom they shall serve, or who shall serve them, and make long harangues, and pass some lawful and many unlawful acts.

CHAPTER XVI.

BELSHAZZAR’S FEAST, OR JACKSON BARBACUE.

1 Now it came to pass, in the last year of the reign of John the second, whose surname was Adams, that the Whigs, who had chosen John aforetime, said among themselves,

2 "John doeth well, and we will choose him to sit at the head of the assembled wisdom of the nation, yet other four years."

3 But the Democrats said "Nay; we will choose Andrew, a valiant warrior, and hero of many battles, to preside over the destinies of the nation."

4 Now the Democrats strove against the Whigs, and vexed them sore, and cast out John, and put Andrew in his place.

5 Now it happened on a day, which is to say, the first month of the year, and eighth day of the month, which is the day when Andrew overthrew the hosts of the king, and slew them hip and thigh, that there were none left to tell the tale,

6 That Samuel, whose surname was Trull, an innkeeper in the land, made a great feast, and bade the friends of Andrew without stint.

7 And Samuel slew an ox, and sacrificed him whole upon the party altar.⁽¹⁾

8 And multitudes came and filled his house, and ate of the ox, and drank of his wine, and sang songs, and danced, and made merry in their hearts;

9 For they said, "We have conquered our political enemy, the Whigs, and digged about them, and hedged them in, inasmuch as we have chosen Andrew over John."

10 Now there was a man at the feast whose head was whitened with the frosts of many winters, a councillor in the land for many years, and his name was the name of the Lord's anointed, even Samuel.

11 Now Samuel stood up among them, leaning upon his staff, and prophesied unto them, saying,

12 "I hath, as I hoping, that Jackson seed may ne'er depreciate, but increase from generation to generation, until e'en the mules themselves do bring forth their young."

13 Now the prophecy of Samuel pleased them much, and the multitude sent up three shouts like unto the shouts of the hosts of Joshua, that rent the walls of Jericho.

CHAPTER XVII.

COMING OF FRANCIS AND JAMES AND NELSON.

1 Now after John, came Francis, fresh from the “Whited Sepulchre filled with dead men’s bones,” skilled in the art of healing, and filled with medical lore.^(m)

2 Now Francis, whose surname was Fitch, was of a perverse and obdurate heart, steeled against the smiles and fascinations of women; for he said, like Paul, “‘It is better that all men should be as I am;’

2 “Howbeit marriages increase the number of my ‘loaves and fishes,’ so let them marry who will, for my purse’s sake.”

4 So Francis preserved his identity, and lived a “bachelor,” which caused many a damsel to mourn, and refuse to be comforted.

5 Now Francis tarried many seasons, and departed for the plains of lawgivers and synagogues and prisons.

6 ¶ Now after Francis, came James, the son of Josiah, the lawyer, and he lodged in the inn of one Pharisee (Faris.)

7 Now James, whose surname was Danforth, rebelled against the monkish celibacy of his illustrious predecessor, and was smitten with the beauty of Israel, and took a wife of the daughters of the house of William, of the tribe of Ninian.

8 And there was much mourning among the damsels of Israel, who exclaimed, “Alas for us; for while we were busy here and there, he was gone!” And thus they wept, while James rejoiced, and gave heed unto the sick of the land.

9 Lastly there came one Nelson, whose surname is Clark, from the cold regions of the North, saying, “Come unto me, all ye sick, lame, and suffering, and I will give you rest, not by means of the nauseating drugs of the apothecary, but by the infinitesimal saccharine globules whose taste is pleasant, and whose virtue is sure.” And the people listened to Nelson and were healed.

CHAPTER XVIII.

VALEDICTION.

Humble mansion, within whose portals we drew our first breath, and gazed with an infant’s stare upon the morning

light, and from whose altar the morning and evening incense arose, and from whose gates the beggar ne'er turned him away empty, farewell!

Farewell! ye Elms of Zoar and Poplars of Hebron, against whose trunks the northern blasts have spent their strength for naught, and amid whose branches the evening breeze discoursed sweet music, and in whose shade we gambolled and fell asleep in childhood.

Humble school-house, farewell! where first we lisped our a, b, abs, to the now venerable Jesse, whose surname was Beard, and in boyhood's rougher years we tugged at roots and felt the rod, and where at the noontide hour we joined the joyous throng at athletic games and sports, and with tactics military, purely original, we besieged, with boisterous shouts, that made the welkin ring, and took snow forts by storm.

