

CHAPTER VI.

THE PENACOOK AND BOSCAWEN WATER SYSTEM.

[CONTRIBUTED BY HON. JOHN C. PEARSON.]

To E. E. Graves, M. D., and the late Isaac K. Gage belongs the credit for taking the first step in bringing the water from Great pond in Boscawen to the village of Penacook and intermediate points. At their request the selectmen of Boscawen incorporated in the warrant for the annual town meeting in March, 1889, an article to see if the town would vote to raise and appropriate the sum of \$100 to defray the expense of a survey of the line from Great pond to Penacook. At the annual meeting following the town voted that sum, and in the summer of that year the services of Mr. George W. Lane of Chichester were engaged, under whose direction two lines were surveyed. One was by the highway leading to Water street, to a point near the residence of the late Franklin P. Atkinson; thence across the land of the late Leonard Silver and land of Henry Coffin and others to the easterly end of the pond south of the residence of John A. McClure. This route was found to be not feasible by reason of the deep cut required through the Coffin farm. A second line, beginning at the outlet of the pond, thence south by the site of mills formerly owned by Ira Jackman, southeasterly, easterly, and northerly, to the highway east of the Folsom farm, formerly owned by the late Hervey Atkinson, and thence by the highway to the village of Penacook, was reported to be feasible, though somewhat circuitous, by reason of high ridges of land that it was necessary to avoid.

At the June session of the New Hampshire legislature in 1889 E. E. Graves, M. D., representative from the town of Boscawen, introduced a bill, which was passed by both branches and approved by the governor, chartering the Boscawen & Penacook Water-Works Company. It gave to said company the right to enter upon, to pass over, and to construct a system of water-works for fire and domestic purposes, with the right to sell to the

town of Boscawen or the city of Concord, or to any fire precinct that might be formed, any system of water-works which the company might construct should such a course be deemed advisable. The corporation was organized according to law, the charter fees were paid by the voluntary contributions of a few public-spirited citizens, and the company began its struggle for an existence. The friends of the enterprise were few, the opposition was strenuous, and sometimes it appeared as though there was no chance for public support or approval. For nearly two years the struggle went on, the friends of the project working in season and out of season and winning one after another to their side. On the 18th of June, 1891, the following notice was printed and posted :

“IMPORTANT NOTICE.

“All persons in Boscawen and Penacook interested in having a
 “supply of water brought from Great Pond in Boscawen through
 “Boscawen Plain and Penacook north of the Contoocook River,
 “are requested to meet in the Torrent Engine Hall in Penacook
 “on Thursday evening, June 25th next, at 7:30 o'clock, to see
 “what action can be taken to secure an immediate and abundant
 “supply of water. A full attendance is earnestly requested. By
 “order of the directors of the Boscawen and Penacook Water
 “Works Co.

“ISAAC K. GAGE, *Sec'y.*

“PENACOOK, N. H., June 18th, 1891.”

At this meeting there was a good attendance, and the discussion was warm for and against the proposition. This seems to have been the turning point. The result was a gain for the friends of the enterprise, and meetings were called in quick succession.

That part of the village of Penacook and of Ward One in Concord lying north of the Contoocook river was without an adequate supply of water, and the plan was made to form the Penacook and Boscawen Water Precinct, embracing that part of the town of Boscawen lying south of the highway leading from Boscawen Plain to Swett's Mills in Webster, beginning at the point where the line dividing the towns of Boscawen and Webster intersects the highway, thence easterly and northerly by this highway

to the east line of the Hervey Atkinson farm, thence north by said east line and the east line of land known as the Dr. Wood land to the highway leading from Boscawen to Corser Hill in Webster, thence by this highway and easterly to the highway leading past the old cemetery, northeasterly over Mount Pleasant, so called, past the house now owned by Enoch Gibson, and easterly to the Merrimack river; embracing also that part of the village of Penacook in Ward One of Concord north of the Contoocook river.

Pending the adoption of this plan, overtures were made to Ward One in Concord to join in the enterprise and to receive its water supply from this source instead of from Penacook lake, but the negotiations failed. The city of Concord, desiring to increase its water supply, caused a survey to be made to Great pond and the water to be analyzed. Conditions were found to be so much in its favor that the city applied to the legislature of 1891-'92 for a charter, for the purpose of taking the water. A hearing was had before the committee of the senate, the bill having been introduced in that branch of the legislature. Counsel for the city appeared, and stated that the city needed the water and that any rights the Boscawen & Penacook Water-Works Company might have by reason of a prior charter were of no account by reason of the inability of that company to raise the necessary funds to accomplish the work.

A good number of the friends of the Boscawen plan were present, and objected to being so treated. Believing, as they did, that the water supply was ample for all, this proposition was made by those representing the Boscawen and Penacook company: That the Boscawen & Penacook Water-Works Company would relinquish its rights and privileges, under its charter, to the city of Concord if said city would agree to furnish to the citizens of Boscawen and that part of the village of Penacook in Ward One north of the Contoocook river, water for *domestic* use at the same rates charged the citizens of Concord, leaving the hydrant rates to be fixed as the city should deem just and equitable. The city of Concord did not get its desired legislation.

All these troubles were helps to the Boscawen & Penacook Water-Works Company. Friends came to its aid. Money was raised and appropriated to make an accurate survey of the best

line that could be located from the pond. Bartlett, Gay & Young, civil engineers and contractors, of Manchester, made an accurate survey and careful estimates as to the probable cost of construction, and the first work of any amount was done before the snow of the winter came in 1892. Meetings followed each other in quick succession, all favorable to the carrying on of the plans. Committees were appointed, estimates and bids were advertised for, money was appropriated, and the work went on. A contract was made with the Michigan Pipe Company of Bay City, Mich., to furnish the pipe and lay it complete, with the necessary hydrants and supply pipes. In January, 1893, the water from Great pond was flowing freely through more than twelve miles of pipe, furnishing an abundant supply of water, so pure that the most careful analysis can hardly detect impurities.

Subsequently the Penacook & Boscawen Water Precinct bought of the Boscawen & Penacook Water-Works Company all its rights and privileges, the construction having been done by the chartered company, and the entire plant became the property of the precinct, which stands as at first organized. The Boscawen & Penacook Water-Works Company is out of business.

