

including the pastor. The expenses of the ordination, as afterward allowed and paid, amounted to thirty-one pounds ten shillings. Thus the new pastor embarked with the people of his charge; and, to them, in things secular as well as religious, he was ever to be a safe pilot. The week after his ordination, he brought to Penacook his wife, Sarah Burbeen, of Woburn, the bride of a fortnight, in company with the wives of several other settlers, all with brave and hopeful hearts, making the journey on horseback, over the wilderness road to their new homes beside the Merrimack.



Old Burying-ground.

The requisition made in the beginning, upon "the intended settlers," as to a place for divine worship and the settlement of a minister, had now been complied with, while other requirements of "the community" had been or were to be duly met. Hence, this same year (1730) Henry Rolfe, John Pecker, and John Chandler were appointed to lay out a suitable burying-place. Accordingly, the house-lot situated between numbers thirty-eight and forty in the third range, or the continuation of the second, on the west side of the highway afterward named State street, and left vacant in the original drawing of lots in 1727, was appropriated to that purpose.¹

The proper fencing of the interval was another requirement, to meet which demanded persistent effort in the early years. The action taken upon this matter, in March, 1728, has already been mentioned. The result of that action seems to have been unsatisfactory, for in December the court's committee was petitioned to appoint a meeting of "the community and society of PennyCook, to see if they" could "come into some way and method to preserve their corn," inasmuch as they "received great damage last year, in" their "corn for want of a fence." At the meeting appointed in compliance with the petition, and held by adjournment on the 12th of March, 1729, it was voted "that a good and substantial fence, according to law," should "be made, to enclose the great interval, and secure the corn and mowing grass from the encroachment of cattle, horses, &c.;" this to be done "at the charge of the proprietors in said field in equal shares . . . and to be completely finished on or before the 15th day of May" ensuing. At the same time, Messrs. Ebenezer Eastman, Ebenezer Stevens, John Chandler, John Pecker, and Nathan Simonds, were

¹ The site was the present "Old Burying Ground;" also, see plan of lots at close of chapter.

instructed as a committee, "to see that the fence be made sufficient, according to the law . . . and maintained accordingly"; with power, should "anyone refuse to make and maintain his part of the fence, to hire" it "made at the charge of the delinquent," who should "pay ten shillings per diem for every laborer employed . . . by the committee to make or repair such delinquent's fence." The next year similar and effectual action was taken respecting "the general fence at PennyCook." Moreover, as additional security against damage from stray beasts, a pound was ordered to be built, and David Barker and Jacob Shute were chosen "field-drivers," whose duty it was to look after wandering animals, and to impound them, if necessary. It was not, however, till the next year and under a new vote that the pound was built; when, also, Nathaniel Abbott and Ezekiel Walker served as field-drivers, and the former as poundkeeper.

The financial requirements of the pioneer community occasionally encountered individual delinquency. But the delinquents met with no favor from the body of proprietors, who manifested the steady purpose to bring every admitted settler to contribute promptly his part towards advancing the enterprise. Hence, as early as 1728, Solomon Martin was "admitted a settler in place of Nathaniel Barker," who had forfeited his right by "refusing to pay his proportionable charge." The next year complaint was made that "sundry persons" had "refused to pay in their respective proportion of charges," to the hindrance and discouragement of the settlement. Therefore "due inquiry" was ordered to be made as to "what persons" were "in arrearages," so that immediate payment might be demanded of them. "Upon their refusal or non-payment," they were to be reported "to the General Court's Committee . . . that their honors" might "proceed with them with the utmost rigor and severity." And so, in 1730, William Whitcher, Nathaniel Sanborn, Thomas Coleman, and Thomas Wicombe forfeited their rights, and their lots were assigned to Joseph Gerrish, Henry Rolfe, Nathan Webster, and Joseph Parker . . . each of whom paid five pounds for the lot thus received.¹ But there was one requisition in the original grant which the proprietors were unanimously reluctant to meet; hoping that it might be partially, if not wholly, remitted. This was the stipulated payment of five hundred pounds to the province of Massachusetts,—five pounds for each of the hundred admitted settlers. To secure this payment, the proprietors, after ineffectual application for relief from what seemed to them an onerous condition, and before drawing their lands, had each given a bond for his share, payable on demand. And now in the last week of September, 1730,

¹ Bouton's Concord, 90-1.

the General Court's committee, in calling the grantees to a meeting in "PennyCook," to choose and settle a minister, "more especially notified each proprietor to prepare the sum of five pounds ordered by the General Court in the grant of the township,—and respectively pay the same to the committee . . . at the house of Mr. Stedman, taverner, in Cambridge, on Wednesday, the twenty-first of October, at ten o'clock before noon, as" thus would be avoided "the trouble and charge of having their bonds put in suit at the next court." At the meeting thus notified, which was held in Penacook, on the 14th of October, "Mr. Pecker and Ensign Chandler were chosen to" meet the General Court's committee at the time and place specified and "to pray their forbearance with the proprietors, relating to the five pounds due from each proprietor to the province." What "forbearance," if any, was obtained, is not known. But that the five hundred pounds were paid before the next March seems certain, for at that time, in a petition to the Massachusetts legislature for the conferring of town privileges, the proprietors set forth that "they" had "paid into the hands of the committee of the General Court the consideration money for their lots"; and they prayed "that the court would order that one hundred pounds, or more, of the money" thus paid in might "be reimbursed them, for the extraordinary charges they" had "been at," in "building a meeting-house, settling a minister, making highways, et cetera." It appears that, upon this petition, or some other, the entire sum of five hundred pounds was in some form reimbursed.¹

Penacook was still a plantation, though, all along, it had been frequently designated as a "town" or "township." Indeed, in 1729, the settlers had petitioned the General Court "to empower" them to raise money to pay public charges, by making the settlement a township invested with "the powers and privileges" of other towns within the province. This petition proving ineffectual, another was presented in 1730, likewise without attaining the desired result. But in March, now that "the conditions of the original grant of the plantation had been complied with,"²—including the five hundred pounds of "consideration money" paid in,—the settlers presented to the General Court the petition mentioned in the preceding paragraph, setting forth expenses incurred and the likelihood of "difficulty" to be met with "in gathering the money thus laid out," and "therefore praying that they" might be made a township.

This petition having been somewhat considered by the General Court, was, on the 6th of March, "referred" to the May session. But this reference was accompanied by an important order regulating

¹ Bouton's Concord, 132.

