

CHAPTER V.

RUMFORD AS A DISTRICT—FROM 1742 TO 1750.

WE have now reached a period of tragical interest in our history. From 1742 to 1754 scenes of anxiety, alarm and terror were of frequent occurrence. The Indians, whose hostilities are related in this chapter, were not, so far as known, of the Penacook tribe; for as long as any of the Penacooks remained in this section of country, they were friendly to the inhabitants, and especially so to the minister, Rev. Mr. Walker. But the Indians who committed depredations and massacres in Rumford and vicinity, were mostly from Canada—instigated by the French, who then had possession, and who, from 1744 till 1762, were most of the time at war with England and her colonies.

Entirely unmolested by Indians, great progress had been made by the inhabitants in their settlement, in clearing and cultivating their lands, improving the roads, and in the structure of their houses. But in 1739 apprehensions of danger were entertained, and the town, by vote, ordered “that a garrison should be built round the house of Rev. Mr. Walker, and that five pounds should be granted to Barachias Farnum, to enable him to build a *flanker*, in order to defend his mills on Turkey river.”

About the year 1742, according to tradition, the wife of Mr. Jonathan Eastman—who resided on the Hopkinton road, opposite the house of Mr. Aaron Shute—was taken by a party of Indians and carried to Canada. She was, however, soon redeemed by her husband, and restored to her family.

The opening of the French war, in 1744, greatly increased the alarm and anxiety which pervaded the colonies; and, particularly, the frontier towns which were most exposed. As one means of removing or allaying these fears, the expedition against Louisburg, on Cape Breton — which was the strong-hold of the French — was projected, and triumphantly executed by the daring enterprise of the New-England colonies. In this expedition Capt. Ebenezer Eastman was commander of a company raised in these parts, and was engaged in the assault made on that strong-hold the following year.* Before he set out, he signed a petition, with sixty-two others, to the General Assembly of New-Hampshire, for assistance against the French and Indians. This petition was drawn up by Rev. Mr. Walker, of which the annexed *fac-simile* will be examined with interest.

In the company which Capt. Eastman commanded were Nathaniel Abbot, Isaac Abbot, Obadiah Peters, one Chandler, and probably others whose names are not known. The late aged Joseph Abbot said he “always understood that his uncle Isaac was killed at Cape Breton, and that one Mr. Chandler from this town also died there.” Capt. Eastman went to Cape Breton twice. He first set out from Rumford, March 1, 1744–5, and returned November 10th, the same year. The next year he went again, and returned home July 9, 1746.†

The reduction of the fortress at Louisburg only changed the scene of war. The Indians, the more instigated by the French, poured forth from Canada upon the frontier towns, and, with horrible barbarity, carried on the work of destruction. The inhabitants of Rumford felt the general shock, and sought for means of defence and safety. At each parish meeting, from 1744 to 1747, they chose some person to represent to the government, either of New-Hampshire or Massachusetts, or both, “the deplorable circumstances they were in, on account of their being exposed to imminent danger, both from the French and Indian enemy.”‡ The language which they instruct their agents

* *Rumford, June 22, 1744.* Received of Capt. John Chandler, five pounds of powder, which I promise to pay.—the said powder—or the value in money, to the said Capt. Chandler, on his demand—as witness my hand.

EBENEZER EASTMAN.

† Minutes from Rev. Mr. Walker's Notes.

‡ See copy of said petitions— Documents for Chap. V., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

to use is — “ We request of them such aid, both with respect to men and military stores, as to their great wisdom may seem meet, and which may be sufficient to enable us, with the Divine blessing, vigorously to repel all attempts of our said enemies.”

In answer to these petitions, early in 1745 two small companies of scouts were raised, by authority of Gov. Wentworth, under the direction of Col. Benjamin Rolfe, of which Capt. John Chandler, of Rumford, had command of one, consisting of ten men, and Capt. Jeremiah Clough, of Canterbury, of the other, consisting of five men.* The Massachusetts government also sent a small detachment of men from Andover, and another from Billerica, who were stationed here in 1745. In 1746 precautionary measures were taken by the proprietors for the preservation of their records.† Under authority of Gov. Wentworth, garrisons were established at different points in the town, and men, with their families, assigned to them, as was most convenient.

The garrisons, or forts, were built of hewed logs, which lay flat upon each other — the ends, being fitted for the purpose, were inserted in grooves cut in large posts erected at each corner.‡ They enclosed an area of several square rods; were raised to the height of the roof of a common dwelling-house, and at two or more of the corners were placed boxes where sentinels kept watch. In some cases several small buildings —

* See Documents for Chap. V., No. 5.

† At a meeting of the proprietors, the 19th of March, 1746 — *Voted*, “ That Benjamin Rolfe, Esq., clerk for said proprietors, be directed and ordered to carry the proprietors’ books of record to the town of Newbury, or any other town where he shall judge they may be kept safest.”

“ *Voted*, That Benjamin Rolfe, Esq., be desired and ordered to purchase suitable books, at the proprietors’ cost, and copy all the Proprietors’ Records therein, for £100, old tenor, to be paid him by the proprietors.”

1747.

February 9, 1746. *Voted*, That Dr. Ezra Carter be clerk for this meeting — Benjamin Rolfe, Esq., the clerk for said Rumford, being out of the province.

Voted, That two men be chosen to represent the difficult circumstances of the inhabitants of said Rumford to the Great and General Court, at Portsmouth, respecting the danger we are exposed to, both from the French and Indian enemy, and to request of them such aid or protection as they in their great wisdom shall think meet.

Voted, That Capt. Ebenezer Eastman and Mr. Henry Lovejoy be chosen to make the aforesaid representation.

‡ A part of one of the main posts of the garrison round the house of Rev. Mr. Walker is still preserved, and may be seen in the room of the N. H. Historical Society. It was presented to the society by Joseph B. Walker, Esq.

erected for the temporary accommodation of families—were within the enclosure. Houses not connected with garrisons were all deserted by their owners, and the furniture removed. In the day-time men went forth to their labor in companies, always carrying their guns with them, and one or more of the number placed on guard. If the enemy was discovered approaching, alarm guns were fired, and the report answered from fort to fort. On the Sabbath the men all went armed to the house of worship; stacked their guns around a post near the middle, and sat down, with powder-horn and bullet-pouch slung across their shoulders, while their revered pastor—who is said to have had the best gun in the parish—prayed and preached with his good gun standing in the pulpit.

The following official document was found among old papers in the hands of Jonathan Eastman, Esq., and presents an exact view of the state of the settlement in the summer of 1746.

GARRISONS IN 1746.

PROVINCE OF
NEW HAMPSHIRE }

We, the subscribers, being appointed a Committee of Militia for settling the Garrisons in the frontier Towns and Plantations in the sixth Regiment of Militia in this Province, by his Excellency, BENNING WENTWORTH, Esq., Governor, &c., having viewed the situation and enquired into the circumstances of the District of Rumford, do hereby appoint and state the following Garrisons, viz.:

The Garrison round the house of the Reverend TIMOTHY WALKER to be one of the Garrisons in s^d Rumford, and that the following inhabitants, with their familys, viz.:

Capt. John Chandler,	Nathaniel Rolfe,
Abraham Bradley,	Joseph Pudney,
Samuel Bradley,	Isaac Walker, jun.,
John Webster,	Obadiah Foster,

be, and hereby are, ordered and stated at that Garrison.

Also, the Garrison round the House of Capt. EBENEZER EASTMAN, [on the east side of the river,] to be one Garrison, and that the following inhabitants, with their familys, viz.:

Ebenezer Virgin,	Jeremiah Dresser,
Eben ^r . Eastman, jun.	Phillip Kimball,
Phillip Eastman,	Nathan Stevens,
Jeremiah Eastman,	Judah Trumble,
Timothy Bradley,	Joseph Eastman, jr.,

Nathaniel Smith, William Curey,
Daniel Annis,

be, and hereby are, ordered and stated at said Garrison.

Also, that the Garrison round the house of Mr. HENRY LOVEJOY, [in the West Parish Village, where Levi Hutchins now lives,] be one Garrison, and that the following inhabitants, with their familys, viz.:

Henry Lovejoy,	Ephraim Farnum,
James Abbot,	Zebediah Farnum,
James Abbot, jun.,	Joseph Farnum,
Reuben Abbot,	Abiel Chandler,
Amos Abbot,	James Peters,

be, and hereby are, stated at said Garrison.

Also, the Garrison round the house of Mr. JONATHAN EASTMAN, [on the Mill Road, opposite the house of Mr. Aaron Shute,] be one Garrison, and that the following inhabitants, with their familys, viz.:

Jonathan Eastman,	Abner Hoit,
Amos Eastman,	Jacob Hoit,
Jeremiah Bradley,	Timothy Burbanks,
Seaborn Peters,	Isaac Citizen,

be, and hereby are, ordered and stated at said Garrison.

Also, that the Garrison round the house of Lieut. JEREMIAH STICKNEY, [where Joseph P. Stickney now lives,] be one Garrison, and that the following inhabitants, with their familys, viz.:

Jeremiah Stickney,	Joseph Carter,
Nathaniel Abbot,	Edward Abbot,
Ephraim Carter,	Aaron Stevens,
Ezra Carter,	George Hull,
Joseph Eastman,	Edward West,
Samuel Eastman,	Sampson Colby,
Joseph Eastman, 3d,	James Osgood,
William Stickney,	Timothy Clemens,
Thomas Stickney,	Jacob Pillsberry,
Nathaniel Abbot, jun.,	Stephen Hoit,

be, and hereby are, ordered and stated at that Garrison.