Great credit is due the public-spirited few who in the early months and years of the first life of this important work, and even before there was life, stood so true and steadfast in their faith in the worth of this undertaking. I cannot forbear giving the names of some of these men. First, as stated in the beginning of this article, stand the names of E. E. Graves, M. D., and Isaac K. Gage; with them should be associated the names of Hon. Willis G. Buxton, A. C. Alexander, M. D., Charles H. Sanders, E. S. Harris, Lyman K. Hall, A. A. Harris, Hon. Charles H. Amsden, Hon. Edmund H. Brown, Henry F. Brown, D. Arthur Brown, Samuel N. Brown, Stewart I. Brown, George Neller, John C. Morrison, George L. Pillsbury, and others, who by their acts and deeds helped bring about the happy consummation.

[Signed] JOHN C. PEARSON.

Hon. John C. Pearson, the writer of the foregoing article, was himself a prominent actor in the establishment of the water system. At the hearing before the senate committee he was particularly

active, and his strong argument against the Concord scheme was effective in defeating their hostile plans.

The Penacook and Boscawen Water Precinct assumed the expense of construction of the works and issued bonds for the necessary amount to pay for the same. The present officers of the precinct are,—Moderator, Robert L. Harris; Clerk and Treasurer, Hon. W. G. Buxton; Commissioners, Dr. E. E. Graves, Robert L. Harris, George Neller.



DUSTIN ISLAND MONUMENT.

To commemorate the wonderful exploits of Hannah Dustin and her two companions, there was a monument erected in 1874 on the island where she killed the Indians. The funds for procuring the monument and placing it in position were secured by contributions from citizens along the Merrimack valley from Franklin to Haverhill, mainly by the personal efforts of Robert B. Caverly,

Esq., of Lowell, Mass., and E. S. Nutter, of Concord, N. H. The land, all of the island east of the Northern railroad, was given by J. C. Gage and Calvin Gage in trust to Rev. N. Bouton, E. S. Nutter, and R. B. Caverly, and by them, at the dedication of the monument, was turned over to the state of New Hampshire.

The exercises of the dedication were on June 17, 1874, and drew together a very large company from the village and the surrounding towns. Music was furnished by Brown's band and a chorus of singers under the direction of Prof. John Jackman. A collation was served from tables in the grove on the westerly side of the railroad. Addresses were made by Rev. Nathaniel Bouton of Concord, N. H., Robert B. Caverly of Lowell, Mass., Hon. B. F. Prescott of Epping, Col. John H. George of Concord, Hon. G. W. Nesmith of Franklin, Major-General S. G. Griffin of Keene, D. O. Allen of Lowell, Rev. Elias Nason of Billerica, Mass., Charles C. Coffin, Esq., of Boston, Mass., Rev. W. T. Savage of Franklin, and ex-Governor Onslow Stearns of Concord. Gov. James A. Weston accepted the deed in trust for the state of New Hampshire.

The monument is of Concord granite, the design was by William Andrews of Lowell, Mass., the sculptors were Andrew Orsolini, William Murray, and Charles H. Andrews, and the monument was erected by Porter Blanchard of Concord. The base of the monument is 8 feet square, the plinth is $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet square, and the die is 4 feet 8 inches square by 7 feet 7 inches high, with sunken panels 4 inches deep. The whole monument from the ground to the top of the statue is 25 feet. The statue of Mrs. Dustin is 7 1-2 feet high, and is well designed and finely executed.

Mrs. Dustin is represented holding the tomahawk in her right hand and the bundle of scalps in the left; one foot is bare and the other has a shoe. The die on the north face bears the names of the contributors of the funds, which are as follows:

John S. Brown.	Jonas B. Aiken.	John Proctor.
Almon Harris.	Edward L. Knowlton.	Geo. W. Nesmith.
Artemus L. Brooks.	Josiah G. Graves.	Onslow Stearns.
Benj. F. Butler.	Norris Knowles.	Walter Aiken.
Edward Spaulding.	Henry F. Brown.	D. Arthur Brown.
Joseph Stickney.	John C. Gage.	George A. Pillsbury.
James C. Ayer.	Isaac Adams.	Calvin Gage.
Mrs. J. Bancroft.	Emily Rogers.	
W. P. Cooledge.	Eliza Rogers.	

And many others. On the west die the inscription is as follows :

HEROUM GESTA
 FIDES JUSTITIA.
 HANNAH DUSTIN.
 MARY NEFF.
 SAMUEL LEONARDSON.
 MARCH 30, 1697.
 MIDNIGHT.

The south die shows the gift of the monument to the state, as follows :

Know ye that we with many plant it,
 In trust to the state we give and grant it,
 That the tide of time may never cant it,
 Nor mar nor sever.
 That pilgrims here may heed the mothers,
 That truth and faith and all the others,
 With banners high in glorious colors,
 May stand forever.

Witness :

B. F. PRESCOTT.
 ISAAC K. GAGE.

NATH. BOUTON.
 ELIPHALET S. NUTTER.
 ROBERT B. CAVERLY.

The east die has an inscription as follows :

	March	
15	1697	30
THE WAR-WHOOP TOMAHAWK		
FAGGOT AND INFANTICIDES		
WERE AT HAVERHILL		
WIGWAM-CAMP FIRES AT NIGHT		
AND TEN OF THE TRIBE		
ARE HERE.		

The monument is enclosed by a substantial iron fence, on a granite base, designed and erected by D. Arthur Brown; the expense of the fence and base being assumed by the state.

To many persons the inscriptions on the monument seem hardly adequate, and it is doubtful if any one could learn from the inscriptions what the monument was intended to commemorate. It is hoped that the state may at some time cover those inscriptions with bronze tablets, on which shall be given the main points of the

tragic story; the date of the massacre, and the date of the dedication of the monument.

Dustin's Island was formerly much larger than at present, large enough so that William H. Gage planted corn, and pastured sheep on the island. The action of the river currents have cut down the island to the present dimensions.

CELEBRATIONS, ETC.

One of the earlier celebrations in the village was on the fiftieth anniversary of the independence of the United States, July 4, 1826. This was quite a notable gathering, including citizens from the surrounding towns. The exercises were held on Dustin's island, and included a picnic dinner, reading the Declaration, speeches, toasts, etc., and a big bonfire. Citizens were to be conveyed to the island by boat, and the committee decided that no children under fourteen years of age could attend. That did not suit all the younger people, who had been looking forward to this occasion with great expectations for many days, and could not give it up. So Harriet Chandler (aged 9), Phebe Rolfe, Sophronia Gage, and other young folk, went to the river bank near the present corn-mill, took off their shoes and stockings, and waded over to the island, and took part in the celebration, so far as allowed by their parents, who sent them ashore in the boats at the close of the exercises.