² *Ibid.*, 103.

the plantation, and granting it approximate town rights and privileges. It authorized Henry Rolfe to call a meeting of the inhabitants and grantees "at the meeting-house," on the 29th of March, 1731, and of which he was to be moderator. It provided for the choice of a clerk, assessors and collectors of taxes, a constable, fence-viewers, and hog-reeves—all to be sworn by the moderator. It empowered the grantees and settlers to agree on ministerial and other "rates and taxes," to be "levied equally on the lots except" those "of the ministry" and the "school," and all to be "paid into the hands of the assessors, by them to be disposed of for defraying the ministerial and other charges of the plantation." It instructed "Henry Rolfe to take an exact account of what" was "done in each lot in fencing, building, and improving," and lay the same before the court at the next May session. It authorized "the committee for the settlement of the plantation" to grant anew the lots of delinquents "to such other persons as" should "speedily and effectually" comply "with the terms of their grants and the orders of the Court." And, finally, the order declared the plantation "to lie in the county of Essex,"—a declaration for which the settlers had petitioned two years before.

At the meeting held pursuant to this order, the list of officers suggested by the general court was filled by election. Benjamin Rolfe, son of the moderator, and a recent graduate of Harvard college, was chosen clerk. He was a rising man, and had already served as recording officer at the meeting of "the admitted settlers," held the previous year for the choice of a minister. About that time, too, John Wainwright, who had kept the records of the court's committee and of the proprietors, resigned, Rolfe becoming his successor, as proprietary clerk, or, as he was sometimes designated, "clerk for the settlers and grantees of PennyCook." At this first meeting, in connection with the choice of two hog-reeves, it was voted "that the hogs" might "go at large." It was also voted "that the fence" should "be made up round the general field by the fifteenth of April, and also creatures kept out of it after that day," and "that the general field be broken, the fifteenth of October." To effectuate this action, fence-viewers and field-drivers were chosen, and also a pound was definitely ordered to be built,—as before mentioned,—and a pound-keeper chosen. Moreover, "Abraham Bradley, Ebenezer Eastman, and William Barker, Jr.," were made "a committee to mend the highways . . .," in other words, to be highway surveyors. "Two hundred pounds" were raised for the payment of the "minister, and defraying other necessary charges"; while the assessors—who by committee assignment per-

formed some of the duties of selectmen in the absence of these officers from the official list—were instructed “to clear the minister’s and ministry’s six acre lot, at the charge of the community.”

The meeting was kept alive during the year 1731 by three or four adjournments, with Henry Rolfe as permanent moderator. At the first adjournment, on the last day of March, the attention of the settlers was almost exclusively devoted to taking the first steps towards establishing the “School.” This important action was embodied in votes, “. . . that ten pounds” should “be levied on the grantees, to be laid out for the instructing of the children in reading, et cetera; that the school” should “be kept in two of the most convenient parts of the township”; and “that Mr. Ebenezer Eastman and Mr. Timothy Clement” should, as a committee, “lease out the six acre lot belonging to the School, to David Barker for the term of four years.” Unfortunately, no further historical record, no additional tradition even, is extant as to this interesting initial movement in education—the future pride and blessing of the community.

At the third adjourned meeting, on the 21st of October (1731), a committee was “chosen to settle the bounds of . . . Sewall’s Farm”. Hitherto, repeated mention has been made of this valuable tract of five hundred acres, originally Endicott’s grant. It had supplied, as will be recollected, a leading motive for changing the original purpose of the Penacook grant, which was to locate the first fifty settlements on the east side of the river. In 1729 Captain Ebenezer Eastman had taken from Judge Sewall a lease of the farm for thirty years; agreeing to pay as rent ten shillings the first year, with an increase of ten shillings each succeeding year, till fifteen pounds should be reached,—this sum to be paid annually afterwards. He was to improve the land by cultivation to the value of one hundred pounds; to build a timber house and barn together worth the same sum; to leave on the farm one hundred pounds’ worth of fences of stone or timber; to plant, in a regular orchard, five hundred apple trees, and to set out one hundred other fruit trees, such as cherry, pear, quince, and plum.¹ Before 1731 the farm was sold to Joseph Gerrish and Henry Rolfe, of Newbury, to whom the annual rent was afterwards paid.² In that year Captain Eastman was reported as having “broken up, cleared, and mowed eighty acres,”³—a portion of which doubtless belonged to this farm.

The plantation was thus trying its capability for town government, as best it might, in the leading strings of the general court of Massachusetts. That capability the court would test, under liberal though

¹ Original lease in archives of N. H. Hist. Society.

² Bouton’s Concord, 553 (note).

³ *Ibid.*, 129.

temporary concessions, before granting absolute and permanent township rights and privileges. Definite information, also, as to the actual condition of the settlement was insisted upon; hence, the order had required "an exact account" of what the settlers had done upon their lands to be taken and rendered. This duty, though assigned to Henry Rolfe, seems to have been done by John Wainwright and John Sanders, two members of the court's committee, whose signatures alone stand attached to the report dated October 20, 1731, and certified to be "The account of the present state and circumstances of the Plantation of PennyCook, taken there by as careful a view as we could, and the best information of the principal settlers and inhabitants."³

The general court's order of March, 1731, was substantially renewed in January, 1732, but without empowering any person to call the first meeting. This omission hindered the holding of the "anniversary meeting" in March, for the choice of officers and the raising of money, as authorized by the order. A legal way was at length found out for obviating somewhat the consequent embarrassment. A meeting of the settlers, not as "inhabitants" or "freeholders," but as "proprietors," had to be summoned. Richard Kent, of Newbury, a justice of the peace for the county of Essex, upon application of Jeremiah Stickney and four other "proprietors of PennyCook," issued to Nathaniel Abbott, a warrant "for calling a proprietors' meeting." Upon due notification, the settlers convened on the 14th of September (1732), and chose Ebenezer Eastman, moderator, and Benjamin Rolfe, clerk. They elected no other officers; but they agreed upon a more expeditious method of calling meetings, whereby, at the written request of ten of the "proprietors," the clerk could call a meeting "by giving fourteen days' warning." Five of these proprietary meetings were held in course of the year; and thus the settlers contrived to meet some of the requirements of the plantation. Thus, in September, they appointed a committee of six, with Ebenezer Eastman at the head, "to lay out a first division of upland to each grantee . . . consisting of twenty acres in quantity and quality, in one or more pieces," leaving "land for sufficient highways." This "Twenty Acres Division"² was completed within two years. In October they raised "one hundred pounds for the support of" the minister. In November they ordered another division of land. This was entrusted to a committee of five, headed by Abraham Bradley, with instructions "to make amendments to the interval lots, in interval or other land." It required about two years

¹ Bouton's Concord, 13 (Proprietary Records).