Farewell! ye forests and hunting-grounds; where in days of yore, we, with sinewy arm and measured stroke, the "woodman's axe" wielded, and brought to earth, with the thunder's crash, thy proudest monarchs; and where, with our grand ancestral fowling-piece, dropped the cunning fox and timid hare, as on swift foot they fled the thirsty blood-hound's deep-muttered bay, as in the fresh track he scents his game, and in mad haste pursues.

Ye meandering brooks and mountain streams, farewell! where oft in boyhood's days, we, with the angler's rod and line, tempted with delusive bait the speckled tenants of thy bubbling waters.

Ye mountains of Gilboa, whose tops rend the clouds in twain, the theatre of those grand terrific scenes upon which we oft did gaze with mingled awe and admiration, as on thy gigantic front and sides the lightnings crashed and thunders echoed, farewell!

Farewell, old familiar hillside, where stood the first temple dedicated to the triune God, and at whose baptismal font the hand of Ephraim was placed upon our infant brow; and where in early childhood we repeated our first Sabbath-school lesson, and wondered with childlike curiosity at the meaning of the distribution of those symbolic elements to the sacramental host.

Cave of Machpelah, farewell! where the polished marble tells the passer-by, that here repose the dead. During the past century a rich harvest has been gathered within thy sacred embrace. Here the loving and loved of earth sleep and know no waking, until mortal shall put on immortality. Here maternal breasts, on which our infant head reposed, lie treasured in thy sacred urn until the "resurrection morn."

A sacred trust thou hast in keeping, and most sacredly art thou fulfilling thy pledge, O Grave! Venerable and illustrious dead, loving and beloved, "peace to your ashes!"

Old New Boston, all hail to thee! home of our childhood how pleasant are thy gates, and thy temples how beautiful to the eye of the returning pilgrim! The eagle buildeth her nest in thy high places; the ox grazeth by thy river's bank, and the kid and fattlings feed upon thy hillsides, and the horse snuffeth the battle afar off. Thy sons go forth the third time to meet the enemy and return not empty-handed, and thy daughters are those whose children rise up and call them blessed. "Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces." Again, peace, and farewell!^(o)

CHAPTER XIX.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLES.

Note *a*, Ch. 1. — "Build a city." The French settled Louisiana, Spain, Florida, English Jamestown, Dutch New York, etc.

Note *b*, Ch. 2. — "Meadows," etc. Beaver Meadows, *vide* Parker's History of Londonderry.

Note *c*, Ch. 3. — "Beyond Jordan." The Merrimac lies about midway between Derry and New Boston. "Joppa," a small village in Bedford, between the river and New Boston.

Note (1), Ch. 4. — Some married cousins.

Note *d*, Ch. 4. — "Pewter." An entire set of pewter platters and plates, consisting of fourteen pieces, now grace as a relic of antiquity the open, kitchen cupboard of Peggy Cochran, on Cochran Hill, which her mother brought from Londonderry, over a century ago, as part of her wedding dower. It was used as table-service at the "antiquarian picnic," on the Monday

following the centennial, when some twenty-five descendants from that venerable, weather-beaten mansion, that has bravely withstood the storms of a century, representing four generations and three States, held a social reunion to pay their respects to the aged tenant, who, with the exception of one sister, is the only living representative of her generation, whose name was once legion.

The old-fashioned pot of "baked beans," brown bread," and "mug of cider," were prominent items in the "bill of fare." Before partaking of the bountiful repast, a select portion of Scripture was read by one of the number, from an old family Bible, and a feeling and pertinent address made, and a blessing invoked by Rev. Mr. Cogswell, who, with his estimable lady, were invited guests.

Note *e*, Ch. 5. — "Derry Fair." An annual festival held at Derry, where stock and household manufactures were taken to be sold or exchanged.

Note *f*, Ch. 7. — "Hour-glass." As clocks and watches were rare in those days, the hour-glass was the only measure of time.

Note *g*, Ch. 8. — "Second advent." The numerous and industrious family of Dodges. As they were mostly from towns bordering on the coast in the vicinity of Salem, Mass., and being an admixture of English and Welch and inheriting, by association, much of the peculiar phraseology of the fishermen of the coast, their mode of expression was, as might be supposed, different from that of the Scotch and Irish of the first families.

Note *h*, Ch. 9. — "Witch, etc." Many of the Scotch-Irish settlers were firm believers in the witch legends of father-land.