On July 4, 1837, the citizens met in the morning at the Contoocook Mill (then just completed but having no machinery) and formed a procession; men with their wives, and boys with their best girls, making quite a long line, which marched to Boscawen Plains, thence down to the Merrimack river, where they went on board a large boat owned by Chandler Gage, and floated down stream to the mouth of the Contoocook and landed near the site of the flour mill. There they were met by a company from Boscawen who escorted the party back to the Contoocook mill, where they all had dinner, and after dinner had a dance on the big floor of the new mill. To complete the day's celebration most of the party went to Concord in the evening to see a display of fireworks.

On July 4, 1845, the citizens had a celebration, being joined in this by the citizens of West Concord. A procession was formed

at the tavern on the Boscawen side, headed by a band of somewhat peculiar instrumentation, as follows: Two violins, played by David A. Brown and Jeremiah Burpee; one violincello, played by Samuel F. Brown; bugle, by G. Frank Sanborn; flute, by Otis Stanley; fife, by Nathan W. Gove; snare drum, by Charles Abbott; and bass drum by A. J. Elliott. The procession marched to the grove just back of the schoolhouse lot on the Concord side, where a speakers' stand had been erected and seats prepared for the audience. The presiding officer was Rev. Edmund Worth, and with him on the stage were Rev. Dr. Bouton of Concord and Priest Tenney of West Concord, both of whom took part in the exercises. One of the most promising young men in the village, Abial Rolfe, read the Declaration of Independence. The principal orator was Judge Dana of Concord, who spoke of the Indian wars, in which his father had been an active participant. Harriet Chandler, now living, in 1900, at eighty-three years, was one of the singers who took part in the exercises. Two others who took active part in this celebration are still living, Geo. Frank Sanborn and Charles Abbott.

On July 4, 1847, there was a celebration with exercises in the new Penacook mill, on the lower floor of the east half, as there had then been no machinery put in that part. The orator on this occasion was Esquire Lewis Smith. Other items of this celebration are not at hand.

Another Fourth of July celebration, in 1864, was held in Harmony grove, on the Rolfe island, not far from the present table shop. On this occasion Col. Abial Rolfe made a notable speech, and Governor Gilmore was present and made a speech.

On another Fourth of July, 1855, all the religious societies in the village joined forces for the day, forming a procession near the old hotel on the Boscawen side, and, headed by the Fisherville Cornet band, Abbott's Drum corps, and Pioneer Fire company, they marched to a grove on the hillside near Queen street, west of the residence of Guy H. Hubbard. In this procession the Catholic society turned out the largest number of people in the ranks, this being the first public demonstration to the people of the village that the Catholic society was larger than either of the others, a distinction which they have ever since maintained.

The "Sanitary Fair," held on January 1, 1864, by the Ladies' Union Soldiers' Aid society, was the most notable event of that character that ever transpired in the village. It was held at the Baptist church, which was profusely decorated and illuminated in all parts; a covered way was built from the front entrance to the side entrance to allow the people to pass freely from the lower to the upper rooms. The Concord Brass band was engaged to furnish music, and the great organ was played by Prof. Asa L. Drew of Concord. The committee to arrange the whole affair consisted of H. H. Brown and wife, John D. Fife and wife, John C. Gage and wife, and A. A. Harris and wife.

A subscription paper was circulated before the fair, and cash contributions amounting to \$242.30 were received from sixty-two contributors, the largest sums being given by H. H. and J. S. Brown, \$50 and \$20 respectively. Caldwell & Amsden contributed a set of black walnut chamber furniture, and the workmen followed their example by contributing four sets of pine chamber furniture; these were furnished by the efforts of John Carter, Charles Black, Frank A. Abbott, and S. Prentice Danforth. George H. Amsden also contributed six tables. Many other articles were contributed by the citizens, and a large assortment of silverware, etc., taken from the stores for sale. The amount taken for tickets of admission was \$229.26, and total receipts were \$1,065.64. Expenses, \$129.19, leaving the net proceeds at \$936.45. The whole affair was entirely successful, and very enjoyable to all the great assemblage of persons who attended.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN DANIEL WEBSTER AND HIS NEW HAMPSHIRE NEIGHBORS.

Daniel Webster was born so near this village that the citizens of Fisherville could justly claim to be neighbors of the great defender of the constitution. When journeying from and to his law office at Boscawen he often called on the citizens here, especially on Esquire Wm. H. Gage, who lived in the house now occupied by his son, Asa M. Gage. It is doubtless true that Mr. Webster was respected and loved by about all of the citizens of this village, and they took a just pride in his great achievements

in the senate of the United States. Mr. Webster's great speech in the senate on March 7, 1850,—which was so bitterly resented by hosts of his former political friends as to cost him the loss of the presidential nomination,—was read here by his neighbors with feelings of admiration and regret, but the fierce denunciations of the great statesman elsewhere seem to have only moved his old friends and neighbors into closer sympathy for their great leader.

In August, 1850, a letter was prepared, probably by Rev. Ebenezer Price, and signed by eight clergymen and one hundred and nineteen others, assuring Mr. Webster of their unfaltering confidence and respect. The whole letter was in most excellent form, and must have been gratifying to even so great a man as Daniel Webster. The reply of Mr. Webster, written at Washington, September 21, 1850, was a noble production, and the portion addressed particularly to his friends and neighbors was a perfect gem. The concluding sentence reads: "And the affectionate terms in which you express yourselves make your letter a treasure, precious in my esteem, which I shall keep near me always while I live, and leave for the gratification of those who come after me."

The signers of the letter who resided in the village were :

Rev. Edmund Worth,	Luther Gage,	Calvin Gerrish,
John S. Brown,	Calvin Gage,	Greenough McQuesten,
Daniel S. Balch,	Hiram Gage,	William G. McQuesten,
John Batchelder,	Richard Gage,	Capt. Henry Rolfe,
Dr. A. O. Blanding,	Jacob Hosmer,	Timothy C. Rolfe,
James K. Brickett,	Almon Harris,	Col. Abial Rolfe,
John A. Coburn,	John Johnson,	Eldad Tenney,
Nathan Chandler,	John C. Johnson,	Abner B. Winn,
Abial R. Chandler,	Luther G. Johnson,	John G. Warren,
Samuel K. Choate,	Reuben Johnson,	Phineas J. Pearson,
Hon. James Briggs,	John Jameson,	Joseph Gerrish,
Samuel R. Flanders,	Jeremiah Kimball,	Horace D. Lewis,
John C. Gage,	Dr. J. W. Little,	Joseph Pillsbury.