² See note at close of chapter; Bouton's Concord, 127.

to accomplish this division, known as the "Emendation Lots."¹ Preliminary measures were also taken at several of these meetings, as to building a sawmill and a grist-mill on Turkey river, for the use of the proprietors. The settlers, in a large majority, dwelling on the west side of the Merrimack, probably, found the location of the mills on Mill brook, on the east side, inconvenient; while from a vote of inquiry as to the condition and management of the latter mills, adopted about that time, it is a reasonable inference that there were other causes of dissatisfaction.

In December, 1732, the settlers of Penacook, by Henry Rolfe, made petition to the authorities of Massachusetts that "some meet person" might be empowered "to call the first meeting of the inhabitants for the ends and purposes" of the January order of that year; thus affording relief from "many hardships and difficulties." Whereupon, on the 21st of December (1732), Governor Belcher "consented to" the following order, which, the day before, had been concurrently agreed upon by the council and the house of representatives: "Ordered that Mr. Benjamin Rolfe, one of the principal inhabitants of the plantation of PennyCook be and hereby is fully empowered to assemble and convene the inhabitants of said plantation, to choose officers and to do other matters, in pursuance of an order of this court at their session, begun and held at Boston, the first day of December, 1731; which officers, when chosen, are to stand until the anniversary meeting in March next."

In accordance with this order, Benjamin Rolfe, on the 8th of January, 1733, "set up" the following notification at the meeting-house door in PennyCook: "The inhabitants of the Plantation of PennyCook are hereby notified to assemble and convene at the meeting-house in PennyCook, on the eleventh day of this instant January, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to choose a town-clerk, selectmen and constables, and all other ordinary town officers; which officers, when chosen, are to stand to the anniversary meeting in March next."²

This first meeting of the "settlers" was to choose "town officers" for the plantation. Having organized by selecting Ebenezer Eastman for moderator, and Benjamin Rolfe for town clerk, the settlers proceeded to the elections. Under the privilege of choosing selectmen,—the privilege pre-eminently distinctive of the New England town, and now for the first time exercised,—they chose Captain Ebenezer Eastman, Deacon John Merrill, and Mr. Edward Abbott. These were also elected assessors. The purpose of assembling was fulfilled

¹ See note at close of chapter; Bouton's Concord, 128.

² Town Records (1732-1820), 1.

by the choice of a constable, a town treasurer, a collector of taxes, a sealer of leather, two surveyors of highways, two tythingmen, two hog-reeves, two fence-viewers, and two field-drivers.

The first meeting having been dissolved, the newly-elected selectmen, forthwith, as their first official act, issued a warrant to Nathaniel Abbott, constable, to summon "the inhabitants and freeholders" to a second meeting, to be held "at three of the clock in the afternoon" of that same 11th of January. Thus warned by the constable's notification, set up at the meeting-house, the settlers met, and, with John Chandler as moderator, transacted the business specified in the warrant. This was comprised in two votes, raising one hundred and ten pounds "for the support" of the minister, and one hundred pounds "for defraying the necessary charges of the town or plantation."

The town-meeting, in its full import, had come to the "inhabitants" of Penacook, even before their plantation could legally be called a town. To this date the proceedings of the settlers' meetings had been exclusively matters of proprietary record; thenceforth the proprietary and town records were to be kept separately, but both, for some years, by Benjamin Rolfe.

The regular "anniversary" town meetings came on the 6th of March, 1733, and officers to serve for the ensuing year were elected, those chosen in January holding place only till March. There was an inclination, it would seem, to make the most of the newly-acquired privilege of choosing selectmen; for a board of five, instead of three, was elected,—an incident of the office not again occurring in Concord, save in the years 1749 and 1850. In their town legislation the settlers, as usual in those days, first remembered the minister, and voted one hundred and five pounds for his support; following this by an appropriation of two hundred pounds for other town charges. They provided for the safety of flock and herd by offering a bounty of twenty shillings to encourage the killing of wolves; for the protection of the crops, by promising a penny for every head of blackbird brought to the selectmen and burnt; and for the better security of human life, by ordering the payment of sixpence for every rattlesnake killed, the entire tail or black joint of it having been brought to the selectmen by "the destroyer of such snakes."

At a proprietors' meeting, held on the 26th of March, twenty days after the town meeting, the arrangements begun the year before for building mills on Turkey river were completed. Henry Lovejoy and Barachias Farnum were accepted for building the mills. They were to have the whole stream of the river in Penacook, forty acres of land adjoining the mills, and one hundred acres—within a

mile or two, and forty pounds in money or forty pounds' worth of work. In case of forfeiture, the proprietors were to pay them the value of one half of the iron work and stones. They were allowed to flow as much swamp as they could "for a mill-pond betwixt the first and second falls, below the lowest pond on Turkey river in PennyCook." They were not to be obliged to tend the grist-mill save on Mondays and Fridays, provided that during the term of ten years they should grind all the grain brought to the mill on those days. The mills were completed before 1735, at the lower falls of the Turkey, in the locality which came to be known as Millville.

At special town meetings, held in course of the year, special requirements were met. Thus, on the 5th of December, it was voted that thirty pounds should "be drawn from the town treasury to buy ammunition for the use of the inhabitants and freeholders of the plantation."¹ This action probably resulted from fears "entertained of the hostile disposition of the Indians, although no act of aggression had been committed."² At the same time, also, education received attention in a vote to appropriate sixteen pounds to the support of "a school" for the winter and ensuing spring.³ It is said that James Scales, of Boxford, afterwards the minister of Hopkinton, was the first teacher, and that James Holt, of Andover, was his successor.⁴ Again, on the 16th of January, 1734, fifty pounds were given the minister "for building him a dwelling-house . . . upon his giving the inhabitants and freeholders a receipt . . . in full for his salary in times past until this day, for the decay of money, it not being equal to silver at seventeen shillings the ounce."⁵ Hitherto Mr. Walker had lived in a log-house on the brow of the hill overlooking Horse Shoe pond. In course of the year 1734 he erected the frame house, two-storied and gambrel-roofed, which was to be his home through life, and in which were to dwell his descendants from generation to generation, standing through the years, "the oldest" structure of its kind "between Haverhill and Canada."

