

- William Otterson; b. Oct. 30, 1789.
 Mary Morse, widow of Daniel Carlton; b. March 5, 1788.
 Henry Hall; b. April 18, 1788.
 Sally Stevens, widow of Henry Dockham; b. May, 1788.
 Phebe West, widow of Joseph Morse, May 13, 1788.
 Capt. David Shaw; b. June 20, 1788.
 Margaret Shirley; b. Aug. 25, 1789.
 Mary Judkins, widow of Asa Noyes; b. Oct. 9, 1789.
 Dea. John Lane; b. at Ipswich. Oct. 28, 1789; came from Newburyport to Chester, 1815.
 Hannah Blanchard, widow of Dea. Samuel Dinsmore; b. Jan. 7, 1790.
 Capt. Noah Weeks; b. 1790.
 Elizabeth Crombie, widow of Matthew Reid; b. March 22, 1790.
 Sally Underhill, widow of Smith Greenough and Abraham Sargent; b. Nov. 26, 1790.
 Charlotte Hall, dau. of Moses K. Hall, Dec. 30, 1791.
 Mary Prescott, widow of Edward Robie; b. March 27, 1793.

CHAPTER XVIII.

HISTORY OF CANDIA.

I greatly regret that my time and space do not permit me to give a fuller history of that part of old Chester. It is disputed, and is of little consequence, who was the first settler in Candia. Eaton, in his History of Candia, page 8, says that "David McClure came from Chester to Candia about the year 1743." He did not buy his Chester lot until 1744, and in 1748 he was a petitioner for soldiers with others in that neighborhood, and sold his place there to John Knowles, Jr., of Rye, November 2, 1749. William Turner bought his lot in 1741. There is a tradition that his daughter Sarah was the first white child born in Candia. She was born in November, 1848. There soon removed to Charming Fare (as that part of Chester was then called) quite a number of families, among whom were Benjamin Smith from Exeter, Winthrop Wells, John,

Theophilus and Jacob Sargent, Dr. Samuel Moore, Enoch Rowel and Obededom Hall, from Chester.

A petition was presented to the General Assembly, dated March 22, 1763, praying to be set off as a distinct parish, signed by the following persons, who probably constituted most of the voters in town :

Benjamin Bacheider,
 Samuel Moores,
 Jonathan Hills,
 Samuel Towle,
 Nicklus Smith,
 Jonathan Towle,
 Nath^l Ingalls,
 Theophilus Clough,
 John Karr,
 Thomas Chretchet,
 Samuel Eastman,
 John Clay,
 Moses Baker,
 Theop. Sargent,
 Stephen Webster,
 Joseph Smith,
 Jeremiah Bean,
 Zebedee Berry,
 Phineas Towle,

William Turner,
 Winthrop Wells,
 Abraham Fitts,
 Sherburn Rowe,
 Asel Quimby,
 Gilman Dudley,
 Zachariah Clifford,
 Enoch Colby,
 Moses Smart,
 Nath^l Emerson,
 John Sargent,
 Jonathan Bean,
 Benj. Smith,
 James McClure,
 Stephen Palmer,
 Jacob Sargent,
 Ichabod Robie,
 Elisha Bean,
 David Hills.

The prayer was granted, and a charter given, dated December 17, 1763. The boundaries were as follows : —

“ Beginning at the North East Corner of said Parish, on the Line of the Township of Nottingham at a Hemlock tree, at the head of the Old Hundred-acre Lotts ; then runs South twenty Nine Degrees West, joining to said lotts as they are Entered on the Proprietors' Records, about four miles to a stake and stones ; then West North West to a Maple Tree, being the North East bounds of the Lott Number forty-three, in the Second part of the Second Division, and continuing the same course by towerhill pond to a stake and stones, what completes five miles and a half upon this course ; then North Twenty Nine Degrees East to a Pitch Pine, which is the South West Boundary of the Eighty acre lott in the Third Division, Number one hundred twenty three ; then North twenty Nine Degrees East to Nottingham Line, and then on that Line to the Hemlock Tree first mentioned.”

Samuel Emerson, Esq., was appointed to call the first meeting. The meeting was holden March 13, 1764.

Moderator,—Dr. Samuel Moores.

Parish Clerk,—Dr. Samuel Moores.

Constable,—Winthrop Wells.

Selectmen,—Lieut. Benjamin Bachelder, John Sargent, Jeremiah Bean.

Tythingman,—John Clay.

Surveyors of Highways,—Lieut. Saml. Towl, Moses Baker, Elisha Bean, Zebedee Berry.

Fence Viewers,—Matthew Ramsey, Stephen Webster.

Hawards,—Stephen Palmer, Moses Smart.

Deer Inspectors,—Theophilus Clough, Jonathan Bean.

Committee to Examine the Selectmen's Accompts,—Stephen Webster, Walter Robie, Nathaniel Emerson.

On the first leaf of the old records is the following :

“ A Parish Book of Records, No. 1, Kept by Samuel Moores, Esq., from the Incorporation of said Parish up to October, 1793, and at his Decease succeeded by Samuel Moores, Jr., and kept until March, 1798; and then by Walter Robie, Esq., until March, 1806; and then by Richard Emerson, until the month of October, 1806, when he Deceased; and then by John Lane, until March, 1820; and then by Peter Eaton until March, 1831; and then by Frederick Fitts, until March, 1832; and then by S. A. Sargent until March, 1836; and then by Dr. Samuel Sargent until Feb., 1840.”

The old book closed in 1807.

The selectmen the first year charge : “ Paid Asahel Quimby for a constable's staff, £4.” This was old tenor, equal to about sixty-seven cents. The staff is now in possession of Edmund Hills, Esq. It is of hard wood, about eighteen inches long, and an inch and a half in diameter, stained black, with a pewter ferule about three inches long on one end. It was a badge of office.

I shall continue the history under different heads.

BUILDING THE MEETING-HOUSE.

At a meeting of the parish, held Sept. 8, 1766,

“Voted, to build a meeting House.

“Voted, that the meeting house Shall be set on or near the North west corner of the Parsonage lot, so called.

“Voted, that the meeting house frame Shall be Begun upon the 22 Day of this instant September; John Clay, Walter Robie, Esq., Benja. Cass, Moses Baker, Jonathan Bean, Nathl. Emerson and Abraham Fitts, a Committee.”

They voted to raise sixty pounds, to be paid in work at two shillings and six pence per day for common hands, or in lumber, and to hire workmen, &c., the frame to be completed by the last day of October. If any did not pay in work or lumber, the constable was to collect it in money. The house was to be forty-five feet wide and fifty-five feet long. Five pounds lawful money was voted to be raised, to be used by the committee, if needed.

At a meeting, Oct. 20, 1766,

“Voted, that the Selectmen shall Assess a Sufficient Sum to finish the meeting house Frain.

“Voted, That there Be Provided for Raising Supper, Codfish, Potatoes and Butter.”

At a meeting, February 5, 1767, it was voted to sell the pew-ground for the wall pews, and William Baker, Dr. Samuel Moores and William Turner were chosen a committee to sell it, and take care that the frame be boarded, shingled and underpinned. The pew ground was sold February 19, 1767.

September 17, 1767, it was voted “to sell the ground for six more pews behind the men’s and women’s seats, in order to finish the outside of the meeting-house this fall as far as said pew-ground will go.” It was sold October 1, 1767. The purchase was to be paid in merchantable pine boards, at eighteen shillings per thousand, and shingles at seven shillings per thousand, by the first day of June. The second sale, the same articles, at the market price.

Nov. 23, 1767, it was voted “that the meeting-house shall be glazed this fall, as soon as may be conveniently done by

way of assessment," and liberty was given to cut timber on the parsonage and school lots to make red-oak hogshead staves to defray the expense, "to be three feet eight inches long, and delivered at the meeting-house by the tenth day of February next."

August 28, 1769, voted that the meeting-house committee build the men's and women's seats in the meeting-house.

June 15, 1773, voted that there shall be a pulpit built in six months. Jonathan Bagley entered his dissent.

February 21, 1775, it was voted to sell ground for pews in the gallery to the highest bidder, and the finishing the meeting-house to the lowest bidder.

March 9, 1779, "Voted, that the Seats Shall be made in the Galleries, and the Brest work lined this season."

July 21, 1783, it was voted "that y^e Brest work and seats in the Galleries in the meeting house be Built the Present Year." The committee "Shall Build a pew in the front Galleries, from Pillar to Pillar, for the use of Singers."

March 29, 1796, the question was taken about building a steeple and porch, and negatived, fifty-two to fifty-nine, but a vote was passed to give up the stairway and sell it for pew-ground, to go towards building a steeple and porch, provided a sufficient number of men can be found to build the rest of the steeple and porch. They were built.

March 9, 1802, it was voted to raise one hundred and twenty-five dollars to be annexed to what is subscribed towards purchasing a bell. It seems that Major Samuel Moore had purchased a weather-cock of Mr. Jones, of Newburyport, and had failed to pay him; in 1802 the town voted to pay him.

The old house was burned January 25, 1828, and the present one built the same year.

HIRING AND SETTLING MINISTERS.

In the selectmen's account for 1764 is an item, "Paid John Clay for boarding the minister, £4."

1765. "Paid Mr. Gilman for preaching fourteen sabbaths £14. Theophilus Sargent going to Exeter after a minister, 5s. Lieut. Bachelder, going to Hampton after a minister, 4s. Theo. Clough, for going after a minister, 5s."

1766. Mr. Gilman, preaching twelve sabbaths. Mr. Hillard, preaching four sabbaths. There were some Presbyterians in the parish who probably asked not to be rated, and it was voted, "Concerning those persons that call themselves Presbyterians, past in the negative."

1767. John Clay, Ichabod Robie and Moses Baker were chosen a committee to hire a minister, and Mr. Webster was paid for fifteen sabbaths £18.

1768. The former committee was reëlected and £20 voted to hire preaching, and Mr. Gilman paid for fifteen and Mr. Hall for two sabbaths. Mr. Clay is paid for boarding Mr. Hall and his horse two weeks, and John Clay, Esq. Robie, Moses Baker, Ichabod Robie and Abraham Fitts are paid for going after ministers.

June 8, 1768. "Voted, that there Shall be a minister Settled as soon as may be Conveniently done.

"Voted, that the Comt^e that is appointed to hire Preaching, shall appoint a day of Fasting and Prayer, in order to the Calling of a Gospel minister, and hire a minister upon probation or trial.

"Voted, that the Parish have *Pitched* upon Mr. Tristram Gilman as a minister, that the Committee shall hire upon trial in order to for settlement."

Sept., 1768, they voted to give Mr. Gilman "forty pounds for 1769; add two pounds ten shillings per ann., until it amounts to sixty pounds; that he shall have the improvement of half of the parsonage, and to bring more into cultivation, and to build a house suitable for a minister, as soon as may be (conveniently done); afterwards, £5 per ann., till it amounts to £70."

Nov. 7, they voted him the whole of the parsonage. Mr. Gilman declined the call.