Thirty-nine names in all, one third of the whole number of signers. Others whose names appear on the letter were residents of Salisbury, Franklin, Boscawen, Webster, Canterbury, West Concord, and Concord. Among those names are C. C. Coffin, the eminent writer and historian; Judge Geo. W. Nesmith, a life-long

intimate friend of Mr. Webster; also Austin F. Pike, late United States senator, and Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, historian of Concord.

CONCERT BY MAJ. ALFRED LITTLE.

The first public concert ever given by Maj. Alfred Little was at Pantheon hall, Fisherville, N. H., in March, 1846. It was a notable and enjoyable occasion, so successful that he gave most of his time for some years afterwards traveling in the concert business. Major Little had for some years before this date been at work for Charles Austin, a manufacturer of reed instruments at Concord, N. H., and while there constructed for his own use a melodeon, of exceptional power and brilliancy of tone, which he had learned to play in a truly artistic manner. The instrument was of a form never seen in these days, being a rectangular box of perhaps 36x18 inches, with flat top in which were inserted the keys, round pieces of ivory, arranged in a double row, corresponding to the position of the white and black keys on a piano; the lower part of this instrument was the bellows, which were operated by the left arm of the performer. Major Little was quite a wonderful performer on the melodeon, an excellent singer, and although a cripple, was an actor of no mean power. He was a noted musician all over New England for many years in a class entirely by himself, and has never had a successor. Besides his first public concert noted above, he gave several other concerts in the village, one or two in the old Congregational chapel, and some in the Congregational church. He was born in Boscawen June 3, 1823.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS.

The year 1876 was ushered in at midnight by the ringing of bells, firing of guns and cannon, a great bonfire in Washington Square where was gathered a large company of the citizens and Brown's band, which began playing the national airs on the stroke of the clock at midnight. The bells were rung for an hour, twelve to one o'clock, and the band played about the same time. The bonfire was kept burning until morning.

On July 4, 1876, the Boscawen citizens had a celebration in the pine grove east of Penacook academy, president of the day, N. Butler, Esq.; secretaries, Isaac K. Gage, Chas. E. Chadwick, and

Chas. M. Rolfe ; toastmaster, Rev. A. C. Hardy. The bells were rung at sunrise and at noon. A national salute of thirteen guns was fired at sunrise, a salute of twenty-six at noon, and about sunset sixty-one more guns were fired, making one hundred during the day.

The exercises in the grove began at 2 p. m., with Prayer by Rev. J. E. Burr.

Reading the Declaration by Rev. J. A. Freeman.

Oration by Charles C. Coffin, Esq., of Boston.

Near the close of the oration (indications of a shower appearing) the meeting was adjourned to Academy hall. After the oration was finished, sentiments were proposed by the toastmaster, Rev. A. C. Hardy, and responded to as follows :

The Past, Present, and Future of our Government, by N. Butler, Esq.

The Day We Celebrate, by Col. E. G. Wood.

The Mother Country, by Rev. J. A. Freeman.

The Old Folks at Home, by Col. D. F. Kimball.

Boscawen's Son, the Town of Webster, by J. C. Pearson, Esq.

The Orator of the Day, by C. C. Coffin, Esq.

The exercises were interspersed with singing, accompanied by an organ and cornet, under the direction of S. G. Noyes.

The celebration was closed by a grand display of fireworks in the evening, at Penacook Square.

REMINISCENCES.

[BY CAPT. NAT. ROLFE.]

In the early years of the nineteenth century the Borough was quite a village by itself, and quite a factor in the town affairs of Concord. The men were a strong, vigorous, and a rather rough set, nearly all belonging to the same party, and working strongly together in town meetings in opposition to the Concord street people. It is related that they were loud in opposition to the large appropriations by the town for schools. Another item which aroused their fiercest objections was the appropriation for ringing the bells. When these articles came up for action the Borough war cry, "Ring your own bells and school your own children," was heard above all other noise and confusion. When the Bor-

ough gang wanted to vote they often went to the ballot box in one solid body, and literally carried everything before them, with very little regard for the feelings or convenience of anybody else. At home they were inclined to have their own way, and sometimes did not show much deference to the wishes or rights of others. A certain thrifty citizen of Concord who owned land around the bog district complained a good deal about the Borough gang who, as he claimed, cut fire wood on his land without leave or license, and he could not find any way to stop their game. He came to Nath. Rolfe, who was a landowner in the immediate vicinity, about the case, and wanted to know how Mr. Rolfe managed to keep them off his land. Captain Rolfe answered, "I tell them to help themselves on my land, and take all the firewood they need." The result was the Borough liked their neighbor Rolfe too well to take overmuch off his land, and hated the thrifty Concord man just enough to incline them to bother him all they could. Firewood was then only worth the cutting, and taking some in the most convenient place was not considered a very heinous crime.

The year 1816 was known as the cold year, and hardly any corn was raised in the state, but Nat. Rolfe had a piece of warm intervale land that he could get a fair crop from. Corn was the principal crop in those days, so that a failure of that crop meant suffering for the poorer people. As soon as it became known that Captain Rolfe was raising a crop of corn, a sharp trader from Concord came up and tried to buy the whole of Rolfe's corn, knowing that the price must advance to a very high figure. Captain Rolfe told him that his corn was all sold. The trader was much disappointed, and asked who was so smart as to get ahead of himself on the deal. Captain Rolfe replied, "The corn is all sold to the Borough." No trader got a bushel of that corn, but it was all sold to the poorer families at the Borough, and at the ordinary price of previous years.

[BY HARRIET CHANDLER.]

At the Old Union school-house, while it was located on Brown's Hill, Mrs. Sarah Kimball Martin was the most noted female teacher. The scholars in those days all brought their dinner to school, and the teacher as well. During the cold weather when

they had a fire in the big open fireplace, the teacher told the scholars that if they would bring some potatoes she would bake them in the ashes, and they could have them all hot at the noon time. The next morning some time before close of school, Isaac K. Gage, who evidently was not keeping his mind on his books, rose up in his place and shouted, "Teacher, isn't it time to put the potatoes in the ashes?" This perhaps may sound strange to scholars of the present day, but is no greater contrast to their modern customs than are the studies then most prominent. The "Catechism" and the "commandments" were daily read or recited, and were considered the proper exercises for all schools.