Also, that the Garrison round JOSEPH HALL's house, [where the late Dea. Jonathan Wilkins lived,] be one Garrison, and that the following inhabitants, with their familys, viz.:

Col. Benjamin Rolfe,	Joseph Pudney,
Joseph Hall,	William Pudney,
Ebenezer Hall,	Henry Pudney,
David Foster,	John Merrill,
Isaac Waldron,	Thomas Merrill,
Patrick Garvin,	John Merrill, jun.,

Moses Merrill,
Lot Colby,

Jacob Potter,

be, and hereby are, ordered and stated at that Garrison.

Also, that the Garrison round TIMOTHY WALKER, jun.'s, house, [near where Mr. George Hutchins now lives,] be one Garrison, and that the following persons, with their familys, viz. :

Timothy Walker, jun.,*	Richard Hazelton,
David Evans,	George Abbot,
Samuel Pudney,	Nathaniel Rix,
John Pudney, jun.,	Benjamin Abbot,
Matthew Stanly,	Stephen Farrington,
Isaac Walker,	Nathaniel West,
Abraham Colby,	William Walker,
Jacob Shute,	Aaron Kimball,
Daniel Chase,	Samuel Gray,
Daniel Chase, jun.,	James Rodgers,
Abraham Kimball,	Samuel Rodgers,

be, and hereby are, stated at that Garrison.

And, inasmuch as the inhabitants who reside in the Garrison round the house of Mr. George Abbot;† the Garrison round the house of Mr. Edward Abbot,† and the Garrison round the house of Mr. James Osgood,† have, as yet, made no provision for house-room and conveniences in the respective Garrisons where they are placed, for themselves and familys, and the season of the year so much demanding their labor for their necessary support that renders it difficult to move immediately—Therefore, that they, for the present, and until January next, or until further order, have leave, and be continued in the several Garrisons in which they now are, and so long as there stated to attend the necessary duty of watching, warding, &c., equally, as if the same had been determined standing Garrisons.

JOSEPH BLANCHARD,	} Com ^e , &c.
BENJAMIN ROLFE,	
ZACHEUS LOVEWELL,	

Rumford, May 15th, 1746.

Such was the state of the settlement in the summer of 1746. Indians were now in the vicinity and an attack was daily feared. At the earnest solicitation of the inhabitants, a company of soldiers, under command of Capt. Daniel Ladd‡ and Lieut.

*Not the late Judge Walker.

† George Abbot lived in the ancient house, now on Fayette street, west of Mr. Samuel Farrington's. Edward Abbot lived where Dr. Thomas Chadbourne's house now stands—a part of the old house still remains. James Osgood lived where Hosea Fessenden's house was recently burnt down.

‡ See muster-roll of Capt. Ladd's company—Document for Chap. V., No. 6. Also, see the part of Clough's journal which follows.

Jonathan Bradley, had been sent by the Governor, from Exeter, for the defense of Rumford and the adjacent towns. This company had been ranging in the woods and scouting in the vicinity about three weeks previous, and a part of them were in Rumford on the Sabbath, August 10th. On that day it appears that the Indians had meditated an attack upon the inhabitants while engaged in worship, and the night previous had secreted themselves in the bushes adjacent to the meeting-house, to await the favorable moment. One party of them was concealed in a thicket of alders back of the house where Dr. Samuel Morrill now lives; another was hid in the bushes, north-west, between the meeting-house and where Ebenezer S. Towle, Esq., now lives. Some few of the Indians, it is said, were seen in the time of worship by a little girl—Abigail Carter, sister of the first Dr. Ezra Carter—but she did not make known the discovery until the meeting closed, when the people marched out in a body with their guns. The presence of Capt. Ladd's company, it is believed, prevented the Indians from making the designed attack. Thus thwarted in their bloody purpose, they retired and lay in ambush till next morning, in a deep thicket, about a mile and a half south-west of the main village, in the valley—a few rods beyond where the BRADLEY MONUMENT now stands.

THE MASSACRE,

AUGUST 11, 1746.

For the particulars of the tragic scene which now follows, we are indebted to the journal of *Abner Clough*, clerk of Capt. Ladd's company, which is published in full in the fourth volume of the Collections of the New-Hampshire Historical Society, and to the story related by the aged *Reuben Abbot*, five years before his death, which was taken down in writing by Hon. Samuel A. Bradley and Richard Bradley, Esq., grandsons of Samuel Brad-

ley, who was one of the killed. The manuscript is now in the hands of Richard Bradley. It was taken August 29, 1817, when Mr. Abbot was in the ninety-fifth year of his age.

FROM ABNER CLOUGH'S JOURNAL.

“Capt. Ladd came up to Rumford town, and *that* was on the tenth day [of August,] and, on the eleventh day, Lieut. Jonathan Bradley took six of Capt. Ladd's men, and was in company with one Obadiah Peters, that belonged to Capt. Melvin's company of the Massachusetts, and was going about two miles and a half from Rumford town to a garrison; and when they had gone about a mile and a half, they were shot upon by thirty or forty Indians, if not more, as it was supposed, and killed down dead Lieut. Jonathan Bradley and Samuel Bradley, John Lufkin and John Bean [and] this Obadiah Peters. These five men were killed down dead on the spot, and the most of them were stripped. Two were stripped stark naked, and were very much cut, and stabbed, and disfigured; and Sergeant Alexander Roberts and William Stickney were taken captive. * * * * It was supposed there was an Indian killed where they had the fight; for this Daniel Gilman, who made his escape, saith that he was about sixty rods before these men* when they were shot upon, and, he says, the Indians shot three guns first. He says he thought our men shot at a deer; he says that he run back about forty rods upon a hill, so that he could see over upon the other hill, where the Indians lie, and shot upon the men; and, he says, as ever he came upon the hill so as to see over upon the other hill, he heard Lieut. Jonathan Bradley speak and say, ‘*Lord, have mercy on me:—Fight!*’ In a moment his gun went off, and three more guns of our men's were shot, and then the Indians rose up and shot a volley, and run out into the path, and making all sort of howling and yelling, and he did not stay long to see it, he saith. It was supposed that John Lufkin was upon the front, and Obadiah Peters on the rear: and they shot down this Lufkin and Peters the first shot, as they were in the path, about twelve or fourteen rods apart; and they shot Samuel Bradley,

* Tradition says that Gilman went on ahead to shoot a hawk, and the Indians, seeing him alone, let him pass.

as he was about twelve feet before where this Obadiah Peters lay, and wounded [him] so that the blood started every step he took. He went about five rods right in the path, and they shot him right through his powder horn, as it hung by his side, and so through his body — and there lay these three men, lying in the path — and Lieut. Bradley run out of the path, about two rods, right in amongst the Indians. He was shot through his wrist. It was supposed he killed the Indian; it was supposed that he fought, (as he stood there in the spot where he was killed,) till the Indians cut his head almost all to pieces; and John Bean run about six rods out of the path, on the other side of the way, and then was shot right through his body; — so that there were none of these men that went one or two steps after they were shot, excepting this Samuel Bradley that was shot as above said. And there seemed to be as much blood where the Indian was shot as there was where any one of the men were killed. It was supposed the men laid there about two hours after they were killed, before any body came there. We did not go till there came a post down from the fort,* three quarters of a mile beyond where the men lie and were killed. The reason we did not go sooner, was because we did not hear the guns. I suppose the reason that we did not hear the guns, was because the wind wa'nt fair to hear. We went up to the men, and ranged the woods awhile, after these captives, and then brought the dead down to town in a cart, and buried the dead men this day. These men, when they went away in the morning, said they intended to be at home about twelve o'clock, in order to go to Canterbury in the afternoon, or, at least, to get fit to go. It was supposed that these men, some of them, rid double on horses when they were killed. On the twelfth day, early in the morning, went up and took the blood of the Indian, and followed along by the drag and blood of the Indian about a mile, very plain, till we came within about fifteen rods of a small river, and then we could see no more sign of the Indian; but we tracked the Indians along down the river, about twenty or thirty rods, and there were falls where they went over. * * * It was supposed there could not be less than fifty or sixty Indians."

* Jonathan Eastman's fort, on the rocky knoll opposite Mr. Aaron Shute's.

NARRATIVE BY MR. REUBEN ABBOT,

Who drove the cart that contained the dead bodies, from the place of massacre to JAMES OSGOOD'S garrison.

“I, with Abiel Chandler, was at work in the Fan, near Sugar Ball, making hay, on Monday morning, August 11, 1746, then in my twenty-fourth year. We heard three guns fired at Parson Walker's fort, which were the appointed signal of alarm at the approach or apprehension of the Indians. On hearing the alarm guns we ran up to the garrison, and found the soldiers who were stationed there, and such men as could be spared, had gone to where the men were killed. We followed on, and took the foot-path [by Capt. Emery's, near the prison,] and arrived at the spot where the bodies lay as soon as those did who went round on the main road. When we arrived near the brook that runs through the farm formerly owned by — Mitchell, on the east side of the brook we found *Samuel Bradley*, stripped naked, scalped, and lying on his face in the road, within half a rod of the bridge over that brook. He was shot through the body, and supposed through his lungs; the ball struck and spoiled his powder horn, which the Indians left. He was not otherwise wounded by the Indians than shot and scalped. *Jonathan Bradley* lay about ten feet out of the road, on the south side, and about two rods east of the brook. He was lieutenant in Capt. Ladd's company, from Exeter, and a number of years older than Samuel. He was not wounded by the Indians in their fire, and immediately after the Indians had first fired he ordered his men to fight them. As but few of the Indians fired the first time, Jonathan supposed that he and his six men could manage them, and they fired at the few who had risen up from their ambush. Immediately the whole body of the Indians, about one hundred in number, rose up and fired. Jonathan, seeing their number and receiving their fire, ordered his men to run and take care of themselves. By this time, *Obadiah Peters*, *John Bean*, *John Lufkin* and *Samuel Bradley*, were killed. The Indians then rushed upon Jonathan Bradley, William Stickney and Alexander Roberts — took Stickney and Roberts prisoners, and offered Jonathan Bradley good quarter. But he refused to receive quarter, and fought

with his gun against that cloud of Indians, until they struck him on the face repeatedly with their tomahawks, cut a number of gashes in his face, one large gash running obliquely across his forehead and nose down between his eyes; another on the side of his head, and one on the back part of his head, which entered his skull and brought him to the ground. The Indians then despatched him, took off his scalp, and stripped him nearly naked. Obadiah Peters we found shot through the head. Bean and Lufkin were shot, and ran from the brook toward the main road about six rods, and fell within a rod of each other, on the north side of the road as now travelled. Four of the Indians were killed and two wounded, who were carried away on biers.*

The soldiers from the garrisons were too late to avenge the lives of these brave men. Before their approach the Indians fled like cowards, leaving many of their packs and various things, which the soldiers took."