Note *i*, "Blazing fires." Jack O'Lanterns, Will O'Wisps, Ignis Fatuus.

Note *i*, Ch. 12. — "Without hands." The edifice is yet wanting a clock to make it complete.

Note *j*, Ch. 14. — "Drank wine." It was a universal custom to furnish one or more kinds of spirits at funerals. The wife of Deacon Thomas Cochran, who died in 1829, was the first person of any note buried without that ceremony. The temperance question began to be agitated about that time.

Note *l*, Ch. 16. — "Sacrificed." Roasted whole.

Note *m*, Ch. 17. — “Whited Sepulchre,” Medical Buildings, Hanover.

Note *n*, “Have faith ;” homeopathic.

Note *o*, Ch. 18. — “Third time.” Revolution, War of 1812, and the Rebellion of 1861.

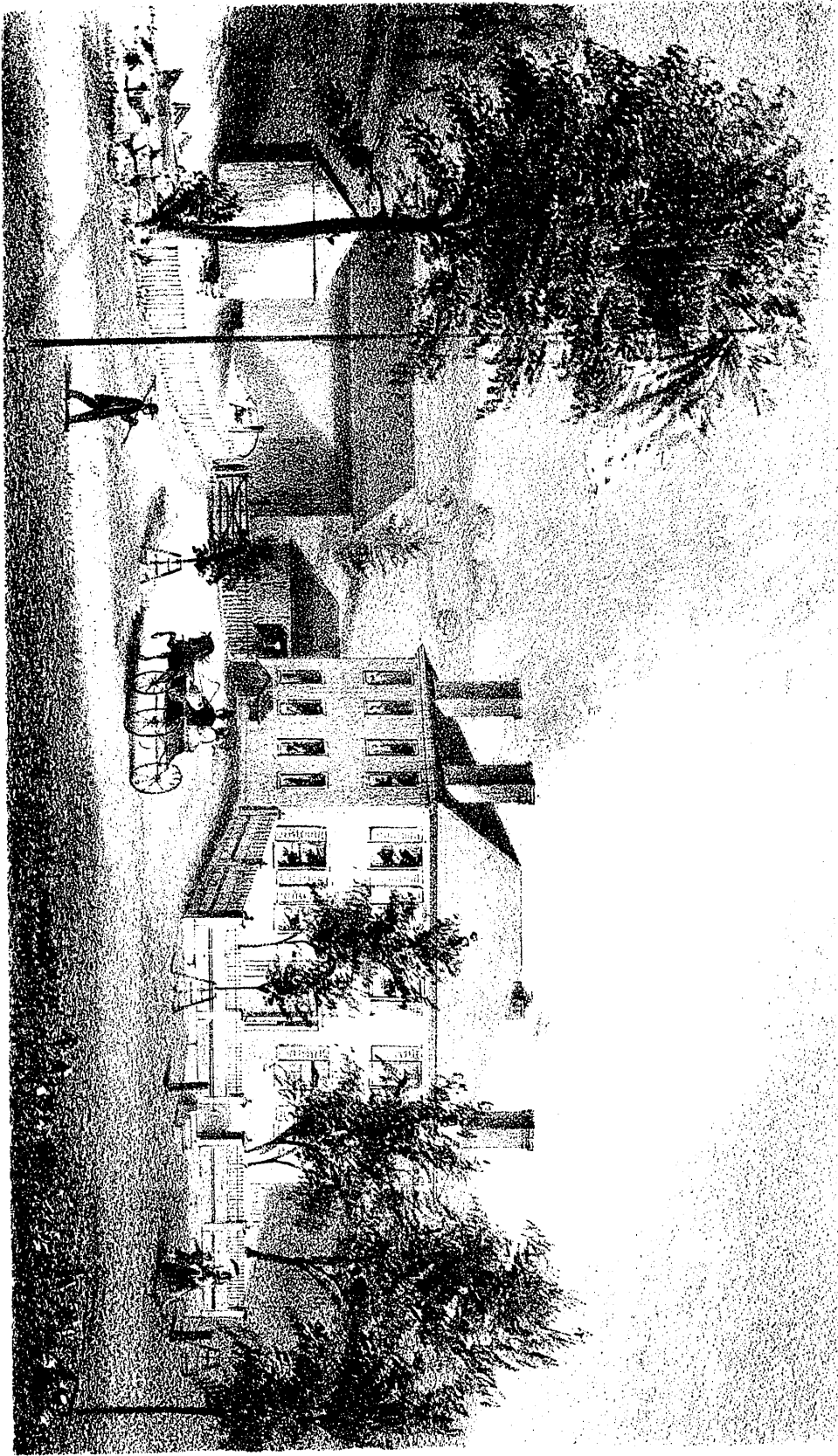
BUSINESS AND INTERESTING LOCALITIES.