June 29, 1769, voted to raise £20, lawful, to be laid out in preaching, and Walter Robie, Doct. Samuel Moores and Benj. Cass were chosen a committee to lay out the money. Voted to make choice of one of the three ministers for further trial, and a "universal Choice" made of Mr. Jonathan Searle.

August 28, 1769, the parish gave Mr. Searle a call, and offered him £40 and the use of the parsonage, and bring thirty acres under improvement, and find him a convenient dwelling house. Mr. Searle gave a negative answer.

Mr. Searle is paid for preaching ten sabbaths, Mr. Joseph Currier for two, and Mr. Thomas Lancaster for four sabbaths.

Nov. 26, 1770, it was voted "to give Mr. David Jewett a call to the work of the ministry amongst us, and to give him £50, lawful, the first year, and add £5 per year until it amounts to £65 per year, and that to be his stated salary, with the income of the parsonage; to finish the house, build a barn and dig a well, as soon as can conveniently be done." Mr. Jewett's answer was in the affirmative, and is upon the records.

Feb. 5, 1771, it was voted that he be ordained the first Wednesday of September next.

March 11, 1777,

"Voted, that all those persons that have heretofore Joined with the Baptist Society in Deerfield, bring a Certificate within two months from this Date, from the assessors of said Baptist Society, that they were rated there, then the Selectmen of this parish are to make a Draw back of the minister rate the present year."

In the Parish accounts the rates of the following persons were abated for 1776, they being Baptists: Benjamin Rowel, Benjamin Carr, Capt. John Sargent, Ensign Jonathan Bagley, Robert Smart, Jonathan Woodman, Edward Critchett, Thomas Critchett and William Turner.

February 8, 1779,

“Voted, that the Parish Desires mr. Jewett to ask a Dismission from this People of the Pastoral Care and Charge he has taken upon him.”

A committee was at the same time chosen to *treat* with Mr. Jewett. Money had depreciated in value, and in consequence, probably, Mr. Jewett asked for more salary.

May 27, 1779,

“Voted unanimously not to make any addition to mr. Jewett’s Salary for the Present year.”

“Voted, to Chuse a Committee of seven to Confer with mr. Jewett, and see what he will take as to his Civil Contract with this People, and ask a Dismission by way of a Council from the Pastoral Care and Charge he had taken upon him.”

Mr. Jewett probably made a communication, for June 10,

“Voted, not to act any thing upon the paper or letter Subscribed to the moderator of this, and Signed by mr. Jewet, and read at this meeting.”

Another large committee was chosen and empowered to settle with Mr. Jewett as to the civil contract.

March 6, 1780, a vote was taken respecting making Mr. Jewett satisfaction by making up his salary. Negatived, forty-four to eighteen.

It appears that Mr. Jewett had made a proposition in writing to submit the matters in controversy to a mutual council of five statesmen. The parish chose the latter, and raised a committee of five to give and take bonds. The referees were chosen, but a part of them declined to attend, and Judge Weare advised another trial for settlement. Mr. Jewett made a long communication, and the parish voted to comply with his proposals. The currency had depreciated, and Mr. Jewett had built wall on the parsonage, which he claimed pay for. He was dismissed, and I have no further knowledge of him.

March 13, 1781, it was voted not to raise any money to hire preaching, but the deacons were chosen a committee to lay out the money subscribed.

Jan. 7, 1782, it was voted to employ the Rev. Mr. Prince

for the term of six or seven years "to preach amongst us." He was to have the use of the parsonage, and a hired hand six months in each year. He was blind. He preached seven years. His son Caleb resided in Candia, and was a deacon many years.

May 23, 1789. "Voted, to hire Mr. How to preach three months."

July 12, 1790, it was voted, seventy-six to twelve, to give the Rev. Jesse Remington a call, and give him the use of the parsonage and sixty pounds lawful money, and draw him twenty cords of wood yearly, with the privilege of cutting on the parsonage what should be sufficient in addition to keep his fires. He was ordained Oct. 20, 1790; died March 3, 1815.

Rev. Isaac Jones was ordained Feb. 7, 1816; dismissed May 12, 1818. His salary, \$500.

Rev. Abraham Wheeler was installed January 13, 1819; dismissed October 29, 1832; salary, \$525.

Rev. Charles P. Russel, ordained December 25, 1833; dismissed May 26, 1841; salary, \$500.

Rev. William Murdoch, ordained December 1, 1841; dismissed July 5, 1854; salary, \$500.

Rev. William T. Herrick, installed July 5, 1854; dismissed July 2, 1858; salary, \$600.

Rev. E. N. Hidden, installed Nov. 2, 1859; dismissed December 31, 1864; salary, \$600 and use of the parsonage.

October 10, 1865, a call was extended to Rev. Lauren Armsby, formerly of Chester.

The number of church-members in 1816 was twenty-eight; in 1822, seventy; in 1823, one hundred and eighty-two; in 1824, two hundred and fifteen; in 1857, two hundred and sixty-eight.

In 1869 a church organ was purchased at an expense of \$450.

UNION OR FREEWILL SOCIETY AND CHURCH.

There was quite an interest in religion near the mountain in Nottingham in 1799, which extended into the neighboring towns, and in 1802 a church was organized, the members living in Nottingham, Deerfield, Candia and Raymond. There was another revival in 1810, and another in 1815. Moses Bean, a son of Reuben Bean of Candia, was ordained at Deerfield, 1810. The first marriage solemnized by him, on record, is May 1, 1810. He built the meeting-house at the Village about 1816, after the revival. In 1818 the church was divided, the brothers and sisters in Deerfield and Nottingham forming one church, and those in Candia and Raymond forming another, but giving to every individual liberty to belong to the church he or she desired. They entered into covenant and constituted a church, which is signed in behalf of the church by Jeremiah Fullonton.

There is a catalogue dated 1821 (although some were added later) containing about two hundred and twenty names, some belonging to Deerfield and some to Epping. In the record of a church meeting, Aug., 1820, it is said that five were baptized and "above one hundred spoke in meeting." At a church meeting May 24, 1824, it was agreed to divide the church by the town line, and those near the line have liberty to join which church they should desire. Samuel Dudley was chosen deacon, and William Turner clerk. Sept. 9, 1830, agreed to a new covenant, and sixty-three names are appended.

The new meeting-house was built in 1847. The basement and vestry cost \$400, and the superstructure cost \$1,500. The following are among the preachers employed:

Previous to the division the name of Elder David Hariman is frequently found. Elder Moses Bean was the son of Reuben Bean, and grandson of David Bean, and seems to have been in a sense the father of the church, as he built the first meeting-house, and it was voted Nov. 17, 1824, "to receive Elder Moses Bean as Pastor of this

Church." Nov. 15, 1830, Elder Bean resigned and Elder J. Knowles was called; dismissed, and Elder B. S. Manson chosen; dismissed April 4, 1839, and Elder S. P. Furnald chosen; dismissed, and Elder S. Whitney chosen.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND SOCIETY.

Moses Colby came from Hawke (Danville) in 1806, and purchased the John Sargent place. He was the first Methodist in Candia, and his children have ever been efficient supporters of that denomination. Others moved into town or became Methodists and retained their connection with, or joined the churches of Hawke, Poplin and Sandown. When the church was organized at Chester, now Auburn, they generally united with that and constituted a class.

A society and church were formed in Candia in 1859, and they then erected a place of worship with a stone basement for a vestry, at the expense of \$1,500. There is a membership of about forty, and they have been regularly supplied with a Conference preacher:—Henry Nutter, 1859; Lorenzo Draper, 1860 and '61; James Adams, 1862 and '63; N. H. Chase, 1864 and '65; James Adams, 1866; Silas Green, 1867 to '69.

THE PARSONAGE.

The parish of Candia had the parsonage lot No. 90, and school lot No. 91, in the third division.

March 10, 1767, voted £20, lawful, in labor, be laid out on the parsonage lot at 2s. 6d. per day. There was a like vote in 1768.

Oct. 31, 1768, it was voted to build a sufficient parsonage house in one year; finish two rooms; dig a well; clear up and bring under improvement thirty acres within four years. It was determined Feb. 6, 1769, "that the house should be 28 by 26 feet, two stories high and as near the meeting-house as the land will admit; that £30 lawful be raised, one-half in merchantable boards and the other half

in shingles ; that the frame shall be raised by the 15th of April."

March 24, 1769, the dimensions were altered to 38 by 20, "with a Citching Room upon the South side at the East End, two Stories high, Eighteen feet square."

August, 1769, voted that the overplus of the staves be laid out in buying brick for the parsonage-house chimney.

Dec. 13, 1770, voted "to build a stack of chimneys with two fireplaces, and finish one room by the first day of October next; likewise finish another room by the first day of December next; dig a cellar and also set out an orchard of one hundred trees next spring."

May 7, 1791, £50 was voted "to finish the house and build a barn; dig and stone a well; dig and stone a cellar, and set out an orchard this present year."

Sept. 13, 1813, voted to sell one acre of land off the front of the parsonage lot to the Rev. Jesse Remington for one hundred dollars. Mr. Remington commenced the erection of a house.

Oct. 2, 1815, it was voted, 99 to 35, to sell the parsonage lot and not to divide the interest money of the proceeds among the different denominations.

A very long preãmble and resolutions were also passed, setting forth that the proprietors of Chester reserved and set apart a lot of land as a parsonage, and that the Congregationalists have, without molestation for nearly half a century, appropriated the income to the support of their teachers agreeably to the original intent of the proprietors; it was obvious that the proprietors could not have intended that any denomination which did not then exist, and especially whose religious tenets impel them to proscribe and disclaim all annuities and salaries to their religious teachers, should have the benefit of such a grant; that it is believed that all the ratable inhabitants of the town, except those from principle opposed to stipendiary contracts with religious teachers, do pay taxes to the support of Congregational teachers. It was resolved that the interest of the money for which the parsonage should be sold should be

appropriated to the Congregational society. The lot was sold in lots to different individuals Dec. 4, 1815, for \$4,289.

At the January term of the court of Common Pleas, 1818, the Union Baptist society of Candia commenced a suit against the town, claiming \$1,000. It was tried in that court and decided in favor of the town; was appealed and reviewed, and a final decision in the Superior court, Feb., 1819, which sustained the former verdict.

The affairs of the Congregational society were carried on by the town until May, 1831, when a separate society was organized.

At a town meeting held Dec. 31, 1831, votes passed giving the meeting-house to the Congregational society, reserving the right to hold town meetings in it until a town house shall be built, also to give to said society \$3,500 of the parsonage fund, and to the Union Baptist society \$889.

In 1835 the smallpox prevailed in Candia. William Towle d. March 12; Owen Runnels, March 25; Asa Huntoon, March 31; a dau. of Owen Runnels, April 6; Nelson Healey, April 7; David Heath, April 18; and Asa Heath.

SCHOOLS.