Mr. Abbot further related that the bodies of the dead — mangled, bloody, and some of them naked — were laid side by side in a cart which had been sent up with a yoke of oxen to convey them down to the main street. As all others refused, Mr. Abbot himself drove the team down to Mr. James Osgood's garrison. There a great multitude of men, women and children collected to see the dreadful sight; they wept aloud. Mothers lifted up their young children to see the dead bodies in the cart. The late Mr. Joseph Abbot, who died January 20, 1832, aged 90, then about four years of age, said his "mother lifted him up and he see the bodies dreadfully mangled." Next day they were all buried in two graves, near what was then the northwest corner of the old burying-ground. The Bradleys were buried in one grave, and Lufkin, Peters and Bean in another: the spot

*Some of these particulars were obtained from Roberts, who returned after about a year's captivity among the Indians.

NOTE. November 30, 1747, it was put to vote whether or no they would raise any sum or sums of money for the hiring or maintaining of a school for the present year in Rumford, and it passed in the negative.

1748.

February 5, 1747. Voted, To choose a man to make application to the General Assembly for a suitable number of men to guard the inhabitants of Rumford the year ensuing.

Voted, That Lt. John Webster make application to the General Assembly for a suitable number of men to guard the inhabitants of Rumford the ensuing year.

cannot now be exactly identified, but it was very near the place now enclosed and occupied as the burial-plot of the Bradley and Ayer family.

NOTICES OF THE PERSONS WHO WERE MASSACRED, AND OF
THE CAPTIVES.

Lieut. JONATHAN BRADLEY was a son of Abraham Bradley, who came from Haverhill, Massachusetts, to Penacook, in 1730. He married Susanna Folsom, of Exeter, who at first settled on the farm with his father, but afterward disposed of his property in Penacook and moved to Exeter, a year or two before the time of the massacre.* He was Lieutenant in Capt. Daniel Ladd's company, and only two weeks before, as appears from Clough's Journal, had been "very sick," and was not yet entirely recovered. He was a brave man, about thirty years of age, and when he met the Indians would neither flee nor fall alive into their hands. The ancestors and relatives of Mr. Bradley, in Haverhill, had had a bitter experience of Indian cruelty. Daniel Bradley was killed there, August 13, 1689. Isaac Bradley, at the age of fifteen, was captured in the fall of 1695.† Daniel Bradley, (son of Daniel,) and Hannah his wife, and two of their children, Mary and Hannah, were killed, March 15, 1697, when Mrs. Dustin was made prisoner; and Joseph, Martha and Sarah Bradley, children of Joseph Bradley, were slain at the same time. The house of Joseph Bradley, grandfather of Lieutenant Jonathan, was burnt by the Indians, February 8, 1704, and his wife taken prisoner a second time, and her infant child, born in captivity, was sacrificed by her barbarous captors. The story of this Mrs. Bradley's captivity and sufferings, (grandmother of Jonathan and Samuel,) is so intensely interesting as to justify a place in this narrative. It is abridged from Mirick's History of Haverhill.

"On the 8th of February, 1704, about three or four o'clock in the afternoon, a party of six Indians attacked the garrison of Joseph Bradley, which, unhappily, was in an unguarded state — even the sentries had left their stations, and the gates were open. The Indians approached cautiously, and were rushing into the

* See account of his family in the Bradley Genealogical Record.

† See narrative in Mirick's Hist. of Haverhill, pp 78 — 84.

open gates before they were discovered. Jonathan Johnson, a sentinel, who was standing in the house, shot at and wounded the foremost; and Mrs. Bradley, who had a kettle of boiling soap over the fire, seized her ladle, and filling it with the streaming liquid, discharged it on his tawny pate—a *soap-orific* that almost instantly brought on a *sleep*, from which he has never since awoke. The rest of the party immediately rushed forward, killed Johnson, made prisoner of the intrepid woman and some others. * * * * *

“Mrs. Bradley was in delicate circumstances and in slender health. * * The weather was cold, the wind blew keenly over the hills, and the ground was covered with a deep snow; yet they obliged her to travel on foot and carry a heavy burden, too large even for a man. In this manner they proceeded through the wilderness, toward Canada; and Mrs. Bradley informed her family, after she returned, that for many days in succession she subsisted on nothing but bits of skin, ground-nuts, the bark of trees, wild onions and lily roots.

“While in this situation—in the midst of a thick forest—she gave birth to a child. The Indians then extended their cruelties to the babe. For the want of proper attention it was sickly; and when it cried these remorseless fiends showed their pity by throwing embers into its mouth. They told the mother that if she would permit them to baptize it in their manner, they would suffer it to live. * * They took it from her, and *baptized* it by gashing its forehead with their knives. Not long after, while she was absent for a short time from the child, they seized it and *piked* it upon a pole, where the mother saw it dead.

“When they arrived in Canada Mrs. Bradley was sold to a French master for eighty livres. She was treated kindly. It was her custom, morning and evening, when she milked her master’s cow, to take with her a crust of bread, soak it with milk and eat it. With this and with the rations allowed her by her master, she eked out a comfortable subsistence.”

In March, 1705, her husband, hearing she was in Canada, started on foot with a small sled, accompanied only by a dog, and succeeded in redeeming her.

Knowing, as Lieut. Bradley doubtless did, the story of these

sufferings which his immediate ancestors experienced, it is no wonder that "he refused to receive quarter" from the Indians, and that he chose death rather than captivity.

SAMUEL BRADLEY.

Samuel Bradley, brother of Jonathan, resided at Rumford with his father Abraham, after Jonathan removed to Exeter. He married Mary Folsom, sister of his brother Jonathan's wife, by whom he had two children, viz., *John*, born February 13, 1743, and *Mehetabel*, born January 16, 1745. In Rev. Mr. Walker's notes is the following: "February 19, 1744, baptized John, son of Samuel Bradley, and Anne, daughter of Jona. Bradley. Dec. 22, 1745, baptized Mehetabel, daughter of Sam. Bradley." Mr. Bradley was a young man of great enterprise and promise. The anguish of his wife on hearing of his massacre, and seeing his mangled body, was intense and overwhelming. His little son John, then less than four years old, was shown the bloody bodies of the slain, as they lay together at Osgood's garrison, and retained through life a lively impression of the scene. Indeed the impression was so strong, that a *terror of the Indians* haunted him for many years afterward, and his grandfather's faithful servant, *Pompey*, used to accompany him, as a sort of life-guard, and to carry him, when quite a large boy, on his back. Mrs. Bradley afterward married Robert Calfe, Esq., of Chester, and died at Concord, in the family of her grandson, Richard Bradley, Esq., August 10, 1817, aged ninety-eight. She was a woman of remarkable powers. In the latter years of her life she used to speak with great affection of the husband of her youth, and of his tragical end;* to relate many little incidents of his life, and to repeat expressions which she said he used in the last prayer he offered in his family; also, the last chapter which he read in the Scriptures.

OBADIAH PETERS

Was of Rumford, son of Seaborn Peters, one of the first settlers. "He had been out in the Louisburg expedition, and was at the

* See further notice of Samuel Bradley's family in the Genealogical Record of the Bradley family

capture of Cape Breton the year before his death" — one of Capt. Ebenezer Eastman's company. About the time he was killed he appears to have been a soldier in the Rumford company of militia, commanded by Capt. Nathaniel Abbott, as he is named in his muster roll, and his death there recorded. Peters' father and family lived near Eastman's fort, to which the party was going at the time they were attacked and massacred by the Indians.

JOHN BEAN was from Brentwood, and JOHN LUFKIN from Kingston.

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

ALEXANDER ROBERTS, who was one of Capt. Ladd's company, made his escape from captivity, after being carried to Canada. On his return to Rumford, next year, Roberts stated that four Indians were killed and several wounded — two mortally, who were conveyed away on litters, and soon after died. Two they buried in the Great Swamp, under large hemlock logs, and two others in the mud, some distance up the river, where their bones were afterwards found. Roberts claimed a bounty from government, for having, as he said, killed one of the Indians at the time of the attack, whose bones he afterwards found. On the 19th of November, 1747, the General Assembly of New-Hampshire passed the following resolution, which was approved by the Governor:

"Whereas Alexander Roberts and others have been carefully examined upon oath, of and concerning a human skull-bone,

which said Roberts and company found at or near the place where said Roberts supposes he killed an Indian man, and where he saw said Indian buried ; and inasmuch as it appears to the House, upon the evidence produced, that the said skull is really the skull of the aforesaid Indian : Therefore,

“ *Voted*, That there be paid out of the money in the public treasury, unto the said Alexander Roberts and company, the sum of seventy-five pounds, in the following proportions, viz. : To the said Alexander Roberts, fifteen pounds ; to Daniel Gilman, seven pounds ten shillings ; to the widows of Jonathan and Samuel Bradley, each eleven pounds five shillings ; and to the heirs or legal representatives of Obadiah Peters, John Lufkin, John Bean and William Stickney, each seven pounds ten shillings.”