Mrs. Reuben Johnson, wife of the landlord, when a girl was sent to Boscawen to attend school. She boarded in the house next to the Dix homestead, and frequently went to the Dix house to play with the children. On one evening when there the children all took off their shoes so as to make less noise in their play; during the play the shoes were thrown about the room, and Adams Dix threw one of Mrs. Johnson's shoes into the fireplace and burned it. So one, at least, of our village women in later years had something to tell of her acquaintance with the celebrated Gen. John A. Dix, the author of that world famous order, "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag shoot him on the spot."

In the early days of the village "Current Event clubs" and "Grange" meetings were unknown, but they then had a very good substitute for those things in the lyceum, which flourished here from about 1835 to 1850. Meetings were held monthly or oftener, and the ladies took part in them by furnishing a "Paper," made up of such contributions as they could get and the remainder being written by the editor. Mrs. Frances M. Winn, Mrs. S. M. Wheeler, and Miss Harriet Chandler were the most notable writers for those "papers." Other regular exercises were discussions or debates by chosen speakers. One of these was a discussion on the relative merits of Queen Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots, the disputants being Lawyer Nehemiah Butler and Lawyer Samuel M. Wheeler. Another discussion was on "Which has the greater influence, women or wealth?" This was argued by Henry Rolfe and Thomas Wheat, but it does not appear how the question was decided.

Another feature of these old times was the lectures by prominent speakers from abroad. One of these lecturers is now living,—Hon. L. D. Stevens of Concord.

The first piano brought into this village was bought by Reuben Johnson for his youngest daughter, Mary, and that instrument is still standing in the front room of the Isaac Gage house, having been in use for over fifty years. Mary Johnson, under the instruction of Prof. A. L. Drew, became an excellent performer on the piano.

Professor Drew played the first reed instrument (a melodeon) ever used in the Congregational church (on the north side), in 1849, and that melodeon is still at the residence of Mrs. I. K. Gage.

[CONTRIBUTED BY HON. JOHN KIMBALL.]

In the fall of 1830 Benjamin Kimball moved into the Plummer house, and there were then in the village seven families, having eighteen sons, as follows: Richard Gage, five,—Calvin, John Chandler, Hiram, Luther, Benjamin Franklin; William H. Gage, two,—Isaac K., Asa M.; Henry Rolfe, four,—Nathaniel, Timothy, Henry, Abial; Nathan Chandler, three,—Abial R., Nathan, William P.; Reuben Johnson, two,—Luther G., John C.; Benjamin Kimball, one,—John; Timothy Abbott, one,—Charles.

The first death among these eighteen sons for fifty-four years is that of Nathan Chandler, who died June 12, 1884, aged seventy-two years. At this last date the average age of those eighteen sons was sixty-six years.

Of those sons there are living (February 22, 1901), Asa M. Gage, aged eighty years and three months; Hon. John Kimball, aged seventy-nine years and ten months; Charles Abbott, aged seventy-eight years and seven months; Col. Abial Rolfe, aged seventy-seven years and eleven months; B. Frank Gage, aged seventy-three years and three months.

[BY GEORGE F. SANBORN.]

The Borough was quite the largest part of the village in 1831 and for several years afterwards. There were three sawmills and a match factory in operation, and lumbering operations were quite extensive. Besides the lumber for the local mills there was

a considerable teaming business in "carrying by lumber;" that is, lumber that came down the river from the towns of Hopkinton, Warner, Hillsborough, and others, was taken out of the river above the falls of the Contoocook, and carried by the falls on teams down to the public landing at the mouth of the Contoocook, where it was again put in the water and sent to market at Lowell and Boston. This carrying-by business gave employment to ten or fifteen teams and a small army of men.

The Elliott family was the most numerous of the early residents. Three brothers, Aaron, Eli, and Jonathan, lived in an old house where Geo. E. Flanders now lives; Ezra lived on the next farm west, now owned by W. W. Whittier; Bernard was located at the Scales place, below the cemetery at the junction of West Main street with the Borough road, where he brought up a family of ten children; David lived at the hollow south of the Squire Fowler place, and Joseph was nearly opposite on the same road; Eben's house was at the street corner next south of the present sawmill, and Theodore had the adjoining farm next west.

The three brothers who lived together at the Flanders place owned a cider mill, which absorbed a large portion of the apple crop in that vicinity and furnished liquid refreshment to the inhabitants for miles around. One of the sawmills was run by Eben Elliott, another by David Elliott's family, and the third by the Morrill family. Dea. Benjamin Morrill and his sons—Benjamin, Gilman, and Eben—carried on a farm in addition to their sawmill business.

Lieut. Marshall Baker, uncle of Governor Nathaniel B. Baker, was a notable man in the Borough. He served in the War of 1812, and before going into battle at Plattsburg sharpened his sword on both edges to make it more effective. He was a very powerful man, six feet four inches high, and large and muscular (he had one brother six feet nine and one-half inches high). He was also at the battle of Chateaugay. He resided in the house now occupied by his son-in-law, Cyrus Savory, that house being now one of the oldest at the Borough. Lieutenant Baker died May 20, 1862, aged seventy-five, and was buried in the Horse Hill cemetery, and nothing marks his grave except the small flag and wreath of the G. A. R. There are several other soldiers

of the War of 1812 buried in that cemetery, but without headstones. Marshall Baker was noted for profanity, and his wife for sincere piety. None of the Baker family are now living, and comparatively few of the Elliotts.

The Morrill family is still represented by Ruel and Henry Morrill, sons of Gilman, and by Mrs. G. W. Abbott and Mrs. John B. Dodge, daughters of Benjamin.

Capt. Jeremiah Fowler was a leading citizen, attaining the rank of captain of the famous Jackson Rifles. He built the match factory on the bank of the outlet not far from his residence. The old homestead has been occupied in the last generation by his son-in-law, John D. Fife, and his family. Mr. Fife was a man of more than usual ability and good education; he was a civil engineer by profession, and served several years on the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Dea. Benjamin Hoyt lived on the River road between the Borough and Horse Hill. He was a prominent farmer in the first half of the century, and when the village had grown enough to support churches he became a deacon of the Baptist church on its organization, and worthily maintained that office until his death. One son and one daughter still reside at the old homestead (1899).

During the existence of the Jackson Rifle company and as long as the old militia laws were in force, Geo. Frank Sanborn was a noted bugle player at trainings and musters. When he first came to the Borough, under promise of assistance in purchase of a bugle, he joined the Jackson Rifle company, but as no help came from them he managed to purchase one for which he gave \$22.50, and then decided to play for any company that would hire him. At the next "training day" he was warned to appear in the ranks of the Jackson Rifle company, and on his refusal to parade with them he was threatened with severe punishment. He, however, made engagement to play for another company, and received \$12 for one and a half days' service. During one season of musters and trainings he earned \$75 with his bugle.