As the settlement of New Boston began in the northeast part of the town, for some years business was confined to that region, though, of course, but little was done prior to 1760, yet there was a small stock of goods kept in a dwelling-house near Walker's Mills, as early as 1755. About this time, the settlements were being pushed into other parts, and Cochran Hill became a place of interest. A Mr. McGaw built a house here, and kept a tavern and store; and Joseph Towns traded near where the late John D. Cochran's house stands, sold to Thomas Stark, and removed to Hopkinton. Stark traded here some years, was burned out, resumed his business, and was succeeded by Ira Wilkins. Wilkins continued for a few years, and was succeeded by James Ray, of Mount Vernon. For a while, Nathaniel Martin traded here. This Thomas Stark was a nephew of the elder General Stark, married the daughter of Dr. Jonathan Gove, ultimately failed in business, and died in Dunbarton. Near King's Mills, Samuel Worthly traded for several years. As early as 1760, a store was opened on Bradford Hill. John McLaughlen carried on a large business here, for many years, keeping also a tavern, which was extensively patronized, the great thoroughfare through the town being over this hill. This was the grand central business locality, for a succession of years. A store was kept many years by Mr. Lamson, in a part of the Dea. White house; and the tanning of hides was carried on for years, traces of the pits being yet discoverable in Mr. Abraham Wason's field. He, also, kept a tavern. Mr. Joseph Lamson, a little to the south of this, for many years kept a tavern; so it is evident that over this road, at the base of Joe English's, on the west, there must have been much travel. A public house and store were, for many years, kept near Mrs. John Lynch's, on the turnpike. Mr. John Moor did

business for some years. A store was kept, for a while, near the residence of the late Dea. Issachar Andrews, by Samuel Morgan, with whose death trade ceased here.

As we have said, the principal business locality was the central part of the town. Capt. John McLaughlen, who kept a store and tavern on Bradford's Hill, at length carried on the business of tanning, near the residence of Mr. Sidney Hills. Here he opened a slaughter-house, and killed a great many cattle, salting the flesh for a foreign market, and retaining the skins for tanning. And this soon became the centre of business. Several stores were opened, and two or three taverns were kept. Mr. James Sloan had a store in a part of the house now used for the parsonage of the Presbyterian church; in which building was "Long Hall," which was often used for select schools, and other purposes deemed important in those days. It was here that Jonathan Cochran, John Goodhue, John and Nathaniel Safford, Nathaniel Cleeves, Levi Bixby, Moses Whitney, Rodney M'Collom, Samuel and Butler Trull, Parker Warren, and Nehemiah Trull, carried on mercantile business. It was here Capt. Geary Whiting, Samuel Trull, and Ira Clough prosecuted a large business in tanning. Here Waterman Burr, Esq., Micah Lawrence, Esq., and Amos W. Tewksbury commenced their successful business career. About 1825, what is now called the "Lower Village" began to be built, and soon business was transferred from the "Upper Village" to this, as it had been from Bradford's Hill to the "Upper Village." The opening of new lines of travel have produced great changes in business localities. Until within a few years, Burr, Lawrence, and Tewksbury continued, in the "Lower Village," the business which they began in the "Upper Village;" here, also, traded David G. Fuller, Alexander Dickey, Stephen Whipple, John Gregg; and still later, James and Dexter Smith, James and David Gregg, Joseph Whipple, and Solomon Atwood.

Nestled in this valley, on either side of the "South Branch" of the Piscataquog, is the principal village, consisting of some fifty dwelling-houses, three stores, one tavern, a large school-house, two stories in height, with ample halls, and modern improvements, built in 1856, at the expense of nearly four thousand dollars, where the children are divided into two grades,



Buffonde Lithography Boston

and called together, by the musical tones of a bell, the Baptist church and the Town House. This latter is the old Presbyterian meeting-house, that formerly stood on the hillside, just south of the burial-ground. It is of the same dimensions as formerly, except in its height. The lower part is used for meetings of the town, while the upper was finished for a school-hall, for which purpose it has been much used. In the upper part, also, is a room in which the selectmen transact their business.