The Assembly also, April 3, 1747, *Voted*, “ That there be allowed to John Osgood twelve shillings sixpence for expense for coffins, &c., for the men killed at Rumford last year.”*

The initials of the names of the persons who were massacred, soon after were marked on a large tree which stood near the fatal spot, and which remained as the only monument of the event for many years, when the tree was cut down. But it was fit that an event of so much tragic interest should be commemorated by a monument, that should stand for succeeding generations to behold.

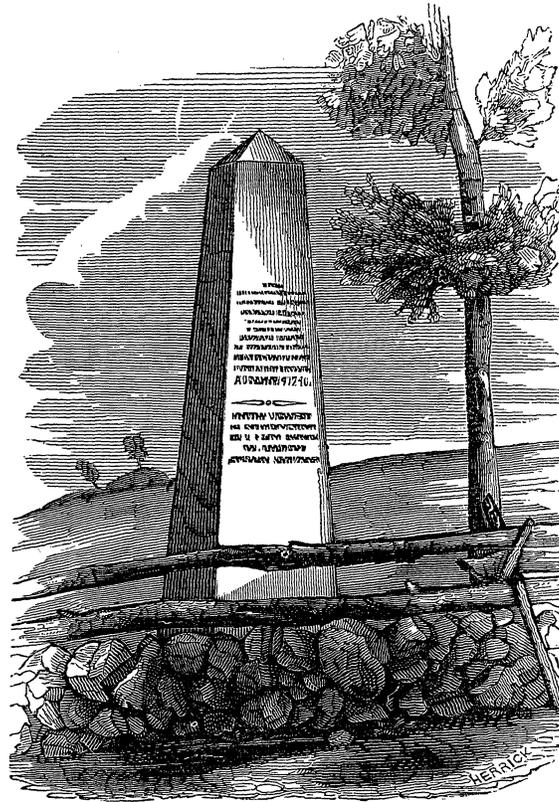
The MONUMENT — which the annexed engraving well represents — bears the inscription beneath it.

* *To the House of Representatives :*

GENTS. : — I desire that your honors do allow to Abner Clough what expense and charge he was at on the account of burying them five men that were killed last year at Rumford, namely, Lieut. Jonathan Bradley, Samuel Bradley, and John Luffkin, John Bean and Obadiah Peaters.

To bords for making of 5 coffins, and making of 5 coffins,	£1 10 0
To expense for drink for the peopel,	1 00 0
	£2 10 0
In old tenor,	£2 10 0
	JAMES OSGOOD.

Warrant to pay Clough, July 7th, 1747.



This Monument is
in memory of
SAMUEL BRADLEY,
JONATHAN BRADLEY,
OBADIAH PETERS,
JOHN BEAN AND
JOHN LUFKIN,
Who were massacred Aug. 11, 1746,
by the Indians.
Erected, 1837, by Richard Bradley, son
of the Hon. John Bradley, and
grandson of Samuel Bradley.

The following notice of the erection of this Monument, and the event it commemorates, appeared in the New-Hampshire Statesman and State Journal, August 26, 1837.

THE MONUMENT.

On Tuesday last, the 22d instant, corresponding with the 11th of August, O. S., the ceremony of raising the Monument in commemoration of the massacre of the Bradleys and others, on that day, 1746, was attended near the scene of the event, in this town, by a large concourse of people. The procession was formed under the direction of Col. STEPHEN BROWN, Chief Marshal, at the residence of Mr. B. H. WEEKS, in the following order.

Teachers and Scholars of the several Public and Private Schools.

Chief Marshal.

Music.

Committee of Arrangements.

Orator.

New-Hampshire Historical Society.

Descendants of the persons killed in 1746.

His Excellency the Governor.

Officers of the State Government.

Past Officers.

Citizens generally.

The procession moved to the ground on which the Monument was to be erected, when it was raised into its place; after which the procession moved in the order above to the grove of oaks on the south side of the road, when the following order of exercises was observed:

1. Hymn, by the Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, of Boston, and sung under the direction of Mr. WM. D. BUCK.

Not now, O God, beneath the trees
That shade this vale at night's cold noon,
Do Indian war-songs load the breeze,
Or wolves sit howling to the moon.

The foes, the fears our fathers felt,
Have, with our fathers, passed away;
And where in death's dark shade they knelt,
We come to praise thee and to pray.

We praise thee that thou plantedst them,
And mad'st thy heavens drop down their dew —
We pray, that, shooting from their stem,
We long may flourish where they grew.

And, Father, leave us not alone:
Thou hast been, and art still our trust:
Be thou our fortress, till our own
Shall mingle with our fathers' dust.

2. Prayer, by Rev. N. BOUTON.

3. Address, by Mr. ASA MCFARLAND.

[This highly appropriate and well written address was published in the *New-Hampshire Statesman*, the following week, and was republished, nearly entire, in the sixth volume of the *New-Hampshire Historical Collections*, 1850, pp. 112—121, to which we refer the reader.]

4. Ode, by GEORGE KENT, Esq.

On this devoted spot —
 Never to be forgot,
 Till time shall end —
 Manhood's high hopes were crush'd,
 And mercy's voice was hush'd,
 While blood in torrents gush'd
 From foe and friend.

Pas'conaway's kindly aid,
 That erst had been display'd,
 Was now withdrawn ;
 And *Wonalancet's* skill,
 Ready each feud to still,
 And cultivate good will —
 A hope forlorn.

Mild *Kancamagus*,* too,
 With love could not imbue
 His recreant sons ;
 But *Hope-Hood's* hostile art
 Possess'd each mind and heart,
 And led them to depart
 From peace at once.

No council fires around
 Told of the battle's sound,
 Or signal gave ;
 But by the white man's path,
 Sudden as lightning's scath,
 The red man in his wrath
 Ambush'd the brave.

Five gallant yeomen fell —
 While loud the Indian yell
 Echoed the deed ;
 PETERS, LUFKIN and BEAN,
 With BRADLEY'S bold, were seen,
 Staining with blood the green,
 Without remead.

Not unaveng'd was done
 The work of death, begun
 In treachery base :
 Four of the tribe lay low,
 To bleach in winter's snow ;
 Unstrung for aye, the bow ;
 Unjoined the chase.

Hallow the memory, then,
 Of the devoted men

* The poet mistook the character of *Kancamagus*.

Who bravely fell !
 Long may THIS STONE display,
 In the broad light of day,
 The deeds their children may
 With honor tell.

5. Reading, by RICHARD BRADLEY, Esq., of an original petition of the inhabitants of Rumford, to the Governor, Council and Assembly, for succor against the Indians, with autographs of the original settlers ; after which a conveyance of the Monument and grounds was presented to the New-Hampshire Historical Society, by Mr. Bradley, [which was received by Rev. N. Bouton, in behalf of said society, and, being duly recorded, was deposited in the society's archives.]

6. An Historical Ballad, by Miss MARY CLARK, of Concord, read by Mr. T. D. P. Stone,* entitled, "A Ballad commemorating the fall of the Bradleys, Peters, Bean and Lufkin, near this spot, on the 11th of August, 1746, O. S., ninety-one years ago this day.

I sing a tale of days of old,
 When Penacook was young,—
 A tale that often has been told,
 But never yet was sung.

It was a mournful tragedy,
 Most doleful to relate :
 How five young men all suddenly
 Met with a horrid fate.

The settlement at Penacook
 Was girt with forests then,
 Where savage beasts a shelter took,
 And still more savage men.

England and France a cruel war
 Had with each other waged ;—
 Woe to the colonies ! for there
 Its bloodiest contests raged.

The fierce Canadians, (Frenchmen they,)
 Had set the Indians on ;
 'Twas sad to see for many a day
 The mischief that was done.

Houses were burnt and cattle slain,
 And smiling fields laid waste :
 To seek the lurking foe was vain,—
 His steps might not be traced ;

For the dark, trackless woods concealed
 Him, issuing whence, he seized
 The unwary laborer in the field,
 A captive, if he pleased ;

* Timothy Dwight Porter Stone, from Andover, Mass., then Principal of the Concord Literary Institution and Teachers' Seminary.

Or else, more merciful, despatched
Him at a single blow ;
Then his defenceless home attacked,
And laid his loved ones low ;

Or led into captivity
The children and the wife,
In hardship, pain and misery,
To drag a weary life.

Such scenes as these, we understand,
Were acted o'er and o'er,
Beginning first at Westmoreland,
Not far from Number Four.*

In both those towns, in Keene likewise,
Were killed and taken some ;
And then eight persons, by surprise,
They took in Hopkinton.

In Rumford, *alias* Penacook,
The people all alarmed,
Themselves to garrisons betook,
Nor ventured out unarmed.

Oh ! faces gathered paleness then,
Hearts trembled with dismay ;
For foes without and fears within,
Disturbed them night and day.

A hundred Indians, near about,
Blood-thirsty, fierce and strong,
Seen now and then in straying scout,
As they had passed along ;

In August, '46, came down
Direct from Canada ;
Bent to destroy the embryo town,
If in their course it lay.

Yet did the people not forget
The holy Sabbath day ;
In their log meeting-house they met
To hear, and praise, and pray.

Each carrying his gun, went in,
For fear what might betide ;
And Parson Walker there was seen,
With musket by his side.

No prayer from feigned lips arose —
With death and danger near,
Their cries to Heaven, we may suppose,
Went up from hearts sincere.

Hid in an alder thicket, nigh
The meeting-house, the foe
(A little girl did them espy,)
Were laid in ambush low.

* Now called Charlestown.

RUMFORD AS A DISTRICT.

A military company
 Had come the place to guard,
 Yet truly might the people say
 Their help was from the Lord ;

For not a single hand was raised
 To harm them on that day ;
 They safely came unto the place,
 And safely went away.

But ah ! the morrow comes, and then
 In Penacook was seen
 Such slaughter of their bravest men
 As never yet had been.

Eight of the men set out to go
 To Eastman's garrison ;
 Full two miles off — but did not know
 The risk they were to run.