The usual number of musicians hired for a military company was but two, a clarinet and bugle player, these being in addition to the regular drummers and fifers of the company.

The oldest person ever living in the village was Mrs. Lydia Elliott, wife of Joseph Elliott, one of the early settlers at the Borough. She was born Jan. 30, 1753, and died June 24, 1856. The family came to the Borough in 1778 and lived in a log house for many years.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

In the earlier years of Penacook the burials of deceased citizens were made at Boscawen, West Concord, or Horse Hill cemeteries. About the year 1848 burials were made in a pine grove a little south-east of the present schoolhouse in District No. 20, and that was continued as a burial place until Woodlawn cemetery was laid out. At the annual town-meeting of Concord in 1849 an appropriation was made for the purchase of land for a cemetery at Penacook, and a committee consisting of Henry H. Brown, Nathaniel Rolfe, Eldad Tenney, Theodore Elliott, and E. F. Brockway, was appointed to lay out the land into cemetery lots. The citizens soon cleared a part of the land, and then the remains of those buried near the schoolhouse lot were removed to the new cemetery.

The first meeting for organization of the Woodlawn Cemetery Association was held on February 28, 1853, at the office of S. M. Wheeler, Esq. At this meeting Mr. Wheeler presided, and Samuel Merriam acted as clerk. A committee consisting of S. M. Wheeler, Rev. Edmund Worth, David A. Brown, Daniel S. Balch, and Dana W. Pratt, was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. This committee was also instructed to present a resolution at the next town-meeting in March, authorizing the Woodlawn Cemetery Association to take possession of the new cemetery, the hearse, and hearse house. That resolution was duly adopted at the town meeting of 1853. At a meeting on May 3, 1853, the committee reported a draft of constitution and by-laws which were adopted, and nineteen names appear to have been affixed to the constitution at that date, as follows:

Henry H. Brown,	Nathaniel Rolfe,	Edmund Worth,	Jason D. Watkins,
Samuel Merriam,	John S. Brown,	Abial Rolfe,	John A. Coburn,
Perley Knowles,	Dana W. Pratt,	Timothy C. Rolfe,	Rodney Dutton,
Henry H. Amsden,	Jere. S. Durgin,	John Batchelder,	Samuel F. Brown.
David A. Brown,	Moses H. Fifield,	Jacob P. Sanders,	

Of these original members but three are still living at this date (September, 1900),—John S. Brown, Moses H. Fifield, and Col. Abial Rolfe.

The first board of officers of the association consisted of: President, Henry H. Brown; vice-president, Nathaniel Rolfe; secretary and treasurer, Samuel Merriam: executive committee, D. W. Pratt, J. P. Sanders, and John Batchelder; sexton, Jason D. Watkins. The choice of lots was sold at auction on May 9, 1853, to the citizens of the Concord side of the village, and the executive committee fixed the prices for lots sold to persons not residents of Concord. The prices were first fixed at \$3, \$4, and \$5 each, according to location. The lots sold at these prices did not produce sufficient income, so the Association voted in May, 1855, to circulate a subscription paper to raise funds for the improvement of the cemetery, and \$100 was raised at that time. John D. Fife was employed to survey the cemetery, which he did on June 2. The fees of the sexton were first fixed at \$1.50 for each burial in summer, and \$2 in the winter; this included digging the grave and attendance with the hearse. In 1856 another call was made for subscriptions to defray expenses. At the annual meeting in May, 1857, a committee was appointed to set out trees and trim up the shrubbery. Two years later another committee was appointed for the same purpose.

In September, 1861, the association employed George S. Morrill to lay out lots and make a plan of the same. In 1862 the association applied to the city for funds to defray the expense of a new fence. In 1863 the executive committee voted that certificates of ownership be issued to those persons who had paid for lots. In that same year the sexton's fees were raised to \$2.75 for burials in summer, and \$3.25 in winter. As early as 1868 the association appointed H. H. Amsden and H. H. Brown as a committee to see about purchasing more land, and securing from the city an appropriation to pay for the same.

Another new fence was needed in 1870, and the association appointed H. H. Brown and James I. Tucker to secure an appropriation for that.

The funds of the association received from the sale of lots had increased gradually until 1872, when the amount on hand was

\$384.65, and the association directed the treasurer to deposit the money in the savings bank so as to secure some interest on the balance on hand.

In 1873 John S. Brown was appointed to negotiate for more land. The treasurer's report in May, 1874, showed a balance of \$692.66 cash on hand. At this time Col. Abial Relfe was appointed to negotiate for more land. A new fence was built on the west side of the cemetery. The subject of a soldiers' monument was discussed at the annual meeting and plans presented, but after consultation it was decided to take no action in the matter until a public meeting could be held to ascertain if the public would join in the movement. The records do not give any further information in regard to a soldiers' monument, but a subscription was started for that object, and \$100 was given by Charles H. Amsden, also \$25 by E. S. Harris, and a few small sums by others, and the matter was then dropped. The money was deposited in the bank, and in 1896 the \$100 contributed by Mr. Amsden was applied to the purchase of an elegant Memorial Book for W. I. Brown Post 31, G. A. R., which book, containing a record of each soldier who went from the village to join the Army of the Union in 1861-'65, was deposited in the state library at Concord, and is, perhaps, as good a soldiers' monument as could be made. In 1876 the committee on procuring more land reported that they had had an offer of fourteen acres of land from John G. Warren for \$600, also one acre from M. H. Fifield, and one from Andrew Keenan for \$400. These offers were not accepted, but the committee was continued for further investigation.

The treasurer's report, in May, 1877, showed cash on hand \$713.02, and the association voted to build a tomb; that was done at a cost of \$614.09 by Charles H. Amsden, Charles C. Bean, and John S. Brown, committee.

The matter of procuring more land was brought up at each annual meeting of 1878, 1879, 1880, and at the annual meeting of 1881 the secretary was authorized to act with the mayor and aldermen on the matter.