At a meeting April 4, 1764, "Voted £100, old tenor, to Hire Schooling." The selectmen paid Dr. Moore for keeping school, £40. In 1765, £200 was voted and paid Daniel Row for keeping school; £9 3s. 6d. to Zachariah Clifford or his wife for keeping school. In 1766 they voted to raise £250, old tenor, or £12 10s. lawful money, equal thereto, to hire schooling. They paid Master Haselton for keeping school one month, £2; paid Isaac Clifford's wife for keeping school, six weeks and one day, 17s.; Zachariah Clifford's wife, 12s.; Mr. Bowen, for keeping school, £1 16s. 9d.

Money is paid that year to the south quarter; to the southeast quarter; to the centre quarter; to the west quarter; and to the northeast quarter. In 1767, Master Shaw

is paid for keeping school in the south quarter; Esquire Moore and Nathaniel Emerson in the center quarter; and Israel Gilman's wife in the northeast quarter. There was a Paul Jewett who kept school several years; also Richard Clifford's wife, Samuel Buswell and Ezekiel Worthen. In 1773 a motion was made to hire a grammar-school master (that is one to teach the languages),—negatived.

“And likewise it is voted that y^e Parish Does Except [accept] of a Reading and writing School this Present year, and that Each Quarter Respectively shall have the Liberty to Choose there own School master upon y^e Proviso the major Part of Each Quarter Shall be agreed in one Person within the Space of ten Days from this Date, and make application to the Selectmen to Employ him.”

In 1744, Abraham Fitts, Master Forsaith, Master Otis, Mrs. Hazzard, Mrs. Rendall and Mrs. Cram are teachers.

In 1778, £80 lawful was raised for schooling.

In 1782, paper money being nearly worthless, it was voted to raise one hundred silver dollars for schooling.

The present division of Candia into thirteen school districts was made in 1844, but it does not appear by the records what proportion of money each district has had, although No. 1, at the Corner, No. 2, at the meeting-house, and No. 3, near John Robie's, are large and have more money, but some of the smaller districts by giving wood and board have had nearly as much school.

Candia has made liberal expenditures for schools; has had, besides the town schools, a high school in the fall, a large portion of the time; and the town, as will be seen, has furnished a large number of graduates and professional men.

In the year 1795, the town raised for schools, \$450; from 1800 to 1824, \$500; from 1825 to 1835, \$600; in 1845, \$650; in 1850, \$700; from 1855 to 1865, \$1,000.

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY OF CANDIA.

Graduates of Dartmouth.

[The following is furnished by Abraham Emerson, Esq.]

1827. David Pillsbury, the son of Benjamin Pillsbury and Sarah, daughter of Maj. Jesse Eaton, was born at Raymond, Feb. 17, 1802, and died at Concord, May 25, 1862, aged 60. He read law with the Hon. Henry Hubbard of Charlestown, and the Hon. Samuel Dana Bell of Chester; went into practice at Chester in 1830; lived there many years, then removed to Concord; was appointed judge of the Police court, in which office he died 1862.

1828. Frederick Parker, the son of Thomas and Margaret, dau. of James Aiken of Bedford, was born at Bedford, Oct. 3, 1799, was a lawyer; lived in Bangor, Me., where he died May 19, 1834, aged 34.

1829. Jacob Hook Quimby, the son of Jacob H. Quimby and Susanna, dau. of Reuben Bean of Candia, was born at Springfield, June 6, 1806; was professor of Latin and Greek at St. Mary's College, Md.; died Feb. 6, 1838, aged 31.

1830. William Henry Duncan, the son of William Duncan and Mary, dau. of ———— McMurphy of Derry, was born at Candia, Sept. 26, 1807; began practice as a lawyer at Hanover, where he still resides.

1831. Moses Hall Fitts, the son of Moses Fitts and Sarah, dau. of Rev. Nehemiah Ordway, was born at Candia, Jan. 1, 1808. He has been principal of Lewiston Academy, N. Y.; county school commissioner; now principal of Palmyra Academy, N. Y.

Ephraim Eaton, the son of Henry Eaton and Hannah, dau. of Maj. Jesse Eaton, was born at Candia, Sept. 13, 1808, practiced law at Concord; was afterward agent of a manufacturing company at Troy, N. Y., where he died March 3, 1863.

1833. Jesse Eaton Pillsbury, the son of Benjamin Pillsbury and Sarah Eaton, dau. of Maj. Jesse Eaton, was born

at Candia, Dec. 10, 1807. He taught at Buffalo, N. Y., but is now principal of the academy at Kingston, N. Y. He was brother of David above named.

1841. Richard Emerson Lane, the son of John Lane, Esq., and Abigail Emerson, was born at Candia, June 2, 1813, was teaching and reading law at Lewistown, N. Y., where he died suddenly in 1842.

1843. Lorenzo Clay, the son of Walter Clay and Dolly, dau. of David Pillsbury, was born at Candia, Nov. 5, 1817. He settled as a lawyer at Augusta, Me., where he still resides.

1850. Moses Patten, the son of Moses Patten and Hannah, dau. of Ephraim Eaton, was born at Candia, July 4, 1824; graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1855; settled at Plympton, Mass.

1853. John Dolbeer Emerson, the son of Abraham Emerson and Abigail, dau. of John Dolbeer, was born at Candia, May 29, 1828; graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1858; located in Haverhill, N. H., nine years, and is now at Biddeford, Me.

1853. Jonathan C. Brown, the son of Jonathan Brown and Sarah, dau. of Samuel Fitts, was born at Candia, Jan. 19, 1827. He engaged in teaching, and finally in a broker's office in N. Y., where his health failed about 1860.

1855. Daniel Dana Patten, the son of Moses Patten and Hannah Eaton, was born at Candia, April 25, 1829; read law in Boston; is now engaged as a teacher at Stoneham, Mass. He is brother to Moses above named.

1858. Samuel Collins Bean, the son of Joseph Bean and Lydia, dau. of Col. Samuel Collins of Deerfield, was born at Candia, Dec. 19, 1835; graduated at Harvard Divinity School, and is now settled at Salem, Mass.

1858. Joseph Francis Dudley, the son of Joseph and Sarah Dudley, was born at Raymond, June 11, 1830. He studied law in Boston; graduated at Bangor Theological Seminary, and settled in Winona, Minn.

1858. Albert Palmer, the son of Joseph Palmer and Abigail, dau. of Col. Thomas Wilson, was born at Candia,

Jan. 17, 1831. He became a teacher in Boston Latin school, and is now in business at Boston.

1860. Caleb Cushing Sargent, the son of Jonathan Sargent and Sarah, dau. of Isaac Marston, of Hampton, was born at Candia, Dec. 24, 1835. He studied law, and is now a teacher and merchant at Corinth, Vt.

1860. Samuel Franklin French, the son of Dea. Coffin M. French, was born at Candia, Dec. 22, 1835. He studied divinity at Andover Theological Seminary, and is now settled at Hamilton, Mass.

1860. Wilson Palmer, the son of Joseph Palmer and Abigail Wilson, was born at Candia, March 1, 1833; graduated at Albany Law School, and is now superintendent of city schools at Independence, Iowa.

1860. Alanson Palmer, the brother of the preceding, was born at Candia, May 12, 1835. He is a teacher in New York city.

1861. William Robie Patten, the son of Dea. Francis Patten and Rebecca, dau. of Dea. Aaron Knight of Hancock, was born at Candia, Aug. 30, 1837. He practices law at Manchester, N. H.

1862. Luther Wilson Emerson, brother of John D. Emerson, was born at Candia, Oct. 14, 1838; read law in the office of Lewis & Cox, New York city, where he was admitted to the bar, and is now practicing.

1863. George Henry French, brother of S. Franklin French, was born at Candia, July 27, 1838; graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1868.

1865. Charles Hubbard, son of J. Pike Hubbard and Adaline, daughter of Captain Eben Eaton, was born at Candia July 4, 1839, graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1868.

The following are graduates of other colleges:—

James P. Lane, son of Dr. Isaiah Lane, a graduate of Amherst College, and of Andover Theological Seminary, settled in North Andover, Mass.

Alyah Smith, son of Charles Smith, graduated at Michigan University, and is a teacher at the West.

Henry Robie Morrill, son of Samuel Morrill and Miranda, daughter of Josiah Short, graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. ; is now a teacher.

The following is a list of professional men, natives of Candia, not graduates of college :—

Moses Palmer, self-educated ; an ordained minister of the Methodist denomination, located for many years in Unity, N. H., where he died.

Dr. Moses Bagley practiced in Candia from 1817 to 1823, when he died.

Dr. Isaiah Lane practiced in Candia from 1824 to about 1855, when he removed to Plainfield, N. H., where he died soon after.

Jacob Read, Groveland, Mass., a self-taught lawyer, was admitted to the Essex bar, where he holds a high position.

Dr. Thomas Wheat, son of Dr. Nathaniel Wheat, now a practicing physician of note in Manchester, N. H., a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

Dr. Franklin Fitts, son of Moses Fitts, a graduate of Hanover Medical College, commenced practice at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1835, where he soon died.

Rev. James H. Fitts, son of John Fitts, a graduate of the theological seminary, Bangor, settled in West Boylston, Mass., married Celina, daughter of Coffin French.

James H. Eaton, son of Capt. Eben Eaton, studied law at Lawrence, Mass., and was for many years principal of the high school there ; is now cashier of a bank in that city.

Dr. John Wilson Robie, son of John Robie and Sophia Gibbons, of Chester, is a graduate of New York medical school, and is a physician of that city.

John Taylor Moore, son of John Moore, Esq., and Polly, daughter of John Taylor, Esq., counsellor-at-law, Manchester, N. H.

Dr. J. Frank Fitts, son of Joseph Fitts and Mahala, daughter of John Buswell, a graduate of New York Medical School, and is located in Francestown, N. H.

VOTES PASSED BY THE PARISH OF CANDIA RESPECTING THE
REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

July 18, 1774, Abraham Fitts was chosen to meet at Exeter on the 21st, to join in the choice of delegates to the General Congress.

January 3, 1775, Lieut. Moses Baker was chosen to represent the parish in a meeting at Exeter, on the 25th instant.

Walter Robie, Esq., Capt. Nathaniel Emerson, Dr. Samuel Moore, Mr. Benjamin Cass and Mr. Jacob Worthen were chosen a committee to inspect all persons who do not conform to the advice of the late General Congress.

“Voted, to buy a barrel of powder, flints and lead, answerable thereto as a Parish stock.

“Voted, Capt. Emerson, Lieut. Baker and Ens. Bean Desire all the males in Candia from sixteen to sixty years old, to meet at Some Convenient time at the meeting house in Candia, in order for viewing with arms and ammunition.

“Voted, that the People, as above mentioned, shall meet at the meeting house in Candia, this day fortnight, at one of the Clock in the afternoon.”