Arriving early at the spot
 Where now secure we stand,
 Two fell beneath a fatal shot
 From unseen Indian hand.

They wounded Samuel Bradley, too —
 At every step he bled —
 Another shot his body through,
 Laid him among the dead.

Lieutenant Bradley cried out, " Lord,
 Have mercy on me ! — Fight ;"
 He fired — but as he spake the word
 They rush'd on him outright.

But stoutly he resisted, still
 Refusing proffered life ;
 They, horrid ! mangling him, until
 Death closed the unequal strife.

As they rush'd out, the echoing woods
 With Indian yells they filled ;
 And kept their work of death and blood
 Till three more men were killed.

Then seizing the remaining two,
 They quickly left the place ;
 A dreadful sight it was to view
 Those bodies in such case.

Some of the foe were slain, 'tis said,
 How many, is not known,
 For leaving there the other dead,
 They bore away their own.

And thus did end this dire affray :
 The names of all who fell,
 I need not in these verses say,
 For yonder stone will tell.

One of the men, it seems, went on
 Some rods before the rest,
 And safely reached the garrison,
 Which they did not molest.

But sad the news he carried there,
 For he had seen the fight ;
 And sad were they who stood to hear,
 O'erwhelmed with grief and fright.

And having gathered what he knew,
 A man was posted down
 To bear the woeful tidings to
 The people of the town.

And there were sounds of keen distress,
 "And hurryings to and fro,"
 So deep is human tenderness,
 So bitter human woe.

When speedily a cart, prepared
 The bodies to convey,
 Was sent, attended by a guard,
 Along the fearful way.

The rustic hearse came heavily
 O'er the uneven ground ;
 Returned, their slaughtered friends to see,
 The people gathered round.

Oh ! what a day for Penacook !
 The widow — what a day !
 A long, a last heart-rending lqok,
 And in the earth they lay.

The Bradleys were distinguished men ;
 Brothers, they were, so brave,
 And many a tear was shed for them,
 Laid in untimely grave.

Each left a mourning family,
Samuel, an only son,
 Father of him whose piety
 That monumental stone

Has raised — the sorrowful event
 Thus to commemorate :
 Go read their names, and then lament
 Their melancholy fate.

7. Concluding prayer, by Rev. E. E. CUMMINGS, [of the Baptist Church.]

But to resume the narrative of Indian troubles : After the massacre, as above related, the Indians withdrew for a short time from the immediate vicinity. The inhabitants, however, were in constant anxiety and alarm. On the 13th of August, Clough, in his journal, says : " Rumford people said that they

heard several guns, early in the morning, some distance from the town. They supposed that the Indians had killed some cattle, as they [had,] about a month before, killed two oxen." In answer to repeated petitions, a guard was kept stationed here most of the time, at least for the two following years.* In the mean time, some new arrangement was made concerning the garrisons, as appears from the following official document :

PROVINCE OF }
NEW HAMPSHIRE } *District of Rumford, March y^e 21st, 1746/7.*

We, the subscribers, Committee of Militia, &c., at the request of sundry of the inhabitants of Rumford afores^d—representing their uneasiness with the orders not being complied with; and the pressing of the enemy having compelled two of the stated Garrisons to break up, and, by that means, apprehending a further view and settlement to be necessary—

Have, therefore, repaired to Rumford afores^d and reviewed their circumstances, and do still continue the following Garrisons, as at first, viz. : The Garrison round the house of the Rev^d Mr. Timothy Walker, with the inhabitants stated there, excepting Obadiah Foster, who is removed and ordered to attend and do his duty at the Garrison round the house of Mr. Joseph Hall.

Also, the Garrison round the house of Mr. Jeremiah Stickney—and have further ordered that the house of Mr. Edward Abbot, being near and convenient to make one joynt defence with s^d Stickney's Garrison, be likewise garrisoned—both which houses to be looked upon, and in all Garrison priviledges and duties, to be one Garrison—their keeping, in times of necessary watching and warding, a watch and ward in each house; and that the inhabitants before ordered and stated at s^d Stickney's, be as equally, as with convenience may be, apportioned to each house, as best accommodates them, under the regulation of Capt. John Chandler—excepting Ephraim Carter and Joseph Carter, Lt. Isaac Chandler and his son Isaac, who are ordered to remove and do their duty at the Garrison round the house of the aforesaid Rev. Mr. Timothy Walker.

Also, that the Garrison round the house of Mr. Timothy Walker, jun., be continued, with the inhabitants ordered there, excepting Stephen Farrington and Benjamin Abbot, who are hereby ordered to remove to, and do their duty at the Garrison round the house of the aforesaid Jeremiah Stickney and Edward Abbot.

Also, the Garrison round the house of Mr. Joseph Hall be continued, with the inhabitants before ordered there; and that the Garrison round the house of Mr. Henry Lovejoy, and the Garrison at Jonathan Eastman's house, † be thrown up and not kept, until the

* Doc. for Chap. V., No. 8, 9 and 10.

† These garrisons were out of the main settlement—one at West Parish Village; the other near what is now called Millville.

inhabitants posted at these Garrisons, or either of them, shall have further assistance and be willing to return, and then to be invested with the same Garrison privileges as before—but not till then; and, in the mean time, they are respectively ordered to the following Garrisons, as most convenient for them, viz.: James Abbot, Amos Abbot, Amos Eastman, Henry Lovejoy, Abiel Chandler and Joseph Farnum, to do duty at the garrison stated round the house of the Rev. Mr. Timothy Walker; and that Ephraim Farnum, Seaborn Peters, Timothy Tytus and Jacob Hoyt, to do duty at the garrison stated round the house of the aforesaid Jeremiah Stickney and Edward Abbot; and John Burbank to do duty at the garrison stated round the dwelling-house of Mr. Timothy Walker, jun.:—which four garrisons, in our judgment, is as many as can be admitted for the interest and safety of the inhabitants, and the places well situated for the defence of the town.

JOSEPH BLANCHARD, }
 BENJAMIN ROLFE, } Com^{rs}
 ZACHEUS LOVEWELL, }

Henry Lovejoy's garrison, at the West Parish, [where Mr. Levi Hutchins now lives,] it seems had been broken up; and as there had been a grist mill, it subjected the inhabitants in that section, and also in Boscawen and Canterbury, to serious inconveniences, as appears from the following joint petition:

To His Excellency BENNING WENTWORTH, Esq., Captain General and Governor of His Majesty's Province of New-Hampshire: To the Honorable His Majesty's Council and Assembly of said Province:

The Petition of the Subscribers, Inhabitants of Rumford, Canterbury and Contoocook—

HUMBLY SHEWETH, That we, especially at the two last mentioned places, are greatly distressed for want of suitable Grist Mills; that Mr. Henry Lovejoy has, at great expense, erected a good mill at a place the most advantageously situated to accommodate the three towns: that it is the *only* mill in all *the three towns* that stands under the command of the guns of the garrison:—That the ill consequences of abandoning the said garrison the year past has been severely felt by us: That the said Lovejoy appears desirous of residing there again, provided he might be favored with such a number of soldiers as just to keep his garrison with a tolerable degree of safety; and that, as an additional encouragement to us to appear as petitioners on his behalf, and to your Excellency and Honours to grant our said petition, he will become engaged, with all convenient speed, to erect a forge for the making of Barr Iron,* which may also

*This forge was erected by Capt. Lovejoy, and was in operation many years. Mr. Levi Hutchins says the forge was situated about forty rods westerly of his house, on the stream that flows from Long Pond, and that old cinders of ore are still visible there. The ore was obtained from the banks at the deep bend of the river, just above the Concord Bridge. Iron ore was also found in the south part of the town.

stand under the command of the said garrison; which undertaking would probably be vastly advantageous to all the towns and plantations up this way, as well as to the general interest of the Province.

We therefore pray, as well on behalf of ourselves as the said Lovejoy, that your Excellency and Honours would take the premises into your wise consideration, and grant unto the said Lovejoy such a protection as may encourage him to reënter and possess his at present abandoned garrison, for the ends and purposes above mentioned; and your Petitioners shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.

John Chandler,	Ben. Fifield,	Stephen Farrington,
Ebenezer Eastman,	Jacob Hoyt,	Stephen Hoyt,
Ezra Carter,	John Burbank,	George Hull,
Nath. Abbot,	Caleb Burbank,	Samson Colbe,
Isaac Waldron,	Amos Abbot,	Eben'r Eastman, jr.,
Amos Eastman,	John Chandler, jun.,	Philip Eastman,
Edward Abbot,	Benjamin Abbot,	Jeremiah Eastman,
Isaac Chandler,	Ephraim Farnum,	Nathaniel Eastman,
James Osgood,	Daniel Chase,	Joseph Eastman,
Seborne Peters,	Henry Lovejoy,	Daniel Anis,
Abraham Kimball,	Jeremiah Stickney,	Nathan Stevens,
Joseph Pudney,	Aaron Stevens,	Ebenezer Virgin,

Of Rumford.

Stephen Gerrish,	William Peters,	Philip Flanders,
John Towle,	Philip Caul,	Stephen Call,
George Jackman,	John Corser,	Phineas Stevens,
Richard Jackman,	William Emery,	Nathaniel Malloon,
Richard Hood,	Joel Manuel,	William Danford,
Jacob Flanders,	John Flanders,	<i>Of Contoocook.</i>

James Scales,	John Gibson,	William Moor,
Jeremiah Clough,	Archelaus Moor,	William Forest, jr.,
William Miles,	Moses Danforth,	Samuel Shepherd,
William Forest,	James Head,	John Forrest,
Thomas Clough,	Benjamin Blanchard,	Thomas Danforth,
Josiah Miles,	James Gipson,	Samuel Moor,

Of Canterbury.

Rumford, January 2d, 1747 - 8.

ANEC DOTES.

The following traditionary anecdotes relative to this period have been received by the author from sundry individuals, and may be relied on as substantially correct.