Penacook's transition from plantation to township, through the three years, 1731-'33, was now nearly made; indeed, for a year, the leading strings of foreign authority had been relaxed to virtual dropping. That town-meeting of January 16, 1734, was the last for Penacook as a plantation. For the petition of Henry Rolfe "for himself and the other grantees" was already, or forthwith would be, before the general court of Massachusetts, praying that the plantation might be erected into a township. That prayer would be answered, not many days hence, in an act of incorporation, whereby the Plantation of Penacook should become the Town of Rumford.

¹ Town Records, 14.

² Annals of Concord, 16.

³ Town Records, 14.

⁴ Annals of Concord, 16.

⁵ Town Records, 15.

For eight years now had the favorite abiding-place of the red Penacooks been in the occupation of white men exclusively English in descent. The Massachusetts towns of Andover, Haverhill, Newbury, Bradford, Ipswich, Salisbury, and Woburn had contributed the strong, wise, and energetic pioneers of the settlement—the first two towns in nearly equal quotas. The record of the doings of these original settlers, given with some minuteness in this chapter, has shown them to have been a well selected hundred, and fully competent successfully “to prosecute their noble and hazardous enterprise.” Such names as Rolfe, Eastman, Abbott, Merrill, Pecker, Chandler, Stevens, Walker, so often recurring in the narrative, while they individualize, do but represent the sterling New England qualities of the body of Penacook’s early settlers, by whom the beginning was made which costs.

NOTES.

List of Admitted Settlers. The following list of the one hundred persons admitted “to forward the settlement” of Penacook appears in the Proprietors’ Records, under date of “Saturday, Feb. 5th, 1725,” as cited in Bouton’s Concord, 67–68:

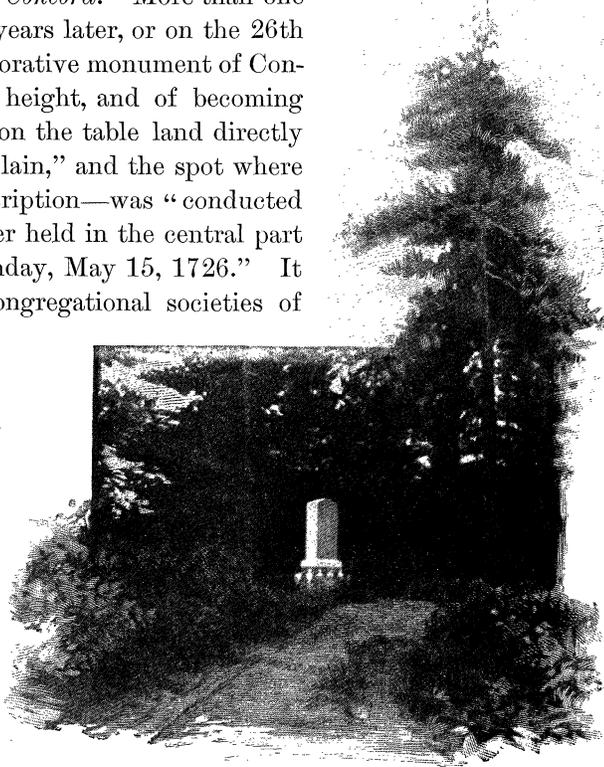
Zebediah Barker,	Christopher Carlton,	John Mattis,
John Osgood,	John Austin,	William Whittier,
Benjamin Parker,	Samuel Kimball,	Joseph Page,
Moses Day,	Nath’l Clement,	John Bayley,
John Sanders,	Samuel Ayer,	Joseph Hall,
Robert Kimball,	Joseph Davis,	Benjamin Niccolls,
Nathaniel Abbott,	Nehemiah Heath,	John Jaques,
Stephen Osgood,	Nath’l Sanders,	Bezaliael Toppan,
John Wright,	Abraham Foster,	Nathaniel Jones,
Ebenezer Stevens,	Nath’l Barker,	Eben’r Virgin,
Thomas Page,	Samuel Davis,	Thomas Wicomb,
Robert Peaslee,	Samuel Toppan,	John Peabody,
John Grainger,	Ammi Ruhamah Wise,	Jona. Hubbard, for
Timothy Johnson,	Jonathan Pulsepher,	Daniel Davis,
William White,	John Ayer,	Jacob Eames,
Samuel Reynolds,	Thomas Perley, for	Joshua Bayley,
Nath’l Lovejoy,	Nath’l Cogswell,	Richard Coolidge,
John Saunders, jun.,	David Dodge,	Isaac Walker,
John Chandler,	Benja. Carlton,	James Simonds,
Thomas Blanchard,	Nath’l Page,	John Coggin,
Joseph Parker,	Edward Clark,	Jacob Abbott,
Nathan Parker,	Ephraim Davis,	Moses Hazzen,
John Foster,	Stephen Emerson,	Moses Bordman,

Ephraim Farnum,	Andrew Mitchell,	Nathan Fiske,
Mr. Samuel Phillips,	Benja. Gage,	Zerobbabel Snow,
Eben'r Eastman,	Nath'l Peaslee,	Nathan Blodgett,
David Kimball,	William Gutterson,	John Pecker,
Nicholas White,	Enoch Coffin,	Richard Hazzen, jr.,
John Merrill,	Richard Urann,	Isaac Learned,
Samuel Grainger,	Ephraim Hildreth,	Jonathan Shipley,
Benja. Stevens, Esqr.,	Thomas Colman,	Edward Winn,
Eben'r Lovejoy,	David Wood,	Nathan Simonds,
William Barker,	Joseph Hale,	Obadiah Ayer,
James Parker,	Nehemiah Carlton,	Henry Rolfe.

Colonel Tyng. Colonel Eleazer Tyng, one of the committee, was somewhat prominent in Lovewell's war. He has also been mentioned as quartering at the "Irish Fort" in Penacook in 1725.

Lieutenant-Governors Wentworth and Dummer. At this time the two provinces had one governor, Samuel Shute, who was absent in England, and his functions were performed by the lieutenant-governors.

First Religious Service in Concord. More than one hundred and seventy-three years later, or on the 26th of October, 1899, a commemorative monument of Concord granite, seven feet in height, and of becoming proportions, was erected upon the table land directly overlooking "Sugar Ball Plain," and the spot where—in the words of the inscription—was "conducted the first religious service ever held in the central part of New Hampshire, on Sunday, May 15, 1726." It was erected by the five Congregational societies of Concord. The movement was initiated at the fifty-sixth annual meeting of the Concord Congregational Union, November 10, 1898, when, upon a resolution presented by Joseph B. Walker, a committee of five, one from each society, was appointed upon the subject, consisting of John C. Thorne, Lyman D. Stevens, Charles E. Staniels, Charles H. Sanders, and



Monument to Commemorate First Service.