The mayor, George A. Cummings, was present at the meeting of the executive committee in May, 1882, to advise in regard to

procuring land for the extension of the cemetery, and John S. Brown, C. H. Amsden, and John C. Linehan were appointed to get the prices at which adjoining land on the south side of the cemetery could be purchased. At a subsequent meeting the committee reported that they could get seven acres of land from David Marsh at \$200 per acre, also one and one half acres of Andrew Keenan for \$400. It was decided to purchase one and one half acres of each, but before the trade was consummated Mr. Keenan notified the committee that he could sell only one and one quarter acres for the \$400. That caused a halt in the business, and the committee then looked elsewhere for land. They were offered land by Asa Emery on the west side of Main street just south of Willow Hollow at \$40 per acre; also land of Moses Humphrey on the east side of the street just south of Willow Hollow at \$15 per acre, and it was decided to locate the new cemetery on the Humphrey land. In September, 1882, the city purchased about fifty acres of land of Moses Humphrey and Eugene Moore, paying \$700 for the same. The matter of laying out lots in the new cemetery was left in the hands of C. H. Amsden, Abial Rolfe, and J. C. Linehan. The location of the new cemetery was not considered desirable by all, and the committee did nothing about clearing the land for use as a cemetery. At the annual meeting in 1884 the committee reported that arrangements had been made satisfactory to the mayor whereby the land purchased by the city south of Willow Hollow would be disposed of, and that the association could have the land adjoining the cemetery formerly owned by David Marsh, and the one and one half acres from Andrew Keenan, for \$1,050, and Charles H. Amsden was authorized to complete the purchase. By request of Hon. J. C. Linehan a portion of the new land at the southern side of the field was set apart for the use of the Catholic congregation and deeded to the bishop of the diocese in trust. The executive committee erected a fence around the new part, and during the following year began setting out trees, as the new land was without trees or shrubbery.

In 1888 the association arranged for a supply of water from the city mains, carrying the pipes to both old and new parts of the cemetery. In 1889 the entire charge of the cemetery was placed

in the hands of the sexton, but it was not until 1896 that the sexton was given a salary; then it was made \$10 per year. In this year the committee instructed the sexton to have the speakers' stand repaired; this stand was formerly a band stand in Washington square, built by subscription of the citizens; after the dissolution of Brown's band in 1878 the stand was removed to the cemetery for use on Memorial days.

The first record of funds being received in trust by the association to pay for the care of lots was June 6, 1896,—\$100 paid by Mrs. Mary Herbert for care of Lot No. 83; also \$100 on same date paid by Mrs. Maria E. Martin for care of Lot No. 293; also, in September, 1897, Miss Bethia Drown paid the same amount for care of Lot No. 54.

In 1898 another block of lots was laid out in the new part of the cemetery. An effort was made at this date to have owners of neglected lots either put them in better order or pay the association for taking care of them, which resulted in an improved appearance of the grounds. In 1899 the tomb was partially rebuilt, making a wider entrance and an easier descent from the sidewalk; the work was carried out by D. Arthur Brown, C. H. Sanders, and W. W. Allen as committee. Additional water pipes were put in this year under the direction of D. Arthur Brown and W. W. Allen.

During the forty-eight years of the existence of this association, there have been but eight presidents. Henry H. Brown served in that office nine years; Nathaniel Rolfe, one year; Henry H. Amsden, seven years; Jacob B. Rand, four years; Moses H. Bean, eight years; John S. Brown, ten years; Charles H. Amsden, three years; and Charles H. Sanders, the present president, six years. Only four persons have held the office of secretary and treasurer. Samuel Merriam served for eleven years; John S. Brown, fourteen years; John C. Linehan, nine years; and William W. Allen, the present incumbent, fourteen years.

In the list of sextons only five names appear; Jason D. Watkins served during the first two years; then John A. Coburn, who was elected in 1855, served continuously, with the exception of one year, until 1888, thirty-two years in all. The one year that he was not elected was 1860, when Andrew A. Dow had the

place. After Mr. Coburn, the next sexton was Oliver J. Fifield, who served two years. In 1890 William W. Allen was elected sexton, and is now serving his eleventh year.

Of late years much more labor has been laid out by the citizens to keep their lots in good order, making a decided improvement in the appearance of the cemetery. This renewed interest has been brought about, at least in part, by the yearly decoration of graves by the G. A. R. post on Memorial day; it being now a very general practice for the owners of lots to lay out work in putting them in presentable order just before Memorial day and placing flowers at the graves on that occasion. The whole number of names signed to the constitution is 68, and the present membership stands at 27.

JACKSON RIFLE COMPANY.

The Jackson Rifle company was the most notable military organization of this section during the last seventy-five years. It was formed in 1828 or 1829, and was a semi-political company, as the members were all, or nearly all, Democrats, and it was said that no Federal need apply for admission. The centre of the population was then at the Borough end of the village, and most of the members lived in that neighborhood, so the company was often called the Borough Rifle company. The first officers were: Captain, Sherburn W. Elliott; lieutenant, Jeremiah Fowler; ensign, Eben Elliott. In 1835 Capt. Nathaniel Rolfe was the commander, having Benjamin Speed for his lieutenant and Rufus D. Scales for ensign.

The company was uniformed with fine green cloth coat and pants, and with round top leather caps having very large visors. The coats and caps were liberally ornamented with round silver buttons, and the whole uniform cost \$50 each; a rather extravagant outlay for those times. Probably no military company since that day, except the "Governor's Horse Guards," has been so finely uniformed. This company was attached to the Eleventh Regiment of the state militia, and drew their rifles as well as their drums and fifes, from the state.

There were three stated occasions each year on which the company was required by law to turn out for military duty—those

were the May Training, Fall Training, and Muster—on which occasions the state paid the men twenty-five cents each day to pay for their dinners, and six cents each to pay for grog, prohibitory laws being then unknown. The Jackson Rifle company usually made arrangements for dinner, on Muster days, at the nearest tavern, at a cost two or three times as much as the state allowance, and possibly some of the members exceeded the allowance for grog.

The company continued in existence some sixteen years, being finally disbanded in 1845, its last commander being Capt. John Sawyer.

Other commanders of this famous company were Jeremiah Fowler, Timothy Dow, Elbridge Dimond, Albert G. Dow, Sherman D. Colby, Rufus D. Scales, Benj. F. Spead, John A. Moore, Nathan Moore.

FISHERVILLE LIGHT INFANTRY.