PHILIP EASTMAN, son of Capt. Ebenezer, married Abiah

Bradley, sister of the Bradleys who were killed, and in 1746 lived on the farm where John L. Tallant, Esq., now lives. When the news of the massacre reached them, Mr. Eastman hastily saddled his horse, rode up to his door, and said, "Come, Abiah, let us go." She replied, "I am ready," and at a single bound sprung upon the horse's back, behind her husband—and then they rode on full canter down to Capt. Eastman's fort. It was a common saying in those times, "*It takes a hard blow to kill a Bradley!*" — C. E. POTTER.

On the 10th of November, 1746,* a Mr. *Estabrooks*, of Hopkinton, was killed by the Indians on the road leading from Concord to Hopkinton, and about one fourth of a mile eastward of where the Bradleys were killed. The circumstances, as related by Mr. *Benjamin Gale*, now in his eighty-fifth year, and in full possession of his faculties, are as follows: "My grandfather, Dr. Ezra Carter,† lived in a house which stood where Sanborn's book-store now is; he pastured his horse in Dea. George Abbot's lot, where the late Timothy Chandler lived. Mr. Estabrooks came into town, and called on Dr. Carter, but was in great haste to return to Hopkinton before night. Dr. Carter said, 'I have a call to make on the same road, and will accompany you;' then taking his bridle and saddle bags in hand, he went to the pasture to catch his horse; but, what was very unusual, the horse could not be caught. The doctor, therefore, standing in the field, waved his hand to Mr. Estabrooks, who was waiting, and said, 'Go on.' Estabrooks proceeded about three quarters of a mile on the road, to where the watering-trough now is, at Rum-Hill, (so called,) when he was fired at and killed. The report of the gun was heard in the street, and in half an hour after-

* PETITION OF DR. EZRA CARTER.

OCTOBER ye 23d, 1747.

To His Excellency BENNING WENTWORTH, Esq., &c. :

The Petition of Ezra Carter, in behalf of the inhabitants of the town of Rumford, sheweth, that they are destitute of soldiers, and very much exposed both to the French and Indian enemy, and daily expect, by experience of last year, invasions by them, by reason of their KILLING ONE MAN ON THE TENTH OF NOVEMBER LAST; and on the nineteenth of said November they were discovered by their tracks in a small snow:—and pray your Honours to consider our dangerous circumstances, and grant us such protection as you in your great wisdom shall think meet.

EZRA CARTER.

† Mr. Gale's father, Daniel, son of Benjamin, from Haverhill, married RUTH, daughter of Dr. Ezra Carter.

ward Estabrooks was found dead on the spot." Dr. Carter's escape was considered very providential.

Jacob Hoyt, Esq., residing on the east side of the river, (on the Mountain, so called,) now in the eighty-third year of his age — vigorous both in body and mind — relates that his father, *John*, son of *Abner*, who came to Penacook from Salisbury, Massachusetts, about 1728, and lived in a house where Dr. Samuel Morril now lives, was said to have been the *second* male child born in Penacook. He married *Abigail Carter*, the little girl who saw one Indian or more in the bushes on the Sabbath before the massacre. His grandfather, Abner, was in Mr. Jonathan Eastman's garrison, and at this time owned land where Mr. B. Hubbard Weeks now lives. On one occasion his daughter Betsey went out to milk the cows, just at twilight. She was accompanied by a soldier named Roane, for a guard. While she milked the cows, Roane sat on the fence; but instead of looking out for Indians, his eyes were attracted toward Betsey. She, observing his gaze, said, "Roane, you better look the other way, and see if there are any Indians near." Turning round at that moment, he saw an Indian with tomahawk in hand, creeping slyly toward him. Roane screamed, leaped from the fence, and run, gun in hand, leaving Betsey to do the best she could for herself. Fortunately, however, Betsey regained the garrison in safety.

Mr. Hoyt further relates — as what he had often heard his father say — "that at this time Indians were constantly lurking about, so that people had to go out in companies to do work in the field; that Benjamin Abbot had a large field of rye on what is now called the Bog Road, which the Indians watched with a design to kill the men who went out to reap it. But at the proper time, the people turned out in such force that the rye was all harvested and carted home early in the forenoon, so that the Indians were disappointed; whereupon they gratified their revenge by killing as many cows, oxen, sheep and horses as they could, at pasture, in the vicinity of Turkey Pond. They also fired at and wounded an old Mr. Pudney, who was carrying a wooden bottle of beer from one of the garrisons to men at work at the Eleven Lots. The ball broke his arm, so that he dropped

the bottle, and ran back to the garrison,"* [round Timothy Walker, junior's, house.]

In the fall of 1747† a large party of Indians made their appearance in the southwest part of the town, and for several weeks continued ranging about the woods, destroying cattle, horses, &c. Jeremiah Bradley, (who lived near where Mr. Charles Hall now lives,) had a fine field for fall grazing, and into this many of the citizens had turned their sheep and neat cattle. Reports from the guns of the Indians were frequently heard, and numbers of the cattle were destroyed. The inhabitants at length rallied, and a strong party, armed, proceeded cautiously in two divisions toward the enemy. In the woods, near the field, one of the party found numerous packs, &c., belonging to the Indians, and concluded to await their approach in concealment. As they were approaching, one of the men, through accident, or an eager desire to avenge his losses, fired his musket, and alarmed the Indians, who, observing the smoke

* See Joseph Pudney's petition, as follows :

1748.

PROV. OF NEW-HAMP.

To His Excellency BENNING WENTWORTH, Esq., Gov'r, &c. :

The Petition of Joseph Pudney, of Rumford, most humbly sheweth —

That your petit'r, the last summer, at Rumford afores'd, while in His Majesty's service, was wounded by the Indians, who by their shot broak his arm, and the bones much shattered ; that altho' the wound is healed up, yet he is unable to do any work to earn his livelyhood, and his arm so weak that he is unfit for scouting, &c. ; that he is able to do the duty of a garrison souldier, and as such are wanted in the sd town of Rumford, he humbly conceives in that body he might be so far serviceable as to earn his living. Wherefore your pet'r most humbly prays that he may be held in His Majesty's service, and posted at the sd town as a garrison souldier. And yr pet'r as in duty bound shall ever pray.

JOSEPH PUDNEY.

May 17, 1748.

In the House of Representatives, 28th May, 1748,

Voted, That in answer to ye within petition, ye within mentioned Joseph Pudney be posted as a soldier at ye garrison at sd Rumford, til ye last of September next.

D. PIERCE, Clerk.

In Council, *eodem die*, read and concurred.

THEOD. ATKINSON, Sec'y.

Eodem die, consented to.

B. WENTWORTH.

† Moore's Annals of Concord, p. 271.

of the gun, fled off in an opposite direction. The whole party then fired, but with little injury to their tawny adversaries. The body of an Indian was, however, sometime afterward found secreted in a hollow log, into which, it is supposed, having been wounded by the fire of the party, he had crawled and expired.

There was a garrison—though probably at a somewhat later period—situated on what was called Rattlesnake Plain, just across the road southwest of Mr. Simeon Abbot's house, near the track of the Concord and Claremont Railroad. Belonging to and defended by the garrison, were four houses, built of logs, the cellars and foundations of which are visible to this day. Here were James Abbot, James Abbot, jun., Reuben Abbot, Amos Abbot, and Joseph Farnum. There is a story that the young folks from the Abbot garrison were very fond of going out, of an evening, to visit the Farnums, who lived some eighty rods distant, and that the old people were much concerned lest they should be waylaid by the Indians. As the young folks did not heed the cautions given them, Mr. Reuben Abbot, (the same who lived to his hundredth year,) undertook to cure their temerity. Accordingly, one evening, when the young folks were at Ephraim Farnum's, he, dressed in Indian style, secreted himself in the bushes by the road-side, and waited their return. As they approached the spot, he made a rustling noise, grunting like an Indian, and partially showed himself—when the young people fled with terror to the garrison. After that they never wished to go out again in the evening, but they kept the cause of their fright a secret.

Samuel Farrington, grandson of Stephen Farrington, who married *Apphia*, daughter of Abraham Bradley, relates that on one occasion, in the time of Indian troubles, her grandmother, who, like others of the Bradley race, was a fearless woman, went into the field where her husband and others had gone to mow, and she found them reclining under a tree, after dinner, asleep, and their guns stacked near by. She took one of the guns—of the kind called Queen Anne's muskets—and discharged it very near them. The gun rebounded and nearly kicked her over. They sprung upon their feet with great consternation, supposing that Indians were upon them: when Mrs. Farrington, recover-

ing also from the unexpected shock, laughingly signified that possibly they might receive a worse fire than from a woman, if found asleep again!

Capt. Henry Lovejoy once had a narrow escape from the Indians. Returning from Osgood's tavern to his garrison, on horseback, in the evening, he apprehended that Indians might waylay him, and that they would be likely to do it in the gully, south of Ephraim Farnum's. As he approached the crossing-place, he pretended to have command of men, and cried out, "Rush on, my boys — be ready to fire!" and then galloped over with full speed. On reaching home he went to turn his horse into pasture on the north side of Rattlesnake hill: letting the bars down, he noticed an alarm and stir among the cows. Inferring that Indians were near, he turned toward the garrison, and hid himself under a large wind-fall tree. Immediately two Indians with guns trotted over the tree in pursuit. He lay still till they returned and went off, and then regained the fort.

In a deposition given relative to the Bow controversy, 1757, Isaac Chandler and Jacob Pilsberry, of Rumford, state, "That there was no way for the people, in their power, to defend themselves against their [Indian] enemies, but by assembling together, by common agreement, as many families as conveniently could, and first erecting a fort or garrison sufficient to contain them, and then building within the same a house for each family to screen them from the inclemency of the weather. And all this they did at their own expense. Moreover, by being obliged to keep watch and ward, and to work together in large companies for the greater safety during the summer; and their being frequently called from their business — either by some assault, or the discovery of the Indians — and other avocations occasioned by the war, the deponents really believe that the said inhabitants lost near one half of their time during the most busy and valuable part of the year; for all which they never, as the deponents heard of, had any allowance or consideration.