Fred A. Eastman. On the 26th of February, 1899, the committee recommended "the erection of a monument upon a suitable spot at Sugar Ball, and that the sum of two hundred dollars be raised by apportionment among the five churches." The report having been adopted, and the committee authorized to carry into effect the recommendations made, the work was completed; Dr. Alfred E. Emery, of Penacook, giving nearly an acre of land upon which to erect the memorial stone. The introductory dedication exercises took place at the monument, consisting of Scripture reading by the Rev. George H. Dunlap of the East church, dedicatory prayer by the Rev. George H. Reed of the First church, and benediction by the Rev. Nathan F. Carter. Carriages were then taken for the East church, where the remaining exercises were held. A poem, written for the occasion by Harry A. Batchelder, of Melrose, Mass., was read by the Rev. Harry P. Dewey of the South church; an historical address was delivered by Joseph B. Walker, and after dinner in the vestry, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry M. Goddard of the West church, followed by the rites of holy communion and the final benediction.

The Ford of the Soucook. It is said in the History of Pembroke, that this ford was probably located "about sixty rods northerly from the old PennyCook line, and about eighty above the old Head's Mills in Pembroke."

Early Haystacking. Joseph Abbott, in a deposition taken in 1752, during the Bow Controversy, testified that, the next spring after the allotment of lands, those engaged in building the block house in Penacook, "turned their horses to some stacks of hay, said to be cut there by some of the admitted settlers the year before."

The Minister's Lot. This was not "adjoining the land where the" first "meeting-house stood," as would seem to have been literally prescribed in the original grant.

An Ancient Vote. "Agreed and Voted—That threepence per tail for every rattlesnake's tail, the rattlesnake being killed within the bounds of the township granted at PennyCook, be paid by the intended settlers; the money to be paid by the settlers' treasurer, upon sight of the tail." *Proprietors' Records, Feb. 8, 1727.*

The Plan Destroyed. Richard Hazzen was requested "to draw a plan of PennyCook," to be annexed to the "town's books." "The tradition is," says Dr. Bouton, "that he drew the plan, but, on account of some misunderstanding about the pay for it, he burnt it up."

Difficulties and Mishaps of Travel. It is related that Samuel Ayer, a young proprietor, once took a barrel of pork in a cart, drawn by six or ten pairs of oxen over the road from Haverhill to Penacook, and

having reached Sugar Ball descent, succeeded in getting down without accident, by taking off all but one pair of cattle, and fastening behind the conveyance a pine tree so trimmed that its stubby limbs would retard motion. But, in swimming the oxen to the west side of the river, he lost one of them by drowning. The flesh, however, being immediately dressed, the unfortunate animal afforded an accidental supply of beef, as a variety to the contents of the pork barrel which it had helped to bring forty miles over the rough road through the wilderness. The anecdote is told of Captain Eastman that, on a horseback journey to Haverhill, he bought a barrel of molasses, which he intended by some means to bring home with him to Penacook. He contrived what was called a "car," a conveyance made with two shafts which were fastened to the horse and to a drag on the ground. With his barrel of molasses lashed to the car with ropes, on his homeward journey he got along well until, having crossed Soucook river, he had to ascend a high hill, near the top of which the horse made a short stop. On a new start, the ropes gave way and the barrel, in mad rush down hill, was dashed in pieces against a tree.

Enoch Coffin and Bezaliel Toppan. Mr. Coffin, as has been seen, preached on Sugar Ball plain, at the first survey in 1726. He was of Newbury, and died in the summer of 1728, at the age of thirty-two. Mr. Toppan was, at this time, about twenty-two years old, and a physician as well as a minister. He was a son of the Rev. Christopher Toppan, of Newbury, a clergyman of some note, who had taken much interest in the establishment of the plantation. The tradition exists that the son preached the first sermon after the settlement in 1727, under a tree, before the log meeting-house was built. He was afterwards settled in the ministry at Salem, Mass., where he died in 1762.

The Ferryman's Abode. The house of John Merrill, the ferryman, was at or near the junction of what were to be Turnpike and Water streets, northerly of the gas works.

The First Blacksmith. The ten-acre lot of Cutting Noyes, the blacksmith, seems to have been on the west side of Main street, somewhat south of the modern Warren street junction. Pecker's lot was No. 23 in the first range, and north of the modern Depot street. (See plan appearing elsewhere in these notes.) Cutting's forty acres were subsequently laid out on the east side of Main street.

The Minister's Salary. "The late John Farmer, Esq., estimated Mr. Walker's salary of £100, at \$131.67; adding £20, it would be \$156.83." *Bouton's Concord, 97.*

Rev. Samuel Phillips. This gentleman was an original proprietor,

and was much interested in the plantation. He wrote to the court's committee, in 1726, requesting to be entered "as one of the proprietors," adding: "I have sons growing up, and the land which I have here settled upon is parsonage land." Two of those sons, John and Samuel, together founded Andover academy; while the former founded Exeter academy and the professorship of divinity in Dartmouth college.

The "Twenty Acres" Division. No plan of this division has been preserved. The lots were laid off in different parts of the township. The original bounds are recorded in the Proprietors' Records, Vol. II. Ten of the lots were laid off north of the Contoocook road—extending from the north end of Main street into the neighborhood of the West village; ten on the Hopkinton road, in the vicinity of the jail, westward of the Bradley monument; and several west of the "second range," on Main street. *Bouton's Concord (Proprietary Records), 127.*

"Emendation Lots." These lots were laid off in different parts of the township, and in different quantities, in order "to make the interval lots belonging to the proprietors equal as to quantity and quality." The bounds are given in the Proprietors' Records, Vol. II, but can scarcely be recognized at the present day. The division was made between November, 1732, and December, 1734. *Bouton's Concord (Proprietary Records), 109-110.*

FIRST SURVEY AND DIVISION OF HOUSE AND HOME LOTS ON
THE WEST SIDE OF MERRIMACK RIVER, IN MAY, 1726, WITH
PLAN.

Here follows the alphabetical list of the proprietors, with their house and home lots, and the plan thereof, referred to in a note to the text:

THE NAMES OF PROPRIETORS

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED, WITH THE HOUSE AND HOME LOTS, LAID OUT
IN MAY, 1726, AND SEVERALLY DRAWN IN 1727.