Pending over this village, on the south, is the "Upper Village," the central graveyard, and the Presbyterian meeting-house with its lofty steeple and rich-toned bell.

To one standing on the highest part of Clark's Hill, a beautiful panorama unfolds itself on every hand. Some fourteen towns can be seen by the unassisted eye. Monadnock, Kearsarge, and other eminences are prominent among the objects of interest. This locality is associated with the thriving and christian families of Clarks, who lived and died here.

Cochran's Hill, like the Clark Hill, is in the western part of the town, not as high as the latter, yet a beautiful swell of land, with rich scenery around it, and associated with the early families of Cochrans and Crombies. These families were in affluent circumstances, and remarkable for their hospitality and social propensities. Bradford's Hill is near the centre of the town, and nearly as high as any point of land by which it is surrounded. The hill was first settled by John McLaughlen, and here the Rev. Mr. Bradford lived for nearly forty years, and from him it takes its name. On the west, in the distance, Monadnock is seen struggling to raise its head above the shoulder of an intervening range of hills. On the north, Kearsarge bares its head to the blast of the storm, and Mount Washington deigns at times to unveil his lofty peak. The Unconoonucs repose in quiet beauty on the east, beyond which are seen the heights around Laconia and Lake Winnipiseogee. To the south, the eye stretches indefinitely towards Ashby and Ashburnham, Mass. The rising and setting of the sun in the summer, and its setting through the entire year, are obscured by no material object; and the west winds come sweeping over a vast region of country, checked by no intervening barrier. The

lungs can always expand and be filled here, while the eye never tires in beholding objects, whose attractions are so many and so varied, nor in watching the endless phenomena of clouds and winds. The stars seem nearer than on most elevations. The scenery in winter is indescribably rich. The pure snow-carpet on hill and valley, on a calm day, stretching in all directions save one, as far as the eye can reach, with a thousand cottages embosomed, is a scene of rare attraction. And when the winds are abroad, and the snow is in high spirits, the ever-shifting snow-wave, the scowling face of the cloud, the ceaseless sport of the wind, changing its form continually, present an ever-varying scene of thrilling interest to the spectator. We have seldom, or never, seen a location so well adapted to the large lungs, and larger heart of him, whose name is forever to be associated with it. It is emphatically Bradford's Hill. "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder."

Wason's Hill is believed to be the highest point of cultivated land in the town, from which the prospect is beautiful in several directions. This elevation is pleasantly associated with Dea. Robert White, with whom Rev. S. Moor lived at the time of his installation, and also with many other influential families. "Joe English" stands in the southern part of the town, attaining a height of 572 feet from its base. On the north the ascent is not difficult, the slope extending a considerable distance, so that in this direction it might be ascended by carriages. On the east it is more abrupt, while on the south it presents a bold and seemingly perpendicular and craggy front. The top and parts of its sides are covered with trees. This hill overlooks a great region of country. Near it are nestled the villages of Mont Vernon, Amherst, Francestown, Merrimac, and Dunbarton, and the cities of Manchester and Nashua. Andover, Mass., and other towns in that direction may be seen, while the eye stretches indefinitely into Maine, in the direction of Saddleback Mountain, between Deerfield and Northwood, and Pawtuckaway, between Deerfield and Nottingham.

"Joe English" was an object of great interest to the early settlers, since it designated to their friends in Londonderry, Chester, Tyngsborough and other places, the locality of their humble homes; and from this height they could easily trace the com-

munities they had left for ruder dwellings in the "woods." This hill was, no doubt, a favorite resort of Indians, so long as they lingered in this region. It is known that remnants of tribes lingered long on the branches of the Piscataquog, in which fish abounded, and where lingered the mink, the beaver, and other game. The Indians that used to live along the Merrimac and its tributaries, were the Agawams, Wamesits or Pawtuckets, the Nashuas, the Sougans, the Namoskeags, the Penacooks, and the Winnepesaukees. In process of time, through various causes, these became merged into one tribe, and were indiscriminately called Penacooks. Namoskeag was the royal residence of the ancient Sagamores of this great tribe, while at the mouth of the Piscataquog River was a considerable village. The Sagamores most worthy of mention among the Penacooks, were Passaconaway, Wonnalancet, his son, and Kancamagus, usually called John Hodgkins, his grandson; Passaconaway appears first in 1627 or 1628; he was a powerful warrior, and died prior to 1669, being a faithful friend to the English. Wonnalancet was chief of the tribe in 1669, and was converted to Christianity in 1674, through the preaching of the Rev. John Eliot, and ever afterwards exhibited a meek and quiet spirit, and proved an abiding friend to the whites. Wonnalancet was succeeded in 1685 by Kancamagus, better known as John Hodgkins, son of Naunomocumuck, Passaconaway's eldest son. He was a brave and wise chieftain, and losing his respect for the English authorities, became a formidable enemy to the settlements in the neighborhood of the Merrimac River. He is last heard of in 1691, near which time it is believed he died in friendship with the English.