"And that notwithstanding all these discouragements, they have stood their ground against the enemy; supported themselves with all the necessaries of life; and also yearly spared considerable quantities of provisions to the neighboring villages in the

said province,— which must have suffered very much if they had not had their assistance.

“ And that they have been always ready, upon notice of distress or danger among their neighbors, during the war, to go to their relief, many times in considerable companies, to places at a great distance, all at their own expense: beside the losses they have sustained, not only of human lives, but also in their stocks of cattle, many scores of which were destroyed in one day by the enemy, beside what were destroyed at other times.

ISAAC CHANDLER,
JACOB PILSBERRY.”

LIST OF OFFICERS

IN THE PLANTATION OF PENNYCOOK AND RUMFORD,

FROM 1732 TO 1749.

	<i>January, 1732-3.</i>	<i>March 6, 1732-3.</i>
<i>Moderator,</i>	Capt. Ebenezer Eastman, .	Ebenezer Eastman.
<i>Clerk,</i>	Benjamin Rolfe,	Timothy Clement.
<i>Selectmen,</i>	{ Capt. Ebenezer Eastman, .	{ Ebenezer Eastman,
	{ Dea. John Merrill,	{ John Chandler,
	{ Edward Abbot,	{ Jeremiah Stickney,
		{ Joseph Eastman,
		{ Edward Abbot.
<i>Constable,</i>	Nathaniel Abbot,	Abraham Colby.
<i>Assessors,</i>	{ Ebenezer Eastman,	
	{ Dea. John Merrill,	
	{ Edward Abbot.	
<i>Collector,</i>	Nathaniel Abbot.	
<i>Surveyors of Highways,</i> .	{ Richard Hazeltine,	{ Jeremiah Stickney.
	{ Ebenezer Virgin,	{ John Merrill,
		{ John Russ.
<i>Tythingmen,</i>	{ Ens. Jeremiah Stickney, . .	{ William Barker,
	{ Lt. John Chandler,	{ David Kimball.
<i>Sealer of Leather,</i> . . .	David Kimball,	David Kimball.
<i>Hogreeves,</i>	{ Joseph Hall,	{ George Abbot,
	{ Isaac Foster,	{ Joseph Davis,
		{ Richard Urann.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	Lt. John Chandler,	John Chandler.
<i>Fence-viewers,</i>	{ Aaron Stevens,	{ Joseph Hall,
	{ James Farnum,	{ Samuel Pudney,
		{ David Barker,
		{ Isaac Foster.

<i>Field-drivers</i> ,	{ James Farnum, Joseph Eastman,	{ Jacob Shute, Joseph Eastman, Aaron Stevens, Ebenezer Virgin, Timothy Clement, John Russ.
	<i>March 11, 1733-4.</i>	<i>March, 1734-5.</i>
<i>Moderator</i> ,	Ebenezer Eastman.	Ebenezer Eastman.
<i>Town Clerk</i> ,	Benjamin Rolfe.	Benjamin Rolfe.
<i>Selectmen</i> ,	{ Ebenezer Eastman, Benjamin Rolfe, Dea. Ephraim Farnum.	{ Benjamin Rolfe, Jeremiah Stickney, John Merrill.
<i>Constable</i> ,	Abraham Bradley.	Edward Abbot.
<i>Collector</i>, . . . . .	. . . . .	Edward Abbot.
<i>Assessors</i> ,	Selectmen.	Selectmen.
<i>Surveyors of Highways</i> ,	{ Jeremiah Stickney, Ebenezer Virgin, Daniel Chase, John Webster.	{ Ebenezer Eastman, Joseph Hall, James Osgood, Lt. John Chandler.
<i>Tythingmen</i> ,	{ Edward Abbot, John Russ, Richard Hazeltine.	{ Ephraim Farnum, George Abbot.
<i>Fence-viewers</i> ,	{ Aaron Stevens, James Osgood, James Farnum, William Barker, Ebenezer Virgin.	{ Abraham Bradley, Daniel Chase, Isaac Foster, George Abbot, Joseph Eastman.
<i>Sealer of Leather</i> ,	David Kimball.	Jeremiah Stickney.
<i>Treasurer</i> ,	Lt. John Chandler.	John Chandler.
<i>Field-drivers</i> ,	{ James Osgood, Samuel Pudney, Jeremiah Dresser, Aaron Stevens.	{ Timothy Bradley, Timothy Walker.
<i>Hogreeves</i> ,	{ Jacob Shute, David Barker, Nathaniel Abbot.	{ David Barker, Zebediah Farnum, Benjamin Abbot.
<i>Pound-keeper</i> ,	Nathaniel Abbot.	
<i>Surveyor of Flax and Hemp</i>, . . . . .	. . . . .	Nathaniel Abbot.
<i>Sealer of Weights and Meas.</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	Edward Abbot.
	<i>March 9, 1735-6.</i>	<i>March 15, 1736-7.</i>
<i>Moderator</i> ,	Ebenezer Eastman.	Ebenezer Eastman.
<i>Town Clerk</i> ,	Benjamin Rolfe.	Benjamin Rolfe.
<i>Selectmen</i> ,	{ Benjamin Rolfe, Ebenezer Eastman, Jeremiah Stickney.	{ Benjamin Rolfe, James Osgood, Joseph Hall.
<i>Assessors</i> ,	Selectmen.	Selectmen.
<i>Constable</i>, . . . . .	. . . . .	{ Richard Hazeltine, also <i>Collector</i> .
<i>Surveyor of Hemp and Flax</i> ,	Nathaniel Abbot.	Nathaniel Abbot.
<i>Surveyors of Highways</i> ,	{ David Barker, Abraham Bradley, Edward Abbot, Daniel Chase.	{ James Abbot, Jeremiah Stickney, Barachias Farnum, Daniel Chase, Ebenezer Virgin.
<i>Tythingmen</i> ,	{ James Abbot, James Farnum,	{ Edward Abbot, John Merrill.
<i>Fence-viewers</i> ,	{ Richard Hazeltine, Joseph Eastman, Isaac Foster, Ephraim Farnum, John Russ.	{ Nathaniel Abbot, George Abbot, Nathaniel Rolfe, Daniel Rolfe, John Russ, David Barker.

<i>Sealer of Leather,</i>	Jeremiah Stickney.	Jeremiah Stickney.
<i>Field-drivers,</i>	George Abbot,	Benjamin Abbot,
	David Kimball,	Abraham Colby, Jr.,
	Zebadiah Farnum,	William Barker,
	Jonathan Bradley,	Timothy Bradley,
	Ebenezer Eastman, Jr.,	John Russ.
<i>Hogreeves,</i>	Samuel Pudney.	
	Jacob Shute,	Daniel Chase,
	Isaac Walker, Jr.,	Aaron Stevens,
	Abraham Colby, Jr.,	Joseph Farnum.
<i>Sealer of Weights and Meas.</i>	Edward Abbot.	Edward Abbot.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	Lt. John Chandler.	
	<i>March 29, 1738.</i>	<i>March 15, 1738-9.</i>
<i>Moderator,</i>	Jeremiah Stickney.	Barachias Farnum.
<i>Town Clerk,</i>	Benjamin Rolfe.	Benjamin Rolfe.
<i>Selectmen,</i>	Benjamin Rolfe,	Benjamin Rolfe,
	Lt. John Chandler,	Barachias Farnum,
	Richard Hazeltine.	Ebenezer Eastman.
<i>Assessors,</i>	Selectmen.	Selectmen.
<i>Constable and Collector,</i>	Joseph Eastman.	James Osgood.
<i>Surveyors of Highways,</i>	James Abbot,	James Abbot,
	Jeremiah Stickney,	David Kimball,
	Joseph Hall,	Jeremiah Stickney,
	Barachias Farnum,	Joseph Hall,
	Isaac Foster.	Barachias Farnum,
<i>Tythingmen,</i>	William Barker,	Richard Hazeltine,
	Ebenezer Virgin.	George Abbot.
	Benjamin Abbot,	Stephen Farrington,
<i>Fence-viewers,</i>	James Farnum,	David Barker,
	Edward Abbot,	Jeremiah Dresser,
	James Abbot,	James Farnum,
<i>Sealer of Leather,</i>	David Barker.	Samuel Pudney.
	Jeremiah Stickney.	David Kimball.
<i>Sealer of Weights and Meas.</i>	Edward Abbot.	Edward Abbot.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	Benjamin Rolfe.	Benjamin Rolfe.
<i>Hogreeves,</i>	Philip Kimball,	William Walker,
	William Walker,	Philip Kimball,
	George Abbot,	Benjamin Abbot,
	Abraham Kimball,	Philip Eastman,
	Ebenezer Eastman, Jr.,	Joseph Farnum,
<i>Field-drivers,</i>		Jacob Shute.
	Philip Kimball,	Benjamin Abbot,
	William Walker,	William Walker,
	Daniel Chase.	Jonathan Bradlee,
<i>Survey'rs of Timber, Plank and Boards,</i>	Daniel Chase,	Richard Hazeltine,
	Nathaniel Abbot.	Nathaniel Rolfe,
<i>Pound-keeper,</i>		Jeremiah Dresser,
<i>Surveyor of Hemp and Flax,</i>	Nathaniel Abbot.	Ebenezer Virgin, Jr.
	<i>March 20, 1739-40.</i>	<i>March 2, 1740-1.</i>
<i>Moderator,</i>	Ebenezer Eastman.	Ebenezer Eastman.
<i>Town Clerk,</i>	Benjamin Rolfe.	Benjamin Rolfe.
<i>Selectmen,</i>	Benjamin Rolfe,	Benjamin Rolfe,
	Lt. John Chandler,	Ebenezer Eastman,
	Ebenezer Eastman.	John Chandler.
<i>Assessors,</i>	Selectmen.	Selectmen.