February 21, 1775,

“Voted, that the Parish Do Confirm y^e Transactions of the last meeting and approve of what the Committee of Inspection have Drawn up, Relating to y^e affairs of the Present Day, and made an addition to y^e Committee of inspection of 4 Persons, (Viz.) Dea. Nath^l Burpee, Mr. Abrm. Fitts, Lieut. Moses Baker and mr. Ichabod Robie.”

May 11, 1775, Dr. Samuel Moore was chosen to represent the parish in the Provincial Congress, to be held at Exeter May 17.

June 14, 1775, Capt. Nathaniel Emerson, Lieut. Moses Baker and Dr. Samuel Moores were chosen a committee to consult with the several officers, towns, parishes or committees out of the same, what way or manner shall be thought best to regulate the militia in this regiment according to the direction of Congress.

April 3, 1777, ten dollars each year was voted to each of those eighteen persons who had enlisted for three years,

and a committee chosen to collect the money (if any) which had been subscribed.

At an adjournment, April 8, ten dollars to each was added to the above. A committee was also chosen to enquire and see how much time and money each person has expended in supporting the war since the Concord fight. The committee reported as follows, which was accepted :

“ Concord men 1s. per day, and extra charges.

“ 8 months men, with Lieut. Emerson, 4 dollars each.

“ 8 months men, with Lieut. Dustin, 2 dollars each.

“ Winter Hill men with Capt. Baker, 1 dollar each.

“ 1 years men to York 8 dollars : those to Delaware, 2 dollars each.

“ Ty — men, 13 2-3 dollars each.

“ New York men last fall, 2 dollars each.

“ Joseph Bean to Canada, 20 dollars.”

May 19, 1777, Moses Baker, Walter Robie, Abraham Fitts, I. Rowe and Benjamin Cass were chosen a committee to affix and settle the prices of goods and articles in the parish of Candia, in pursuance of an act in addition to the regulation act. (See in the history of Chester for 1779, pp. 142, 143.)

January 19, 1778, a committee was appointed to procure our quota of Continental soldiers for three years or during the war, and at an adjournment, in February, another committee of five was chosen to make further trial.

April 20, the committee was instructed to make further trial, and hire money and pursue the business without loss of time.

August 3, 1778, a committee was chosen to make inquiries respecting the families of those in the Continental service for three years, and supply them with the necessaries of life.

August 19, 1779, it was voted to adopt measures similar to the town of Portsmouth, and use the utmost of our power in reducing the prices of the necessaries of life, and gain the credit of our currency. Capt. Sargent and John Clifford were chosen delegates to attend a convention at Concord.

October 26, 1779, it was voted to comply with the prices that the late Convention stated, and a committee of seven was chosen to state prices upon articles which the Convention did not, and to carry the same into execution.

July 4, 1780, a committee was chosen to hire twelve soldiers by way of a parish tax. A committee was also chosen to make an average of what every person had done in the war since it commenced.

July 10, 1780, a committee was chosen to assist the selectmen in procuring our quota of beef for the Continental army.

November 14, 1781, it was voted that the selectmen make a tax in Indian corn to pay the six- and three-months men. There had been several votes passed respecting raising soldiers, which had proved ineffectual.

June 17, 1782, it was voted to divide the parish into as many classes as will supply the deficiency, and if any class or person refuse to pay their proportion for hiring a soldier they shall pay double, to be assessed by the selectmen.

THE EARLY PATHS AND ROADS IN CANDIA.

The first road laid out and probably the first traveled in Candia, was that laid out Sept., 1749. David McClure settled near it. It is said that Mr. Turner, instead of going up to the Corner, had a path across from Benjamin Smith's to his place. Obed Hall early settled on No. 19, and Winthrop Wells on No. 37, where Dea. Burpee afterwards lived. They had a path from Mr. Turner's, crossing the stream above Clay's mill. Samuel Eastman came from Kingstown, probably through Chester, and took the first road and followed up between the O. H.'s and 3d D., to the stream below Bean's Island where he built a mill. But that was a round-about way from Exeter, and Samuel Dudley procured a road laid out June 12, 1759, from Freetown, passing near the Centre to the "tail of Dudley's saw-mill," which was extended Sept. 30, 1760, passing north of the present road to the Island, and bearing to the north to Jeremiah Bean's, near the village school-house. The remains of the road may yet be seen. Joseph Homans lived

near the Island, and Moses Smart above. This was afterwards discontinued. July 26, 1766, Candia laid out a road beginning at Raymond line between the first and second ranges of lots (near Critchet's) then west northwest to the road by Jeremiah Bean's. In 1771, Raymond laid out a road from Dudley's to meet it.

It is said that Enoch Colby had a path across to the reserve between Nos. 65 and 114, 2d P., 2d D., and down to the clay pits, and over the road laid out Nov. 27, 1762, and by the Dearborn mill, and over what is now called Bunker Hill in Auburn, to Chester. It is said that John Robie and the Towles sometimes traveled that way. The first road laid out by Candia was Oct. 29, 1764, from Emerson's Corner by Moses Baker's and Thomas Patten's, to the road laid out by Chester, Sept., 1749.

Matthew Ramsey lived on No. 116, 3d D., and Benjamin Bachelder owned No. 113, 2d P., 2d D., and lived towards the east end. Oct. 29, 1764, a road was laid out, beginning at the southwest corner of No. 89, 3d D., then west northwest, following the reserve to Matthew Ramsey's house, and on to the reserve between Nos. 114 and 122; thence to Ben. Bachelder's, then back to the west end of his lot to the reserve near where H. M. Eaton now lives, and by Samuel Buswell's to Walter Robie's house.

The south road was laid out at the east end of Nos. 121 and 122, 2d P., 2d D., April 6, 1770. Dec. 6, 1760, the road was laid out from Esquire Robie's by Dea. Hills'. The same day a road was laid out on the north side of No. 119, 2d P., 2d D., (Robie's) west northwest to the reserve; then 29° west on the reserve to Chester line. Chester laid out a road, passing over Campbell's bridge to meet this, Sept. 14, 1773. This was to give Candia people a way to Calfe's and Shirley's mills.

March 20, 1764. From the meeting-house southwest between the parsonage and school lots.

April 8, 1769. From Deerfield line to Jeremiah Bean's.

The same day from Dea. Burpee's to Capt. Brown's.
(The north road.)

April 6, 1770. From William Underhill's to Henry Hall's.

June 30, 1773. Extended to Allenstown line.

CHAPTER XIX.

HISTORY OF RAYMOND.

That part of Old Chester which is now Raymond was formerly called Freetown, and whatever is known about it has been given in the history of Chester.

The following is a copy of the petition for being set off as a separate parish:

“To his Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-chief in and over his Majesty's Province of New Hampshire; To the Hon'ble His Majesty's Council and the Hon'ble House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:—

“The Petition of us, the subscribers, Inhabitants of that part of Chester Call^d the North Parish, or freetown, Humbly Sheweth That your Petitioners Living at such a great Distance from the Town that they have no advantage of the Ministry nor School, Notwithstanding they have for many years Paid Their proportion to the support of Both; And The Town being Sensible That It would be Just for us To be freed from that Charge, have at a meeting held at Chester, Jany. 26th, 1763, Voted That That Part of the Town of Chester Called the North parish, or freetown, as much as is Laid out parrish form, shall be sett of as a Town or parrish. the bounds of s^d north Parrish so Call^d are as fols.:—beginning at the North East bound of Chester upon the head line of Exeter at a birch or maple tree, being the bounds between Chester and Nottingham; So Running South at 29 degrees West, bounding on Exeter head line five miles to the South East Corner of the Lot No. 30; then west northwest five miles, or so far as to contain all the old hundred acre Lotts; then north 29 Degrees east, Five miles to Notting^m Line; then on s^d line to the first bounds.

“We therefore Pray That all the Lands Included in S^d

Bounds, with all the poles and Estates therein Contained may be Incorporated into a distinct Parrish from the Town of Chester, and Invested with the same Powers and Priviledges That Towns in This Province are by Law Intitled to, and That we may have Liberty To bring in a bill accordingly.

“And your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall Ever Pray.

“March 1st, 1763.

“ Daniel Jorden,	Daniel Gordon, iur.,
Daniel Holman,	John Cram,
Elisha Towle,	Alexander Mel,
Jonathan Brown,	Stephen Fogg,
Simeon Berry,	Benjamin Smith,
Noah moulton,	James Fullonton,
Wadleigh Cram,	Samuel Cram,
Joseph glgiles [Giles],	— John Stevens,
Daniel Lane,	Jonathan Dearborn,
Ezekiel Lane,	Benia Bean,
David Lane,	Curtis Bean,
Nathan Moulton,	Isaac Clifford,
Josiah Fogg,	Paul Smith Marston,
Daniel Clay,	Benjamin Prescott,
— Stephen marden,	John Fullonton,
Obadiah Griffin,	John Wells,
Moses Sanborn,	John Prescott Downs,
Caleb Row,	William Todd,
Robert Page,	Timothy Clough,
John Sweet,	Ezekiel Smith,
Daniel Robie,	David Bean,
James Clay,	Alexander Smith,
Stephen Wilson,	Barton Pollard,
Jethro Batchelder,	David Bean, Jr.,
Benj. Whittier,	Nathaniel Ethridge,
Clement Dollof,	Enoch Fogg.”

The petition was received in the House December 1, 1763 ; an order of notice to be advertised in the “New Hampshire Gazette.” The petitioners had leave to bring in a bill, April 12, 1764. Passed the House May 4, and the Council May 9, 1764. Samuel Emerson, Esq., was to call the first meeting.

The first meeting was held at the house of Benjamin

Bean, innholder, May 29, 1764. Samuel Dudley was chosen moderator; Ezekiel Smith, parish clerk; Benjamin Witcher, constable; Caleb Row, Samuel Dudley and Robert Page, selectmen; Stephen Fogg, Joseph Dudley and Ezekiel Lane, committee to examine the selectmen's accounts, and also assessors; Josiah Fogg, Jonathan Dearborn, Joseph Dudley, Simon Barry and Clement Dollof, surveyors of highways; Stephen Thurston, Jona. Dearborn, Joseph Smith, Curtis Bean, Samuel Philbrick and Daniel Scribner, hawards; James Fullonton, Nathl. Ethredge, Moses Witcher and Joseph Dudley, tythingmen; John Swatt, John Stevens, deer inspectors; Benj. Bean, Alexander Smith, surveyors of lumber; John Smith, poundkeeper.

"Voted, the Pound be built between Benj. Bean's orchard and the mill.

"Voted, the Selectmen be a Committee to run the Parish Line.

"Voted, that the first monday in march be the Day to hold the annual meeting in the Parish of Raymond for time to come."

BUILDING A MEETING-HOUSE.

They had a great deal of trouble about locating and building a meeting-house, but my limits do not permit me to go very fully into detail.

January 25, 1768, it was voted "to build a Parish meeting house for the public worship of God in said Parish." Enoch Fogg dissented. They voted to raise £100, and to set it somewhere near where David Bachelder now lives; chose James Moore and Elisha Towle a committee, and authorized them to purchase land, to build it as big as they shall think proper, and to pay laborers two shillings and six pence per day.