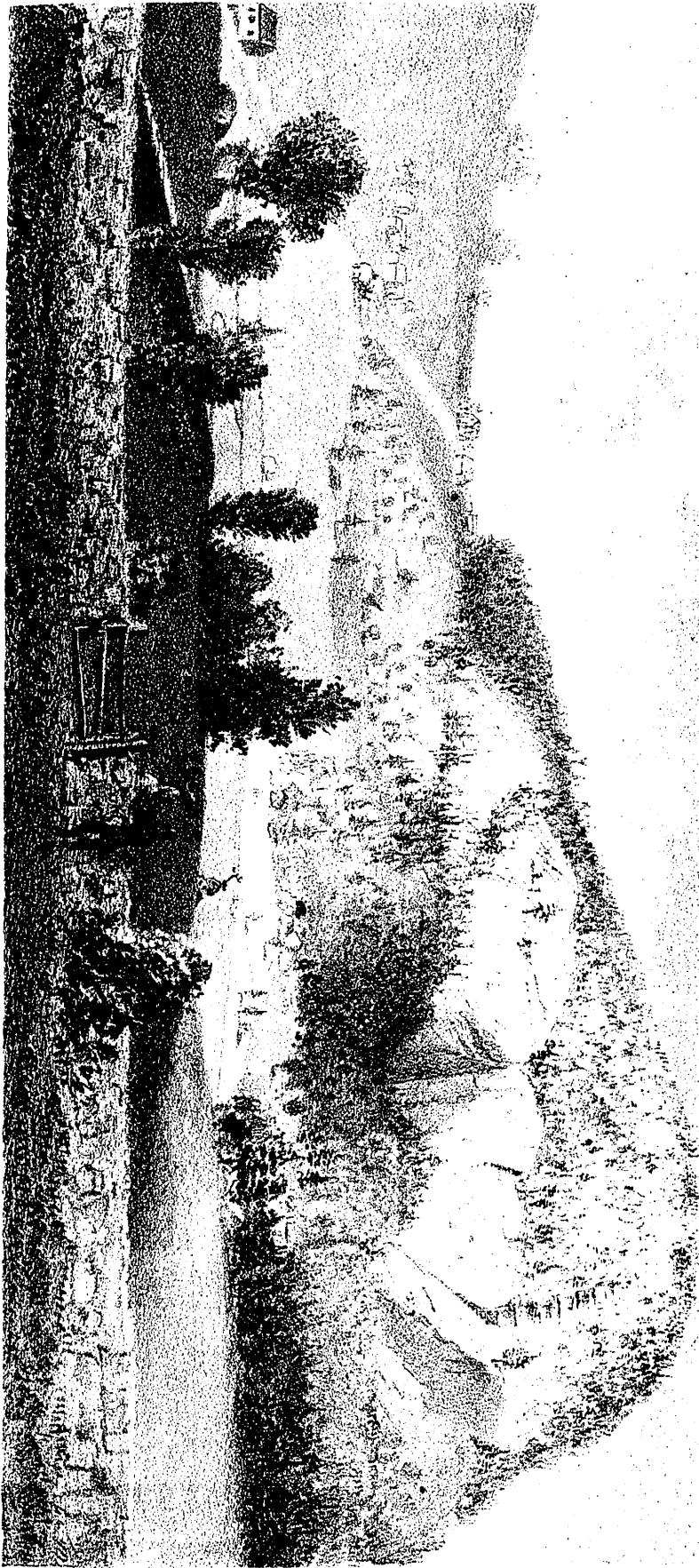
When the grant of New Boston was obtained, in 1763, no considerable tribe was to be found in the region, yet fragments of tribes temporarily abode both within the limits of the township, and at different points on the Merrimac and its tributaries, up to nearly that period; and though New Boston never suffered much from depredations, yet the settlers lived in fear of roving squads of them.