Constable,	{ Barachias Farnum—[refusing to serve, paid his fine of £5, and Ebenezer Virgin was chosen.]	} Joseph Hall.
Surveyors of Highways,	{ James Abbot, Jeremiah Stickney, David Kimball, Barachias Farnum, Joseph Hall, David Barker, Ebenezer Eastman.	{ James Abbot, Jeremiah Stickney, David Kimball, Barachias Farnum, Joseph Hall, Ebenezer Eastman.
Tythingmen,	{ Aaron Stevens. Edward Abbot.	{ James Osgood, George Abbot.
Fence-viewers,	{ Joseph Eastman, Nathaniel Rolfe, Daniel Chase, Abiel Chandler, Isaac Foster,	{ Benjamin Abbot, James Farnum, Abraham Bradley, Lt. John Chandler, Ebenezer Virgin, Eben'r Eastman, Jr.
Sealer of Leather,	David Kimball.	David Kimball.
Sealer of Weights and Meas.	Edward Abbot.	Edward Abbot.
Treasurer,	Benjamin Rolfe.	Benjamin Rolfe.
Hogreeves,	{ John March, William Walker, Jacob Shute, Judah Trumble.	{ William Walker, Isaac Walker, Jr., David Barker, Lot Colby.
Field-drivers,	{ John March, William Walker, Benjamin Abbot, Jeremiah Dresser, Lot Colby, Ebenezer Eastman, Jr.	{ William Walker, James Farnum, Jonathan Bradley, Eben'r Eastman, Jr.
	March 31, 1742.	March 31, 1743.
Moderator,	Ebenezer Eastman.	Ebenezer Eastman.
Town Clerk,	Benjamin Rolfe.	Benjamin Rolfe.
Selectmen,	{ Benjamin Rolfe, Ebenezer Eastman, Jeremiah Stickney.	{ Benjamin Rolfe, Ebenezer Eastman, Jeremiah Stickney.
Assessors,	Selectmen.	Selectmen.
Constable,	George Abbot.	Daniel Chase.
Treasurer,	Benjamin Rolfe.	Benjamin Rolfe.
Collector,	George Abbot.	Daniel Chase.
Surveyors of Highways,	{ Timothy Bradley, Barachias Farnum, Nathaniel Abbot, James Osgood, Daniel Chase, Ebenezer Eastman.	{ David Foster, Abiel Chandler, Nathaniel Abbot, Barachias Farnum, Philip Eastman, David Kimball.
Tythingmen,	{ Richard Hazeltine, Isaac Walker, Jr., Samuel Putnee, Joseph Eastman,	{ Richard Hazeltine, James Abbot, Samuel Putnee, Abraham Colby,
Fence-viewers,	{ James Abbot, Jonathan Bradley, Ebenezer Virgin, Abraham Colby.	{ Jonathan Bradley, Jeremiah Dresser.
Sealer of Leather,	David Kimball.	David Kimball,
Sealer of Weights and Meas.	Edward Abbot.	Edward Abbot,
Hogreeves,	{ William Walker, Nathaniel West, Judah Trumble.	{ Samuel Grey, Abiel Chandler, Abraham Colbee, Judah Trumble.

Field-drivers, { William Walker, Timothy Walker, jr.,
Daniel Chase, David Chandler,
Joseph Farnum, Obadiah Eastman.
Edward Abbot,
Obadiah Eastman.

☞ Nathaniel Abbot and David Kimball were chosen { Ebenezer Eastman,
"to take care that the laws relating to the preservation of { jun., and Sam'l Grey,
deer be observed," &c. do.

	<i>March 28, 1744.</i>	<i>March 8, 1745.</i>
<i>Moderator</i> ,	Ebenezer Eastman. . . .	Capt. Jno. Chandler.
<i>Town Clerk</i> ,	Benjamin Rolfe. . . .	Benjamin Rolfe.
<i>Selectmen</i> ,	{ Benjamin Rolfe, Benjamin Rolfe, Barachias Farnum, Capt. John Chandler, Capt. John Chandler. . . . Jeremiah Stickney.	
<i>Assessors</i>, . . . .	. . . .	Selectmen.
<i>Constable</i> ,	Nathaniel Rolfe. . . .	Ezra Carter.*
<i>Treasurer</i> ,	Benjamin Rolfe. . . .	Benjamin Rolfe.
<i>Surveyors of Highways</i> , .	{ Barachias Farnum, Abraham Bradley, Jeremiah Bradley, Edward Abbot, Jacob Shute, Philip Eastman, Stephen Farrington, David Kimball, James Abbot, Jeremiah Bradley, Edward Abbot, Jacob Shute. Philip Eastman, Ebenezer Virgin.	
<i>Tythingmen</i> ,	{ Richard Hazeltine, Ephraim Farnum, David Chandler. . . . Abraham Colbee.	
<i>Sealer of Leather</i> ,	David Kimball.	
<i>Sealer of Weights and Meas.</i>	Edward Abbot. . . .	Edward Abbot.
<i>Fence-viewers</i> ,	{ Ens. Nathaniel Abbot, Daniel Chase, Joseph Hall, Joseph Eastman, Ebenezer Eastman, Jr., Abiel Chandler, Abiel Chandler, Nathaniel Abbot. Abraham Colbee.	
<i>Field-drivers</i> ,	{ Timothy Walker, Jr., Samuel Gray, James Abbot, Jr., Lot Colbee, Jonathan Bradley, Jeremiah Eastman, Jeremiah Eastman. . . . James Abbot, jun. Jonathan Bradley, Samuel Bradley, Lot Colbee, Isaac Waldron,	
<i>Hogreeves</i> ,	{ Nathaniel Rix, Sampson Colbee, Timothy Bradley, Philip Kimball. Ebenezer Hall.	

	<i>March 31, 1746</i>	<i>March 19, 1747.</i>
<i>Moderator</i> ,	Capt. John Chandler. . . .	Ebenezer Eastman.
<i>Town Clerk</i> ,	Benjamin Rolfe. . . .	Ezra Carter.
<i>Selectmen</i> ,	{ Benjamin Rolfe, John Chandler, Capt. John Chandler, Ebenezer Eastman, Jeremiah Stickney. . . . Richard Hazeltine.	
<i>Assessors</i>, . . . .	. . . .	Selectmen.
<i>Constable</i> ,	Ezra Carter. . . .	Ezra Carter.
<i>Treasurer</i> ,	Benjamin Rolfe. . . .	Benjamin Rolfe.
<i>Surveyors of Highways</i> , .	{ Ephraim Farnum, Edward Abbot, Abraham Bradley, Ebenezer Virgin. Edward Abbot, Timothy Bradley, Jonathan Eastman, Jacob Shute.	

* Voted, That Mr. Samuel Pudney be excused from serving as constable, and that Dr. Ezra Carter be constable.

<i>Tythingmen,</i>	{ Daniel Chase,	Dea. George Abbot,
	{ Benjamin Abbot,	Abraham Kimball,
<i>Sealer of Weights and Meas.</i>	Edward Abbot.	Edward Abbot,
	{ Joseph Farnum,	{ Daniel Chase,
<i>Fence-viewers,</i>	{ Philip Eastman,	{ Lt. Nathaniel Abbot,
	{ Aaron Stevens,	{ Philip Eastman,
	{ Daniel Chase.	{ Joseph Hall,
		{ Amos Eastman.
	{ Samuel Grey,	{ Timothy Bradley,
<i>Field-drivers,</i>	{ Nathan Stevens,	{ John Pudney,
	{ Abiel Chandler,	{ Eben'r Eastman, jr.
	{ Timothy Walker, Jr.	
	{ Samuel Grey,	{ Lot Colbee,
<i>Hogreeves,</i>	{ Sampson Colbee,	{ Amos Abbot,
	{ Judah Trumble.	{ Samuel Grey,
		{ Ens. Jos. Eastman.
	March 24, 1748.	March 29, 1749.*
<i>Moderator,</i>	Ebenezer Eastman.	John Chandler,
<i>Town Clerk,</i>	Ezra Carter.	Ezra Carter,
	{ Ezra Carter,	{ John Chandler,
<i>Selectmen,</i>	{ Capt. John Chandler,	{ Ezra Carter,
	{ Richard Hazeltine.	{ Lt. Jere. Stickney,
		{ Ebenezer Virgin,
		{ Henry Lovejoy.
<i>Assessors,</i>	Selectmen.	
<i>Constable,</i>	Ebenezer Eastman, Jr.,	Samuel Grey.
<i>Collector,</i>	Ebenezer Eastman, Jr.	
	{ Ebenezer Virgin,	{ James Abbot,
<i>Surveyors of Highways,</i>	{ Timothy Bradley,	{ Jeremiah Dresser,
	{ Abraham Kimball,	{ Dea. George Abbot,
	{ Benjamin Abbot,	{ Aaron Stevens,
		{ Jacob Shute,
		{ Amos Eastman.
<i>Tythingmen,</i>	{ Daniel Chase,	
	{ James Abbot.	
<i>Fence-viewers,</i>	{ Joseph Eastman,	
	{ Ephraim Farnum,	
	{ Lot Colbee,	
	{ Amos Eastman.	
<i>Field-drivers,</i>	{ Jeremiah Dresser,	
	{ Amos Abbot,	
	{ Sampson Colbee.	
<i>Sealer of Weights and Meas.</i>	Edward Abbot.	
<i>Hogreeves,</i>	{ Jeremiah Eastman,	
	{ William Walker.	
	{ Ebenezer Hall.	

* About this time the rights and privileges guaranteed by the District Act ceased, and Rumford, already involved in controversy with the proprietors of Bow, was destitute of government. There is a chasm in the records till 1765.