At the annual meeting, March 7, 1768, an attempt was made to revoke the former vote, which failed.

April 4, 1768, it was voted to revoke the former vote, and to set it between Benjamin Bean's and the pound.

September 22, 1768, a motion to revoke the vote of April 4 was negatived, also one to set off the southwest part of the parish to Chester old town. It was also voted to sell privileges for pews according to a plan drawn by Nicholas Gilman of Exeter, and the proceeds go towards building a house. A petition was sent to the General Assembly to send a committee to locate the house, which was done, and March 23, 1769, they reported that the westerly end of lot No. 37, at a place called Sled Hill, would best accommodate the parish, which report was laid on the table.

June 17, 1770, Ezekiel Lane moved that it be adopted, but it was ordered to lie for further consideration.

July 3, 1769, a motion to set it there was negatived. It was voted to choose a committee to build the house, but also voted not to act any further on it. The committee had cut and hewn timber, and March 4, 1771, a committee was chosen to take care of it.

March 1, 1773, the question was taken respecting paying for cutting and drawing the timber; negatived.

April 12, 1753, it was voted, forty-three to fifteen, to set it as near the centre as may be, on a pitch-pine plain, at the easterly side of Freetown pond. Nicholas Gilman, Elisha Towle and Ezekiel Lane were chosen a committee to raise it, put in the window frames, underpin and shingle it. It was to be thirty-five feet wide, forty-five feet long, and twenty-one feet post, and to be so far done in one year. The committee were to purchase the land to set it on. There were fourteen who entered their dissent.

June 6, 1774, voted to revoke all former votes in relation to setting the meeting-house, and to set it near the dwelling house where Stephen Gale now lives, on the great road. There were eighteen who dissented against setting it at that place.

Benjamin Cram, John Dudley and Robert Page were chosen a committee to build the meeting-house and purchase the land to set it on. Seventy-five pounds was voted towards building the house and paying the old committee

for cutting, hewing and hauling the timber in 1768. The frame was to be ready to raise the first of October. There were twenty dissenters. The frame was raised.

March 6, 1775, a motion was made to remove the meeting-house to some other place; negatived. Also to set off a number of inhabitants to the old town; also negatived.

The house was not finished and January 4, 1779, it was voted to sell the frame to the highest bidder. It was sold, and the timber used for a bridge.

August 29, 1785, it was voted to build a meeting-house. A committee was chosen to locate it.

September 15, "Voted to Set the meeting house on the Plain nigh the senter, on the easterly side of the branch on mr. James Gorge's land, nigh the Road that leads across Sider fery, So called."

Daniel Norris, Samuel Nay, Matthias Haynes, Caleb Smith, Benjamin Cram, Levi Swain and Clement Dollof were chosen a committee. Two acres of land were to be bought, and the frame put up, boarded, shingled, underpinned and clapboarded, and the window-frames and doors put in. The committee were to build as *big* as they saw fit, and have it done by the first day of December, 1786. The house was set on lot No. 137, near the railroad, and near where Horatio Page now lives. It was raised June 14, 1786.

June 28, 1786, voted to have pews built and sold, and appropriate the money to finishing the house.

March 5, 1787, voted that the parish meetings shall for the future be held in the meeting-house.

The meeting-house stood very near the centre of the parish, but in rather a by-place and surrounded by woods, so that some one said that a meeting-house had been found in the woods.

May 22, 1797, it was voted, fifty-one to thirty-seven, to remove it on to the main road from Deerfield to Poplin. Four hundred dollars were appropriated towards paying the expense.

Several ineffectual attempts were made to reconsider the

vote, and protests entered against moving it. A large team from Raymond and adjoining towns was collected, and moved it October 18, 1797, to its present site.

August 20, 1798, voted to sell the remaining pew ground, finish the house, and build porches.

After the Baptists had a society they claimed their share of the house, which created some confusion, and the Congregational society, which had in 1816, procured an act of incorporation, erected a new house in 1834. They divided the stock into forty-five shares of twenty-five dollars each. The old house became much dilapidated, but has been thoroughly repaired for a town-house and school-room.

HIRING AND SETTLING MINISTERS.

June 10, 1764, three hundred pounds, old tenor, was voted to hire preaching, and the same sum in 1765. It was also voted that those persons who belong to the Presbytery shall be eased of their rates. The tax-lists, as far back as 1768, show that there were a number of persons who were not rated to pay the minister, and probably none were ever compelled to pay, which shows great toleration for the times.

There is little to show who were employed for preachers. In 1766, Samuel Webster, Solomon Moore and Tristram Gilman are paid for preaching. In 1768, Mr. Gilman; in 1770, Jona. Searles; 1773, Mr. Webster; 1774, Mr. Webster, seventeen weeks, £24. Little or no money was raised during the war.

Oct. 15, 1787, voted to give Mr. Stephen Williams a call and offer him fifty pounds the first year, and add five pounds each year till it amounts to sixty-five pounds; one-third part in beef, pork, corn, or grain. It was voted to build a parsonage house and barn; give him the use of the parsonage lot; to clear twenty acres of the lot, and give him twenty cords of wood annually. He did not accept.

Aug. 17, 1790, voted to give Mr. Thos. Moore a call, and offer him fifty pounds the first year, and add five pounds until

it amounts to sixty pounds yearly; the use of the parsonage; build a house and barn; clear twenty acres; and give him twenty cords of wood yearly. He did not accept.

In 1791, articles of faith and covenant were drawn up, and twenty-one names are appended; also the names of Jonathan and Mary Swain from the church in Kensington. Rev. Nehemiah Ordway preached as stated supply most of the time from 1793 to 1797.

July 7, 1800, voted, to give Mr. Jonathan Stickney a call; offer him two hundred dollars salary; give him the income of the parsonage; build a house and barn; dig a well; and give him twenty cords of wood. They were also to clear twenty acres of the parsonage. There were votes passed for making great preparation, and appointing Wednesday, Oct. 22, for the ordination.

Mr. Stickney's health failed, having consumption, and the parish voted, Oct. 26, 1807, that the connection be dissolved according to the result of council.

May 25, 1817, twenty-three were admitted to the church.

June 29, 1817, forty-four were admitted; and it is said in the church records "that such a time we never saw before." There is a list of members, Oct., 1817, containing one hundred and forty-four names.

The following are the subsequent ministers:—

Stephen Bailey, from Oct. 1, 1817, to Oct. 22, 1822; Seth Farnsworth, Oct. 3, 1824, to 1834; Andrew H. Reed, Nov. 13, 1834, to Oct. 26, 1836; Anson Sheldon, June 28, 1837, to Oct. 15, 1839; John C. Page, Oct. 6, 1841, to May 7, 1851; David Burt, Nov. 5, 1851, to 1855; D. B. Bradford, Dec. 4, 1855, to July 23, 1858; George W. Sargent, Dec. 21, 1859, to Jan. 16, 1865; E. D. Chapman, Dec. 6, 1866.

FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH IN RAYMOND.

It is said that the first sermon preached by a Freewill Baptist minister in Old Chester, was in the meeting-house in Raymond, by Elder Jeremiah Ballard about 1802, followed by Elder Randall sometime afterward. An account

of the organization and division of the church has been given in the history of Candia. A house of worship was built in Raymond in 1826. Elder Hiram Holmes was pastor until 1839; Elder Tobias Foss, five years, ending in 1853; Elder Joseph Fullonton, the historian of Raymond, from 1853 to the present time, 1869.

Present membership, forty-two.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL SOCIETY AND CHURCH IN RAYMOND.

The legal society was formed Nov. 23, 1841, and was maintained as an organization until Dec. 30, 1848. During this period the society worshiped in the town hall.

The first board of trustees, appointed Dec. 30, 1848, were Samuel Poor, Dudley Lane, John C. Dearborn, Joshua F. Lane, J. M. Fitts, David Griffin and John F. Folsom. They had been connected with other societies in the maintenance of ministers under the circuit system.

In 1849, they erected a commodious house of worship costing about \$1,500, exclusive of a ground story, used as a store.

The following have been the pastors:—

1847, Rev. A. C. Manson and Rev. Silas Greene; 1848, Rev. Mr. Loveland; 1849, Rev. James Adams; 1850, Rev. Mr. Emerson, now in a Southern field; 1852, Rev. G. W. Rogers, now deceased; 1853, Rev. E. Mason; 1855, Rev. S. P. Heath; 1857, Rev. Charles Young; 1858, Rev. L. L. Eastman; 1860, Rev. N. L. Chase; 1861, Rev. N. M. Bailey; 1863, Rev. James Adams; 1865, Rev. R. J. Donelson; 1867, Rev. G. W. Ruland, its present pastor.

During the year 1868 the house of worship has been refitted and much improved, and the society has been blessed with a revival, and quite a number united.

The present membership, over one hundred.

LITERARY AND PROFESSIONAL HISTORY OF RAYMOND.

Schools and School-houses.

There were probably no school-houses previous to the incorporation.

April 1, 1765, "voted whether there should be school-houses built, and it Past in the negative." 1767, £60 voted for schooling; 1770, £30; 1771, £35.

March, 1770, it was voted to build four school-houses, one in each quarter. John Dudley, James Moore, Ezekiel Lane and Robert Page were chosen a committee "to fix a place, and say where said houses shall stand, and build said houses."

In 1784, voted not to raise any money for schools.

In 1766, the selectmen charge for paying James Moore for Daniel True for schooling and boarding, £9 4s.; John Dudley for Nathaniel Stillman, schooling and boarding two months and a half, 48s.; Abel Morse for schooling; 1767, Abel Morse; again in 1768; again in 1770, for three months, £4 10s.; Josiah Flagg, six weeks, £2 5s.; Ezekiel Lane for boarding him, £1 10s. Dr. Hodgkins taught the same year. Ezekiel Lane is paid £12 9s. 10d. for building a school-house in the southwest part of the parish. In 1786, Master Melville in the northwest part; Mrs. Nabby Welch in the southeast and northeast parts; Master Robinson in the northeast; and David Lane for boarding Master Calfe.

Previous to 1800, the sum generally raised for schools was £45; in 1825, \$300; in 1845, by tax and literary fund, \$600; in 1864, \$800.

The first Teachers' Institute was held at Exeter in 1828, at which Raymond was represented. In 1865, the town granted the privilege to individuals to finish the second story of the town-house (the old meeting-house) for a high school.

GRADUATES FROM RAYMOND.

1827. David Pillsbury was born in Raymond, but afterward lived in Candia, and is claimed as a graduate of Candia.

1839. Elbridge Gerry Dudley, the son of Moses Dudley and Nancy Glidden, was born at Raymond August 13, 1811. He read law, opened an office in Boston, and has since died.

1840. John Fullonton, the son of Jeremiah Fullonton and Hannah Dudley, was born at Raymond August 3, 1812. He taught at Parsonsfield, Me., also at Whitestown, N. Y.; studied divinity at Whitestown; was ordained an evangelist there; became professor in the above seminary from 1851 to 1854, and since then at New Hampton. Dartmouth conferred the honorary degree of D. D. in 1862.