[By reference to the accompanying plan, the exact location of each settler may be ascertained.]

Names, Alphabetically Arranged.	Number, Quantity, and Range of House Lots.			Six-Acre, or Home Lots, and Range.		
	No.	Quan.	Range.	No.	Quan.	Range.
Abbot, Nathaniel.....	12	1½	Second Range.	53	8.74	Great Plain.
Austen, John.....	7	1½	First Range.	5	5.128	Great Plain.
Ayres, Samuel.....	5	1½	Island Range.	9	5.	Island.
Ayres, John.....	2	1½	Island Range.	6	9.16	Island.
Abbot, Jacob.....	12	1½	First Range.	47	6.126	Great Plain.
Ayers, Obadiah.....	5	9.69	L'w'st Range*			
Barker, Zebediah, <i>alias</i> Edward Abbot.....	16	1½	Second Range.	57	6.20	Great Plain.
Blanchard, Thomas.....	21	1½	Second Range.	42	5.150	Great Plain.
Barker, William.....	36	1½	Third Range.	59	6¾	Great Plain.
Barker, Nathaniel, <i>alias</i> Solomon Martin.....	19	1½	Second Range.	47	7.	Great Plain.
Bayley, Joshua.....	33	1½	First Range.	24	6.104	Great Plain.
Boardman, Moses, <i>alias</i> Josiah Jones.....	32	1½	First Range.	23	6.96	Great Plain.
Blodgett, Nathan.....	15	1½	Second Range.	56	6.	Great Plain.
Bayley, John, <i>alias</i> Samuel White.....	14	1½	First Range.	8	5.130	Great Plain.
Clement, Nathaniel.....	6	9.54	L'w'st Range*			
Chandler, John.....	7	1½	Second Range.	68	6.66	Great Plain.
Carlton, Benjamin.....	18	1½	First Range.	12	5.110	Great Plain.
Carlton, Christopher.....	5	1½	First Range.	7	5.128	Great Plain.
Carlton, Nehemiah.....	13	1½	First Range.	46	6.94	Great Plain.
Coolidge, Richard, <i>alias</i> Samuel Jones.....	1½	3	10.	Wat'num.'s.
Coggin, John.....	10	1½	Second Range.	71	7½	Great Plain.
Clark, Edward.....	7	1½	Island Range.	4	11½	Island.
Coffin, Enoch.....	36	1½	First Range.	26	7.104	Great Plain.
Coleman, Thomas.....	8	1½	First Range.	4	5.128	Great Plain.
Cogswell, Nathaniel.....	38	1½	Third Range.	2	8.50	Wat'num.'s.
Day, Moses.....	25	1½	First Range.	19	4.100	Great Plain.
Davis, Joseph.....	44	1½	Third Range.	8	6.93	Wat'num.'s.
Davis, Samuel.....	46	1½	Third Range.	10	6½	Wat'num.'s.
Dodge, David.....	4	1½	First Range.	48	5.73	Great Plain.
Davis, Ephraim.....	10	1½	First Range.	2	5.32	Great Plain.
Eastman, Ebenezer.....	9	1½	Second Range.	70	6¾	Great Plain.
Eames, Jacob.....	23	1½	Second Range.	40	5½	Great Plain.
Emerson, Stephen.....	9	1½	First Range.	3	5.128	Great Plain.
Foster, John.....	20	1½	First Range.	14	5.105	Great Plain.

* The Lowest Range was "The Eleven Lots," and (9 acres 69 poles) included House and Home Lots.

THE NAMES OF PROPRIETORS.—Continued.

Names, Alphabetically Arranged.	Number, Quantity, and Range of House Lots.			Six-Acre, or Home Lots, and Range.		
	No.	Quan.	Range.	No.	Quan.	Range.
Farnum, Ephraim.....	15	1½	First Range.	9	5.130	Great Plain.
Foster, Abraham.....	3	1½	Second Range.	64	4.50	Great Plain.
Fisk, Nathan, <i>alias</i> Zachariah Chandler.....	4	1½	Second Range.	65	4.152	Great Plain.
Grainger, John.....	1	1½	Second Range.	62	7.60	Great Plain.
Grainger, Samuel.....	22	1½	Second Range.	41	4.96	Great Plain.
Gage, Benjamin.....	8	9.33	Eleven Lots.	8		
Gutterson, William.....	27	1½	First Range.	21	5.93	Great Plain.
Heath, Nehemiah.....	3	1½	Island Range.	7	2.114	Island.
Hildreth, Ephraim.....	10	8¾	Eleven Lots.	10		
Hale, Joseph.....	29	1½	First Range.	45	6.	Great Plain.
Hazzen, Moses.....	31	1½	First Range.	37	6.27	Great Plain.
Hazzen, Richard.....	9	8¾	Eleven Lots.	9		
Hubbard, Jonathan, <i>alias</i> Daniel Davis.....	30	1½	First Range.	36	11¼	Great Plain.
Hall, Joseph.....	2	9.107	Eleven Lots.	2		
Johnson, Timothy.....		2		1	5.138	Island.
Jaques, John.....	17	1½	First Range.	11	5.130	Great Plain.
Jones, Nathaniel.....	6	1½	Second Range.	62	6.20	Great Plain.
Kimball, Robert.....	43	1½	Third Range.	7	6.66	Wat'num.'s.
Kimball, Samuel.....	18	1½	Second Range.	103	6.50	Great Plain.
Kimball, David.....	24	1½	First Range.	18	6.50	Great Plain.
Lovejoy, Nathaniel.....	22	1½	First Range.	16	5.95	Great Plain.
Lovejoy, Ebenezer.....	4	1½	Island Range.	8	4.64	Island.
Learned, Thomas.....	40	1½	Third Range.	4	7.50	Wat'num.'s.
Mattis, John.....	20	1½	Second Range.	43	10.100	Great Plain.
Merrill, John.....	27	1½	Second Range.	34	8.100	Great Plain.
Mitchell, Andrew.....	19	1½	First Range.	13	5.110	Great Plain.
Minister.....	1	1½	First Range.	51	6.90	Great Plain.
Nichols, Benjamin.....	11	1½	First Range.	1	3.70	Great Plain.
Osgood, John.....	11	8¾	Eleven Lots.*	11		
Osgood, Stephen.....	8	1½	Island Range.	3	8½	Island.
Parker, Benjamin.....	37	1½	Third Range.	1	6.62	Wat'num.'s.
Page, Thomas.....	3	1½	First Range.	49	5.16	Great Plain.
Peaslee, Robert.....	26	1½	First Range.	20	6.20	Great Plain.
Parker, Joseph.....	24	1½	Second Range.	39	6½	Great Plain.
Parker, Nathan.....	8	1½	Second Range.	69	7.128	Great Plain.
Page, Nathaniel.....	34	1½	Second Range.	28	7.50	Great Plain.
Phillips, Samuel.....	25	1½	Second Range.	38	7.40	Great Plain.
Parker, James.....	28	1½	First Range.	22	6.48	Great Plain.
Pulsipher, Jonathan.....	4	9½	Eleven Lots.	4		
Peaslee, Nathaniel.....	1	9¾	Eleven Lots.	1		
Pecker, John.....	23	1½	First Range.	17	5.90	Great Plain.
Page, Joseph.....	29	1½	Second Range.	32	6.120	Great Plain.
Peabody, John.....	37	1½	First Range.	27	6.120	Great Plain.
Parsonage.....	41	1½	Third Range.	50	6.90	Great Plain.
Reynolds, Samuel.....	16	1½	First Range.	10	5.130	Great Plain.
Rolfe, Henry.....	45	1½	Third Range.	9	7.	Wat'num.'s.
Sanders, John.....	13	1½	Second Range.	54	6.20	Great Plain.
Stevens, Ebenezer.....	17	1½	Second Range.	58	7.140	Great Plain.
Sanders, John, Jr.....	21	1½	First Range.	15	5.100	Great Plain.
Sanders, Nathaniel.....	32	1½	Second Range.	30	8.	Great Plain.
Stevens, Benjamin.....	1	1½	Island Range.	5	5½	Island.
Simonds, James.....	2	1½	First Range.	5	8.	Wat'num.'s.
Simonds, Nathan.....	31	1½	Second Range.	31	6.140	Great Plain.
Shipley, Jonathan.....	5	1½	Second Range.	66	6¾	Great Plain.
Snow, Zorababel.....	35	1½	Third Range.	61	6.28	Great Plain.
School.....		1½		60	5¾	Great Plain.