Joe English has sometimes been called Ingall's Hill, or Indos, but its true name is "Joe English," which it received from a noted Indian of that name. In his History of Manchester, the

Hon. C. E. Potter, alluding to this eminence, thus writes :—
 “ It is noted, and is of much curiosity as a freak of nature. It is precipitous and abrupt on its southern end, having the appearance of the southern part of the hill being carried away by some convulsion of nature. In fact the hill terminates on the south in a rough precipice, presenting in the distance a height of some two or three hundred feet, and almost perpendicular. The hill took its name from an incident of olden time connected with this precipice. In 1705 or 1706, there was an Indian living in these parts, noted for his friendship for the English settlers upon the lower Merrimac. He was an accomplished warrior and hunter, but following the counsels of Passaconaway and Wonnalancet, he continued steadfast in his partiality for his white neighbors. From this fact the Indians, as was their wont, gave him the name, significant of this trait, of ‘ Joe English.’ In course of time the Indians, satisfied that Joe gave information of their hostile designs to the English, determined upon killing him upon the first fitting opportunity. Accordingly, just at twilight, they found Joe upon one of the branches of the ‘ Squog,’ hunting, and commenced an attack upon him ; but he escaped from them, two or three in number, and made directly for this hill, in the southern part of New Boston. With the quick thought of the Indian, he made up his mind that the chances were against him in a long race, and he must have recourse to stratagem. As he ran up the hill, he slackened his pace, until his pursuers were almost upon him, that they might become more eager in the pursuit. Once near the top he started off with great rapidity, and the Indians after him, straining every nerve. As Joe came upon the brink of the precipice before mentioned, he leaped behind a jutting rock, and waited in breathless anxiety. But a moment passed, and the hard breathing and measured but light footsteps of his pursuers were heard, and another moment, with a screech and yell, their dark forms were rolling down the rocky precipice, to be left at its base, food for hungry wolves !

“ Henceforth the hill was called Joe English, and well did his constant friendship deserve so enduring a monument.

“ ‘ Joe English ’ was the grandson of the Sagamon of Agawam (now Ipswich), whose name was Wosconnomet.



Hulbonds Photographs, Boston

“ ‘ Joe English ’ came to his death in consequence of his fidelity to the whites. The hostile Indians determined upon his death, and kept constantly upon his path. At length, July 27, 1706, Lieutenant Butterfield and his wife, riding betwixt Dunstable and Chelmsford, on horseback, with Joe English as companion and a guard, fell into an Indian ambuscade. The horse was shot upon the first fire, Butterfield and his wife falling to the ground. The main object of the Indians being to secure ‘ Joe,’ Butterfield and the soldier made their escape, while the Indians (one of the party being left in charge of Mrs. Butterfield) went in pursuit of him. ‘ Joe ’ made for the woods, several Indians in full pursuit, and finding them gaining upon him, he turned about and presented his gun as if to fire. The Indians, fearing his fatal aim, fell upon the ground, and Joe took to his heels for life. Again the Indians gained upon him, and ‘ Joe ’ again presented his trusty gun, and for fear of it the Indians again threw themselves upon the ground. This was repeated several times, until ‘ Joe ’ had almost gained the thick woods, when one of the Indians, despairing of taking him alive, and fearing he would escape them, fired upon him, breaking the arm with which he held the gun. The gun fell to the ground and ‘ Joe ’ redoubled his speed. But just as he gained the wood, a shot struck his thigh and he fell to the ground. His fall was the signal for a yell of triumph from the Indians in pursuit. When they came up to him, they expressed their pleasure in no measured terms. ‘ Now, Joe,’ said they, ‘ we got you ; you no tell English, again, we come ! ’ ‘ No,’ retorted Joe, ‘ Cap’n Butterfield tell *that* at Pawtucket.’ ‘ Hugh ! ’ exclaimed the Indians, the thought just striking them that the soldiers at the block-houses, at Pawtucket or Dunstable, alarmed by the whites who had escaped, would be upon them in a short time. There was no time for delay. Joe could not be carried away, and one of them buried his hatchet in the head of the prostrate Indian. Thus died ‘ Joe English,’ the faithful friend of the white man. The services of ‘ Joe English ’ were considered so meritorious that a grant was made to his wife and two children, by the Legislature of Massachusetts, because, as the words of the grant have it, ‘ he died in the service of his country ! ’ ”