1840. Timothy Osgood Norris, the son of James Norris and Martha Osgood, was born at Raymond August 13, 1812. He taught at Hampton several years, and now resides in Iowa.

1849. George A. Blake, the son of Joseph Blake, graduated at Williams College, and Boston Medical College, in 1852; practiced at Walpole, Rollinsford, and Burlington, Iowa, and was connected with the sanitary service of the army, and continued till after the close of the war.

1851. Luther Eastman Shepard, the son of Jesse Shepard and Mary Robie, was born at Raymond December 28, 1820. He taught from 1852 till 1858; then read law at Lowell, Mass., and went into practice there.

1852. Wilson Smith Abbott, the son of David Abbott and Affa Smith, was born at Raymond July 18, 1826. He was a teacher from 1852 to 1858; was commissioner of schools, and president of the New Hampshire Board of Education for 1860 and 1861.

1855. Robert Wallace, the son of John Wallace and Mary Currier, was born at Raymond in 1827.

1858. Joseph Francis Dudley was born at Raymond June 11, 1830. (See Candia graduates.)

1859. Calvin Howard Brown, the son of Joseph Brown and Elvira Howard, was born at Raymond, October 19, 1834. He was a teacher, then read law at Boston, and went into practice there. He was lost in the wreck of the steamer Melville, on the way to Hilton Head, South Carolina, January 7, 1865, aged thirty.

1860. John Peaslee Brown, the son of Jonathan Brown and Hannah Heath, was born at Raymond, October 12, 1833. He was a teacher from 1860 to 1862, then studied medicine; graduated at Harvard Medical School, and is now assistant surgeon in the insane asylum at Concord.

1861. David Henry Brown, the son of Joseph Brown and Elvira Howard, was born at Raymond, August 17, 1836. He taught from 1861 to 1864; was clerk in the U. S. quartermaster's department at Nashville, Tennessee; is now with Taggard & Thompson, publishers, Boston.

1862. Gilman Henry Tucker, the son of Henry Tucker and Nancy Dudley, was born at Raymond, January 20, 1836. He read law, was on the staff of the Governor of New Hampshire two years, and then went into the school-book business at Boston.

1863. Daniel Norris Lane, the son of Daniel Norris Lane and Hannah Lane, was born at Raymond, September 25, 1834. He was principal of the high school at Weymouth, Mass.

1864. John Woodbury Scribner, the son of John Scribner and Betsey Dearborn Page, was born at Raymond, March 7, 1840.

James W. Brown was a senior at Dartmouth; died December 22, 1864, aged twenty-three.

Abbie Scribner, daughter of Daniel Scribner and Ann Langford, graduated at Holyoke Seminary in 1863, married Dr. James F. Brown, February, 1863.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Francis Hodgkins came to Raymond about 1770, and held various offices in town. He married a daughter of Capt. Joseph True, of Chester. He died October 8, 1812.

Dr. Benjamin Page was in Chester in 1778, and in 1786, but at some time lived in Raymond, on No. 122, O. H., and returned to Chester, where he lived until 1793.

Dr. John Pillsbury practiced from 1798 to 1804, and went to Candia.

Dr. Phineas Trull, from 1805 to 1809; went to New Market.

Dr. Thomas K. Merrill, from 1820 to 1823; went to Booth Bay, Maine.

Dr. Stephen Gale, from 1824 to 1846.

Dr. Stephen Brown, 1829, one year; went to Deerfield.

Dr. Theodore Wells, son of Rev. Nathaniel Wells, 1829; afterwards settled as a minister at Barrington.

Dr. Peter Y. Fry, 1846 to 1855, went to Oyster Bay, Long Island.

Dr. John O. Haynes, eclectic, 1848 to 1857; lived in the Langford district; went to Deerfield.

Dr. True M. Gould, 1855; still in practice.

Dr. David Brown, botanic.

Dr. Moses L. Magoon, a native of Raymond, is a dentist.

THE EARLY ROADS IN RAYMOND.

Freetown mill was built previous to 1728, when the lots were laid out, and a road cut out from Exeter to near the mill, on which the lots are bounded, which was laid out by the selectmen of Chester, August 21, 1752.

September 20, 1732, Chester voted that there shall be a horse-path or cart-path cleared from this meeting-house to the centre of the north parish.

March 10, 1748, Chester laid out from the Branch to Freetown, and others September 22, 1749, May 5, 1750, July 8, 1751, April, 1757, October 18, 1757, June 12, 1759, from Freetown to Dudley's Mill; June 12, 1759, June 13, 1759, from Freetown towards Nottingham; June 14, 1760, from Jones pond to No. 39 and the main road. (See History of Roads in Chester.)

April 11, 1768, a road was laid out from near John Ful-
lerton's, by Stingy mill to Epping line.

June 6, 1770, on Candia line from Jacob Sargent's to W. Clifford's.

December 25, 1770, from near Ezekiel Lane's, east southeast, on the reserve towards the Todd road.

June 26, 1770, from near Reuben Whittier's, near Chester line, to the Branch road.

March 4, 1771, from near John Dudley's, northeast to the road laid out by Candia, near Thomas Critchett's.

May 26, 1772, from near Daniel Lane's, northeast, passing Lane's mill, the length of No. 116.

October 2, 1772, the Oak Hill road.

March 6, 1775, and March 4, 1776, the Pond road from Candia line, near William Clifford's, passing William Smith Healey's and between Robert Wadleigh's house and barn to the rangeway at the northerly corner of John Sweat's field, and on the parsonage and school lots, and the lot of Benjamin Moulton and Henry Trasher, to the great road that leads down to Freetown.

July 4, 1783, from the above road, across No. 100 to the road leading to the meeting-house, by "Sider ferry."

February 4, 1790, from Dr. Page's, No. 122, passing Nay's on the rangeway to Jones road.

February 14, 1789, the Green road, beginning at Candia line on the south end of No. 110, east southeast, to the road laid out March 7, 1785; then to run to the west end of Samuel Nay's, where he now lives. This last probably was never built.

November 7, 1792, from near David Lane's, across land of Samuel Shaw and several lots, to the Jones road. This is the present road from Lane's to the Centre. Before this they had probably passed down the reserve on the road laid out December 25, 1770, to the road laid out from Dr. Page's, 1790, which must have been traveled before laid out, as Jonas Clay, and others, lived on or near it. The Mountain road is mentioned in the return of Oak Hill road, but I have not seen any return of it.

VOTES PASSED BY RAYMOND RESPECTING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

July 18, 1774, John Dudley was chosen delegate to Exeter to choose delegates to the Congress at Philadelphia.

January 6, 1775, John Dudley and Jonathan Swain were chosen delegates to Exeter to choose delegates to the Congress at Philadelphia, on the 10th of May.

May 5, 1775, John Dudley was chosen delegate to Exeter the 17th of May, to a convention to adopt and pursue such measures as may be judged most expedient to preserve the rights of this and the other colonies.

It was voted to enlist ten able-bodied men, fixed with arms and ammunition, that they may be ready to go against any violence or invasion, at any time when called for, and Capt. Elisha Towle was chosen to enlist the men; and that they should meet half a day each week, and to allow each man one shilling per week, and Capt. Towle two shillings per week; Capt. Towle to have, if called for, three pounds twelve shillings per month, and each man thirty-six shillings; also to receive three pounds to purchase ammunition, and fifty pounds to purchase provisions.

July 10, 1775, John Dudley, Jonathan Swain, Benjamin Whittier, Ezekiel Lane, Benjamin Cram, Robert Page and Thomas Gordon, were appointed a committee of safety.

May 12, 1777, Daniel Robie, Ithiel Gordon, and Joseph Dudley were chosen a committee to settle and affix the price of such goods and articles in said parish, according to an act of court.

Voted to raise \$600 or £180, to add to the bounty of those men who should enlist for three years, and chose a committee to enlist them.

Feb. 2, 1778, voted to accept the articles of confederation adopted by Congress, except the 4th, 5th and 8th articles.

April 26, 1779, voted to raise two thousand dollars to hire five men to enlist during the war. Chose Capt. Ben-

jamin Whittier and Capt. John Fullonton to procure the men.

July 19, 1779, voted to give two soldiers one hundred dollars per month, including state bounty and wages for six months, and forty shillings of it in corn per month, at three shillings per bushel for two months of the six; and to advance ten pounds to each man for traveling expenses.

Aug. 9, 1779, voted to accept the plan of government drawn up at Concord.

Voted to come into similar measures with Portsmouth in reducing the prices of the necessaries of life, and chose Capt. John Montgomery, Ithiel Gordon, Capt. Benjamin Whittier, Joseph Dudley and Jedediah Brown a committee to report a plan.

Aug. 30, 1779, voted to refer the regulating prices of the necessaries of life to the convention to be held at Concord the 22d day of September, and chose Jona. Swain to represent this parish at the convention.

March 6, 1780, voted to allow Capt. Whittier's account of £150, for time, expense and depreciation of money prepaid to enlist five men.

July 6, 1780, voted that the selectmen be a committee to purchase beef for the support of the army as ordered by the General Court. A committee was also chosen to hire a number of soldiers for six months, and also a number for three months.

Aug. 27, 1781, voted to empower the selectmen to purchase the beef cattle for five coppers per pound, and pay for it in merchantable pine boards at four dollars per thousand at Freetown.

Dec. 18, 1782, voted, twenty-six to one, not to have any governor or privy council.

RATES OR TAXES.

The earliest tax-list on the records is for 1768; and the earliest selectmen's account is for 1766.

The highest tax is Benjamin Bean's; parish, £1 15s.

6d.; minister, 11s. 10d.; province, 10s. 4 1-4d. The parish amounts to £63 17s. 8d.; the minister to £21 4s. 3d.; and the province to £2 18s. 7 1-2d.; there was due from Constable John Fullonton, £56 3s. 5d.

In 1769, Josiah Fogg's is the highest: parish £1 17s. 1d.; province, 15s.; minister, 11s. 3d.

In 1774, John Dudley's and Josiah Fogg's were the highest, and equal: province and county, 8s. 3d.; parish, 15s. 1d.; meeting-house, Dudley, not taxed; Fogg, 8s. 3d.; minister Dudley, not taxed; Fogg, 3s. 10d.

In 1777, Josiah Fogg's was the highest: parish, £1 1s. 8d.; state, 7s. 4 3-4d.; war, 6s. 5d.

In 1779, John Dudley, Esq.'s, is the highest: first continental, £12 10s.; second, £12 10s.; first state, £9 7s. 6d.; second, £9 7s. 6d.; parish, £6 5s. 5d. This was depreciated currency.

In 1780, besides the same rates as in 1779, there is a war-rate and a beef-rate. Josiah Fogg is again uppermost; war, £331 10d.; beef, £165 15s.