*“ The Eleven Lots ” included House and Home Lots.

THE NAMES OF PROPRIETORS.—*Concluded.*

Names, Alphabetically Arranged.	Number, Quantity, and Range of House Lots.			Six-Acre, or Home Lots, and Range.		
	No.	Quan.	Range.	No.	Quan.	Range.
Toppan, Samuel.....	2	1½	Second Range.	63	5.36	Great Plain.
Toppan, Bezaleel.....	11	1½	Second Range.	52	6.104	Great Plain.
Urann, Richard.....	42	1½	Third Range.	6	8.	Wat'num.'s.
Virgin, Ebenezer.....	6	1½	Island Range.	10	5.128	Island.
Wright, John.....	33	1½	Second Range.	29	7.	Great Plain.
White, William.....	7	9½	Eleven Lots.	7		
White, Nicholas.....	3	9.35	Eleven Lots.	3		
Wise, Ammi Ruham.....	26	1½	Second Range.	35	8½	Great Plain.
Walker, Isaac.....	28	1½	Second Range.	33	6¾	Great Plain.
Wood, David.....	9	1½	Island Range.	2	5.70	Island.
Whittier, William.....	2			6	5.128	Great Plain.
Wicomb, Thomas.....	14	1½	Second Range.	55	6.	Great Plain.
Winn, Edward.....	34	1½	First Range.	25	6.107	Great Plain.
Mill Grant on Turkey River..	140 acres on Turkey River.			[Main street.		
Noyes Cutting Grant.....	40 acres, east side of river, and 10, 2d Range,					
Mill Grant to Nathan Simonds	100 acres on the east side.					

SECOND DIVISION OF INTERVAL MOSTLY ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE MERRIMACK RIVER, SURVEYED AND LAID OUT IN MAY, 1727.

Here follow the tabulated allotments referred to in a note to the text. They are recorded in the Proprietors' Records, Vol. I, pp. 29-43.

MILL BROOK INTERVAL—FIRST RANGE.

No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
1. Edward Abbot.....	2½	13. John Chandler.....	4
2. John Foster.....	2½	14. Bezaleel Toppan.....	4½
3. Nehemiah Heath.....	2½	15. John Coggin.....	4½
4. Ebenezer Lovejoy.....	2½	16. Ebenezer Eastman.....	4½
5. Samuel Ayer.....	2½	17. Samuel Davis.....	4½
6. Stephen Osgood.....	2½	18. Nathan Parker.....	4½
7. David Wood.....	4	19. Edward Clark.....	6
8. John Grainger.....	5	20. Benjamin Stevens.....	6
9. William Barker.....	4½	21. Nehemiah Heath.....	3½
10. Timothy Johnson.....	4	22. John Foster.....	3
11. Ebenezer Virgin.....	4½	23. Jonathan Shipley.....	4½
12. Nathaniel Abbot.....	4½	24. Nathaniel Jones.....	4½

MILL BROOK INTERVAL—SECOND RANGE.

No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
1. Abraham Foster.....	5	7. School.....	5
2. John Sanders.....	5	8. Zerobabel Snow.....	5
3. Thomas Wicomb.....	5	9. Edward Abbot.....	2½
4. Nathan Blodgett.....	5	10. Ebenezer Lovejoy.....	2½
5. Minister.....	6	11. Samuel Ayer.....	2½
6. Parsonage.....	6	12. Stephen Osgood.....	2½

SUGAR BALL PLAIN.

No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
1. Benjamin Niccolls.....	3	5. Benjamin Carlton.....	2½
2. Ephraim Farnum.....	2½	6. Andrew Mitchell.....	2½
3. Nathaniel Lovejoy.....	2½	7. Stephen Emerson.....	2½
4. John Jaques.....	2½	8. Thomas Colman.....	2½

No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
9. Ephraim Davis.....	2½	13. David Kimball.....	5
10. Samuel Reynolds.....	5	14. Moses Day.....	5
11. John Ayer.....	6	15. John Pecker.....	2½
12. Samuel White.....	5	16. John Sanders.....	2½

MIDDLE PLAIN.