In 1788, Benjamin Cram is the highest; state specie orders, £1 1s. 8d.; state specie, 10s. 3d.; state certificates, £4 11s. 4d.; indents, £3 8s. 6d.; school, £1 1s. 8d.; minister, 10s. 10d. This was on a specie basis, the old paper having become worthless, and was to be paid in part in state securities.

The paupers in Raymond were sold at auction as in other places. In the warrant for the annual meeting, 1767, is an article "To Pass a Voat to See whather that Henry flood and his family Shall be Set up to the Lowest Bidder, or him to have him that will keep him Cheepest for the year insuing, and to be set up this night after the metting to a vandue." The vote passed.

Mr. Flood was afterwards a Revolutionary soldier.

LONGEVITY IN RAYMOND.

[By Rev. Joseph Fullonton.]

Samuel Peavey, Jan. 11, 1811,	96
Daniel Lane, March 28, 1825, nearly	90
Sarah Page, 1831,	95
Mrs. Mary Wallace, 1831,	91
Daniel Norris, Oct. 13, 1835,	90
Mercy Nay, Dec. 31, 1842,	93
Mary Lovereign, June, 1851,	92
Mary B. Poor, Jan. 18, 1852,	94
Col. Theophilus Lovereign, April 15, 1852,	93
Jacob York, Sept. 13, 1856,	91
Ruth Gilman, 1859,	91
Widow of Daniel Norton, 1863,	92
James Norris, Jan. 17, 1864,	93
John Bachelder, Jan. 26, 1864,	94
David Page, over	90

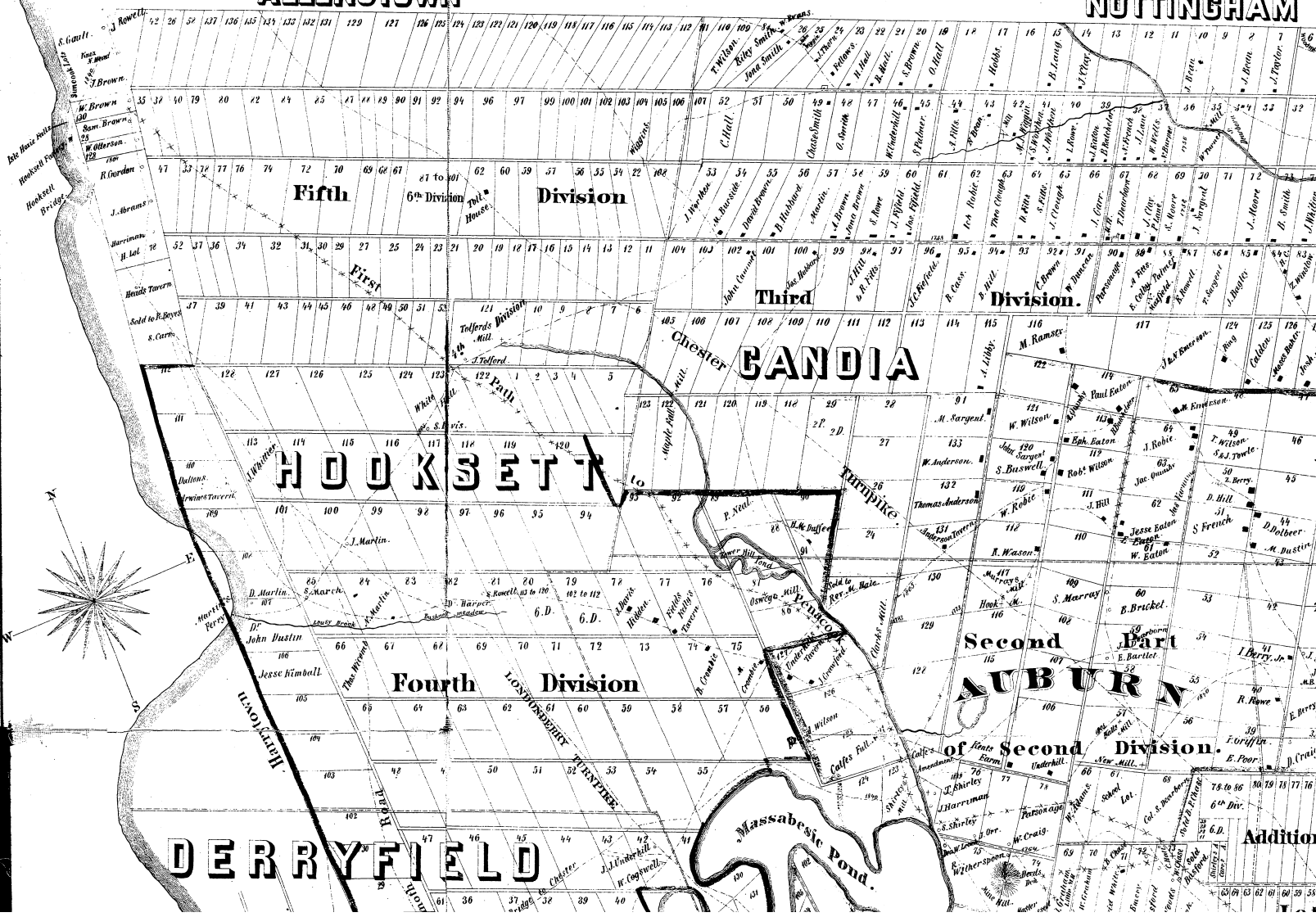
The Rev. Joseph Fullonton has for several years, as he has had leisure, been collecting materials and writing a history of Raymond. He made the very liberal offer to give his manuscript to the town, provided the town would print it.

At the annual meeting, 1867, the town voted to accept the offer and to give a copy to every family in town. Mr. Fullonton wished some time to revise his work, and has delayed printing it.