No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
1. Thomas Coleman.....	4	15. Jacob Eames.....	5
2. Ephraim Davis.....	3	16. Samuel Grainger.....	5
3. Benjamin Niccolls.....	3	17. John Mattis.....	5
4. Stephen Emerson.....	2½	18. John Osgood.....	3
5. Ephraim Farnum.....	2½	19. Ephraim Hildreth.....	3
6. Nathaniel Lovejoy.....	2½	20. Richard Hazzen, Jr.....	3
7. John Jaques.....	2½	21. Benjamin Gage.....	3
8. Benjamin Carlton.....	2½	22. William White.....	3
9. Andrew Mitchell.....	2½	23. Nathaniel Clement.....	3
10. John Sanders, Jr.....	2½	24. Obadiah Ayer.....	3 (?)
11. John Pecker.....	2½	25. Jonathan Pulsepher.....	3
12. James Parker.....	5	26. Nicholas White.....	3
13. Robert Peaslee.....	5	27. Joseph Hall.....	3
14. Joseph Parker.....	5	28. Nathaniel Peaslee.....	3

LOWEST INTERVAL—EAST SIDE OF THE RIVER.

No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
1. Nathaniel Peaslee.....	4¾	17. Jonathan Hubbard.....	2½
2. Joseph Hall.....	4¾	18. Ammi Ru ^h Wise.....	2½
3. Nicholas White.....	4¾	19. Thomas Blanchard.....	2½
4. Jonathan Pulsipher.....	4¾	20. Moses Hazzen.....	2½
5. Obadiah Ayer.....	4¾	21. Isaac Walker.....	2½
6. Nathaniel Clement.....	4¾	22. Nathan Simons.....	2½
7. William White.....	4¾	23. Joseph Page.....	2½
8. Benjamin Gage.....	4¾	24. Nathaniel Sanders.....	2½
9. Richard Hazzen, Jr.....	4¾	25. John Wright.....	2½
10. Ephraim Hildreth.....	4¾	26. Nathaniel Page.....	2½
11. John Osgood.....	5	27. Nathan Fisk, <i>alias</i> Zachariah Chandler.....	5
12. Joseph Hale.....	2½	28. Solomon Martin.....	5
13. John Peabody.....	2½	29. Samuel Kemball.....	5
14. Edward Winn.....	2½	30. William Gutterson.....	5
15. Josiah Jones.....	2½	31. John Merrill.....	5
16. Joshua Bayley.....	2½		

RATTLESNAKE PLAINS.

No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
1. David Dodge.....	5	10. Benjamin Parker.....	4
2. Samuel Toppan.....	5	11. Thomas Perley, for Nathaniel Cogswell.....	4
3. Christopher Carlton.....	5	12. Samuel Jones.....	4
4. Nehemiah Carlton.....	5	13. Thomas Larned.....	2½
5. Jacob Abbott.....	5	14. James Simons.....	2
6. William Whittier.....	5	15. Robert Kimball.....	2½
7. Thomas Page.....	5	16. Joseph Davis.....	2½
8. John Austin.....	4	17. Richard Urann.....	3
9. Henry Rolfe.....	4		

"FROG PONDS."

No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
1. Enoch Coffin.....	5	9. Moses Hazzen.....	(?)
2. Samuel Phillips.....	5	10. Thomas Blanchard.....	2½
3. Nathaniel Page.....	2½	11. Ammi Ru ^h Wise.....	2½
4. John Wright.....	2½	12. Jonathan Hubbard.....	2½
5. Nathaniel Sanders.....	2½	13. Joshua Bayley.....	2½
6. Nathan Simons.....	2½	14. Josiah Jones.....	2½
7. Joseph Page.....	2½	15. Edward Winn.....	2½
8. Isaac Walker.....	2½	16. John Peabody.....	2½

NINE MISCELLANEOUS LOTS.

Laid out to Nathaniel Abbot, "all that swamp betwixt his first division of interval and Merrimack river, containing one acre and a quarter, more or less."

To Joseph Hale, two acres of swamp adjoining Abbot's.

To David Wood, one acre of swamp adjoining Hale's.

To Benjamin Niccolls, one acre of swamp adjoining Wood's.

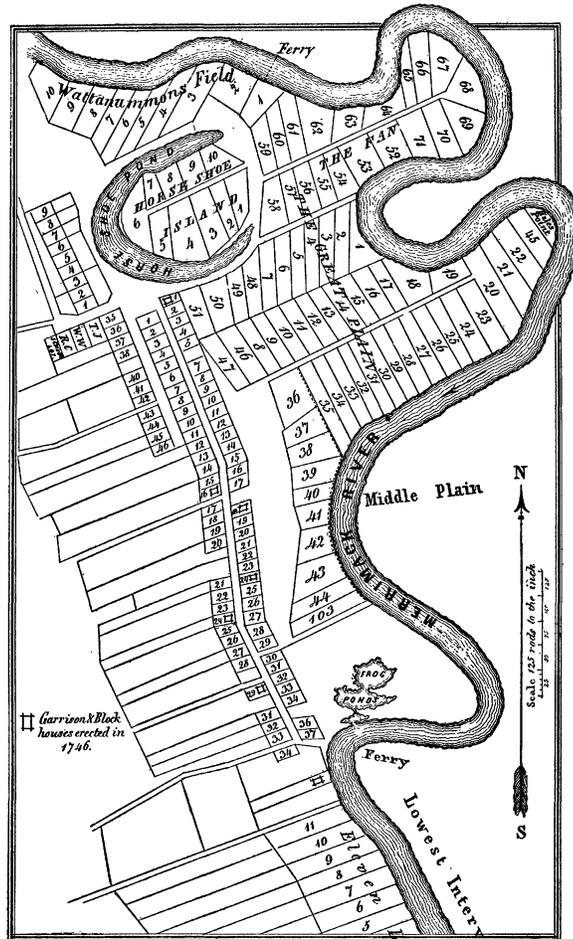
To John Austin, one acre of swamp adjoining Niccolls.

To Ebenezer Stevens, four and a half acres of land, bounded on Benjamin Parker's lot, on one side, and Horse Shoe Pond and the brook that runs out of it on the other.

To William Barker, all that land lying betwixt the highway that runs by his interval lot, and the brook that runs through Horse Shoe Pond, containing thirty-five poles, more or less.

To Ebenezer Virgin, the land betwixt his first division of interval and the brook that runs out of Horse Shoe Pond—forty poles.

To Timothy Johnson, the land lying betwixt his first division of interval and Horse Shoe Pond brook—one acre and a half.



Badger's Plan of Proprietors' Lots, as laid out in 1726.
 (Especially to be consulted in connection with pages 142-144.)