670-48885

ALLENSTOWN

NOTTINGHAM



DERRYFIELD

AUBURN

Addition

NOTTINGHAM



SETT

GANDIA

AUBURN

CHESTER

ELD

100

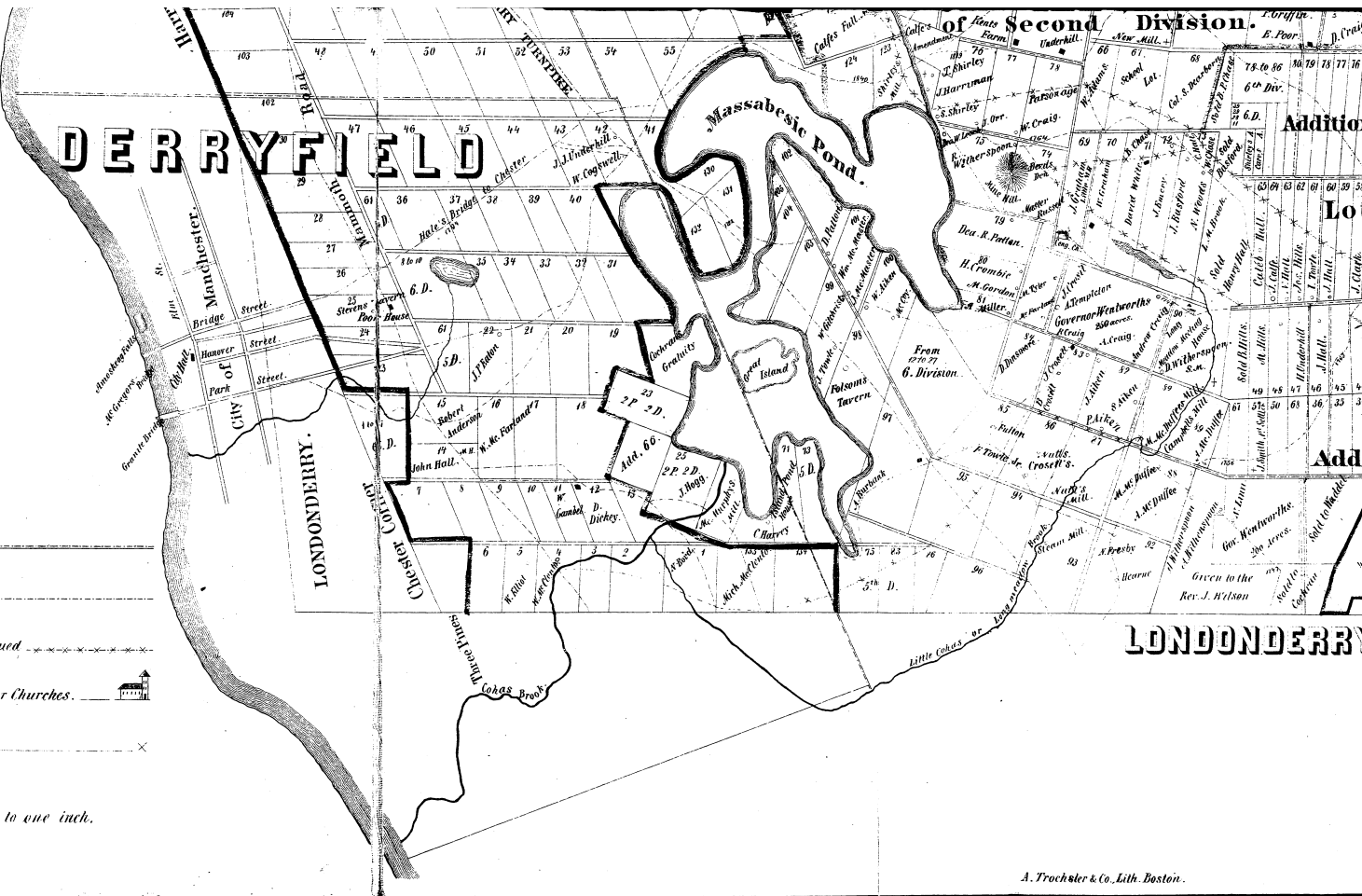
NOTTINGHAM




DERRYFIELD

Massabesic Pond

Second Division

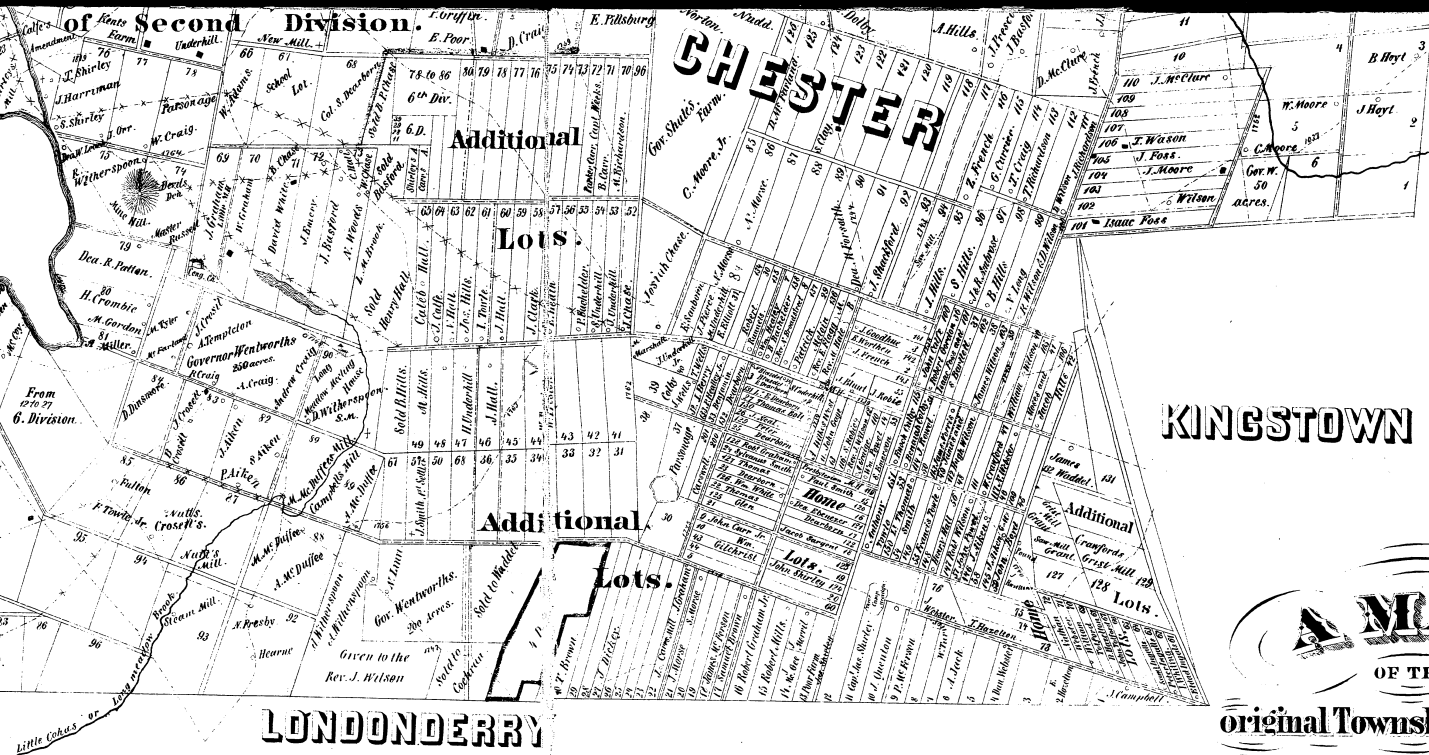


- Town lines ————
- Roads - - - - -
- Roads discontinued x x x x x
- Meeting Houses or Churches. 
- Mills ———— x

Scale, 240 Rods to one inch.

A. Trochster & Co. Lith. Boston.





KINGSTOWN

A MAP
OF THE

original Township of Chester,

as laid out into lots, with the names of the early settlers on their respective lots, roads &c.

Drawn by
BENJAMIN CHASE
for his History of Chester.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

At the annual town meeting in 1868, the town of Auburn voted to pay one dollar and fifty cents for each and every copy of Chase's History which should be subscribed for by the inhabitants of the town, to be deducted from the subscription price. In August, 1868, I issued a circular, inviting the natives of Chester, and others interested in the history, in order to defray the expense of the illustrations, to subscribe and advance money,—those advancing ten dollars to have one copy of the work, and those advancing twenty dollars to have two copies, and to have their names and donations inserted in the book. This circular has been very liberally responded to, greatly exceeding my most sanguine expectations, and the donors have my hearty thanks. Many of them being men of limited means, must in these times of high taxation find it difficult to spare the money. Without this liberality, the work could not have been printed without a heavy loss.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN CHESTER.

John W. Noyes,	\$20	Stephen Pingree,	\$10
Thomas J. Melvin,	20	James Hook,	10
William Crawford,	10	Dr. James F. Brown,	10
Isaac Lane,	10	Silas F. Learnard,	10
Ephraim Orcutt,	10	Edmund Sleeper,	10
William P. Underhill,	10	Hiram Basford,	10
Benjamin F. Underhill,	10	Parker Morse,	10
Charles Chase,	10	Edwin Haselton,	10
Joseph W. Chase,	10	Francis Haselton,	10
Barnard P. Robie,	10	Clark B. Hall,	10

Dr. Josiah I. Hall,	\$10	George S. Smith.	\$10
John S. Couch,	10		

AUBURN.

George P. Clark,	\$20	George Coult,	\$10
George G. Griffin,	20	Charles C. Grant,	10
Amherst Coult,	20	Andrew F. Fox,	10
Benjamin Chase, Jr.,	20	Samuel Anderson,	10
Wells C. Underhill,	10	David B. Dickey,	10
Pike Chase,	10	Olonzo R. Dinsmore,	10
Stephen C. Coult,	10		

MANCHESTER.

Frederick Smyth,	\$20	Dr. Wm. W. Brown,	\$10
Samuel N. Bell,	20	John F. Brown,	10
Benjamin H. Chase,	10	Paschal Preston,	10
William M. Plummer,	10	William W. Leighton,	10
Noah S. Clark,	10		

EXETER.

Charles H. Bell,	\$20	John J. Bell,	\$20
------------------	------	---------------	------

HOOKSETT.

Natt Head,	\$20		
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DERRY.

Hazen R. Underhill,	\$20	Charles Currier,	\$10
David Currier,	10	Richard Melvin,	10

BOSTON.

Arthur B. Underhill,	\$20	Orlando H. Underhill,	\$10
----------------------	------	-----------------------	------

BOSTON HIGHLANDS.

Graham Hall,	\$10	Harriet Newell Hall,	\$10
Hiram Hall,	10	Hazen Basford,	5

BILERICA, MASS.

Rufus K. Underhill,	\$20		
---------------------	------	--	--

NASHUA.

George W. Underhill,	\$20	Jotham D. Otterson,	\$10
Dr. Ebenezer Dearborn,	10		

CONCORD, MASS.

Henry F. French,	\$10	Simon Brown,	\$10
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. 673

WASHINGTON CITY.

Benjamin B. French, \$20 F. O. French, \$10

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Mrs. Catherine J. F. Wells, \$10

PORTLAND, ME.

Dr. Rufus Shackford, \$10

LYNN, MASS.

John F. Patten, \$10

SOMERVILLE, MASS.

Samuel G. Underhill, \$10.

BOSTON HIGHLANDS.

Graham Hall (additional), \$10

EPPING.

Dr. Hosea B. Burnham, \$10

CHESTER.

Isaac Lane (additional), \$5. Henry Harrison Lane, \$10

ST. CLAIR, MICH.

John C. Clark, \$10

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

Benjamin Kittredge, \$10

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Edmund W. Kittredge, \$10

HASTINGS, MINN.

Rev. John W. Ray, \$10

PEMBROKE.

Nancy H. Dudley, \$10

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wells Chase, \$10

CHICAGO, ILL.

Alfred Hall, two days taking views, also paid for use of instruments and printing, \$15.

ERRATA.

The following errors have been discovered, which the reader is desired to turn to and correct:—

- PAGE 28 — Top line, for “Ephraim Elliot,” read “Edmund.”
44 — 4th line from the top, read “Samuel Emerson and Lemue Clifford.”
188 — For the year “1741” read “1851.”
196 — 3d line from the top, for “two hundred acres” read “two hundred and fifty acres.”
199 — 5th paragraph from the top, for “Feb. 13, 1838,” read “June 2, 1836.”
204 — 4th paragraph, for “McQuenton” read “McQueston.”
296 — 12th line from the bottom, for “No. Eleven” in Chester, read “No. Five.” 4th line from the bottom, for “No. Fifteen,” read “No. Five in Auburn.”
298 — 2d line from the top, for “B. Chase,” read “B. P. Chase.” 17th line, for “No. Five,” read “No. Six.”
305 — For “Luther V. Bell, graduated 1822,” read “1823.”
315 — 10th line from the top, for “1854,” read “1798.”
343 — 18th line from the bottom, for “Lucy S.,” read Lucy L.”
371 — 14th line from the bottom, for “Joseph Louge,” read “Longe.”
386 — 19th name, for “Reuben Dinsmore,” read “Dimon.”
386 — 21st line from the top, for “Mead R.,” read “Ned R.”
453 — For “Zaccheus Clifford, Constable,” read “Zachariah.”
477 — 16th line from the bottom, for “John Brown, d. at Newburyport,” read “Bangor.”
498 — 8th line from the bottom, read “Dec. 3, 1864,” instead of “1814.”
512 — 22d line from the top, for “1769,” read “1759.”
579 — 9th line from the top, read “1825,” instead of “1824.”
582 — 2d line from the top, read “Beeman,” instead of “Brummer.”
623 — 9th line from the top, for “Abigail Haulton,” read “Haselton.”
2d line from the bottom, for “Simon Currier,” read “Simeon.”
10th line from the bottom, read “Linn,” instead of “Lenn.”
637 — 17th line from the top, insert *is* between “Gilman” and “paid.”
672 — Erase “Hiram Hall of Boston Highlands.”

ADDENDA.

Page 307, insert:—

1847. Samuel N. Bell graduated at Dartmouth. (See Bell family, page 470.)

Page 444 :—

The building now used as a wood-house, etc., by Benjamin Wilson, was a dwelling-house, and probably was built by John Karr, previous to 1740. The floorings are split out and not sawed. John Karr has two mills on his inventory in 1741, and if there had been a mill when the house was built, the floorings would have been sawed, not split. The house was used as a garrison. There are some vestiges of an Indian encampment by the side of the mill-pond.

Page 544 :— Dearborn Heath, whose name frequently appears on the army-rolls, was a son of Elijah Heath.

Page 582 :—

JOSEPH ROBINSON came from Brookline, Mass., and was a saddler by trade. He purchased Dr. Benjamin Page's place about 1792, and set out and grafted the orchard, which was the first orchard of a considerable size ever wholly grafted in Chester. It has been very productive.

He m. Olif, dau. of Dea. John S. Dearborn, July 25, 1790. He d. Dec. 1857, a. 89 years and 6 months. Children :—

1. *John*, b. 1791.
2. *Susanna*, b. 1792, m. Peter Haselton ; d. March 20, 1868.
3. *James*, b. 1794, lives in Kensington.
4. *Mary*, b. 1796, m. Ebenezer, son of Capt. Stephen Hills.
5. *Sarah B.*, b. 1798, unm., in Chester.
6. *Olif*, d. young.
7. *Caroline*, b. 1804, d. unm.
8. *Joseph*, b. 1809, unm.

Page 583 :—

ROBERT RUNNELS was an early settler, probably the first settler on H. L. 135, where Woodbury Master lives. He had a son *Robert* who lived on Add. No. 40, nearly opposite the brick school-house. He d. 1823, a. 88. He m. Susanna Furnald. Children :—

Molly ; John ; William ; Owen, b. 1790, lived in Candia ; he and a daughter d. of small-pox in 1835. The Rev. Thomas F. Reynolds, who was selectman of Chester in 1856 and 1857, was his son.

Page 622 :—

1798. John Knowles, sen., d. March 26, 83

Page 624 :—

1826. Abigail, widow of Moody Chase, 82

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