The Fisherville Light Infantry company, or as it was commonly called, the Fisherville Guards, was organized in 1850, and was attached to the 12th Regiment of the New Hampshire Militia. The first commissioned officers were: Captain, Alexander McPherson; 1st lieutenant, Geo. D. Abbott; 2d lieutenant, S. D. Hubbard. Owing to dissatisfaction with the management, McPherson held the office of captain but a few months, then the other officers were advanced in grade, and a new man named Colby was chosen 2d lieutenant. This company was uniformed with blue dress coats, tall, stiff blue hats ornamented with white cord, white pants, leather belts, knapsacks, canteens, muskets of the old flint-lock style, and when on parade made a grand and imposing spectacle for the youth of that day. Soon after the organization of this company the ladies of the village purchased a fine silk flag, and had a public presentation at Washington square on a fine summer day. The company was lined up in front of the hotel, with most of the citizens crowding about them. Mrs. A. B. Winn, standing on the piazza of the hotel, made an eloquent and patriotic speech, and then delivered the flag into the hands of Col. Abial Rolfe, who made the speech of acceptance for the company in a style worthy of the occasion, and for which he received the applause of the

listening spectators, especially of the boys who had climbed up in the oilnut tree which then stood directly in front of the hotel about two rods from the front door steps.

This company was maintained only two or three years, as the change in the militia laws of the state caused it to disband. The last muster which this company attended was at Hooksett, and at that time the state paid the men \$1.50 per day for services, and gave them an extra half dollar to pay for a dinner. Probably there are very few of the members still in the village, but one is still living, apparently strong and hearty as ever—Hazen Knowlton, Esq.—who has furnished some of the statistics for this article.

SMYTHE GUARDS.

[CONTRIBUTED BY HON. J. C. LINEHAN.]

The military organization known as the "Smythe Guards" was formed in April, 1866, one year after the close of the Civil War. The rank and file numbered fifty men. The members were in the main of Irish birth or parentage, and the majority had seen service in the Civil War. The officers were as follows: Captain, Charles Reilly; 1st lieutenant, John C. Linehan; 2d lieutenant, Frank Spearman; 1st sergeant, William Maher.

Reilly had served in Company A, Fifth Regiment N. H. Vols., from September 26, 1861, to October 29, 1864, three years and one month, and at his discharge was a corporal. He was wounded at Cold Harbor on June 4, 1864.

Linehan had served as a musician in the band of the Third N. H. Vols., from August 15, 1861, to August 31, 1862, one year and sixteen days.

Spearman's service was in the Third Artillery, U. S. Regulars, Company L, from May 21, 1861, to May 21, 1864, three years. He was a corporal when mustered out.

Maher served in Company E, Seventh N. H. Vols., from October 21, 1861, to July 20, 1865, the end of the war, three years and nine months. He was a corporal when discharged.

The company was mustered into the state service on May 8, 1866, and the officers commissioned on the same date.

It was disbanded May 1, 1868, by order of the governor, and the officers honorably discharged. The cause was the impossi-

bility of maintaining the number required by law, many of the men having removed elsewhere.

William Maher was second lieutenant when the company was disbanded. Rev. Timothy P. Linehan, now of Biddeford, Me., was a corporal in this company. The nucleus of the company was the local Fenian Brotherhood, an Irish revolutionary organization, at that time extending all over the United States, and whose head centre in March, 1865, was Gen. Thomas A. Smyth, of Delaware, who was the last general officer of the Union army to lose his life in action. Capt. Cornelius Healy, of the Eighth New Hampshire, who, with others, went to Ireland in the winter of 1865, in the hopeless attempt to free their native land, was taken prisoner by the English government. Governor Fred. Smyth of New Hampshire actively interested himself in securing his release, and as a mark of appreciation the Smyth Guards were organized and named in his honor. But one of the commissioned officers was living in February, 1901. Reilly died in Penacook, and is buried in Woodlawn cemetery. Spearman was accidentally killed in San Francisco about twenty years ago.

BOYS' MILITARY COMPANIES.

About 1851 or 1852, Capt. William Knowlton, a brother of Hazen Knowlton, formed a military company of the boys attending school in the white schoolhouse of District No. 20. Knowlton was a quite enthusiastic drill-master, and made the exercises interesting for the lads. Saturday afternoons were often spent in drilling, marching, etc., on the common, now occupied by the homestead of George W. Abbott, and others. The state did not at that time furnish arms for school companies, so this company had nothing but sticks for guns, but were so well drilled in the facing and marching movements that some of those boys had little to learn in that line when they went into service in 1861.

Another company, or two companies, rather, were organized by Rev. J. H. Larry, from the students at his "School of Practice," at Penacook academy. These companies were armed with old style Springfield muskets, much too heavy for use of many boys, but they were ambitious and managed to carry the muskets somehow. These companies had some sort of uniform, probably caps

and blouses, and they became quite efficient in company manœuvres and the manual of arms, as the organization was continued through several terms of the school.

ITEMS FROM DIARY OF SQUIRE WM. H. GAGE.

[BY COURTESY OF MISS LUCY K. GAGE.]

1846. August 26. Earthquake this morning about quarter before five, a tremendous shock.

October 1. Benj. Morrill's wife died this day; buried October 4. Elder John Harriman preached funeral sermon.

November 19. Patrick Martin killed this morning at 4 o'clock. Two others buried, but taken out alive. (Sand bank near flour mill.)

November 27. Engine came up to Captain Rolfe's for the first time. (Northern R. R.)

December 1. The engine passed up by here (Squire Gage's place) about 4 o'clock p. m. for the first time.

December 25. The passenger cars passed here for the first time, having the directors on board; engine and ten cars went up at 11:30 a. m., and went down at 3:30 p. m.

December 28. The cars commenced to run regular routes this day.

1847. January 6. Timothy Abbott died at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

January 21. Mrs. Polly Chandler died this evening in the eighty-second year of her age.

February 5. The railroad went off about 150 feet this morning at 9 o'clock, at Goodwin's point. (Probably high water.)

July 18. Dea. David Brown died at noon this day.

November 17. The cars went to Lebanon for the first time to-day.

1848. January 17. Bought a farrow cow for \$13, also a ram for \$6.25.

February 1. Good fat oxen sold for 6½ cents per pound.

March 10. Gen. Sam. Houston of Texas was in Concord this day.

May 4. Robert Hall killed in match factory at the Borough.

June 27. Barrel of flour cost \$7.50.

1848. May 1. Elder A. C. Morrison died.
August 8. The Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad opened to Meredith (Laconia).
September 17. Great frost this morning.
1849. January 14. First reed organ (melodeon) played in Congregational church, by Prof. A. L. Drew.
June 26. Sold my wool at two shillings per pound.
1850. January 15. Riot at Dame's tavern (Washington house) this eve.
January 16. Whittier, Kimball and Carter were tried for rioting, and put under bonds.
April 2. A daughter of Elder Jeremiah Smith drowned in the outlet.
May 21. Bought molasses at 21 cents per gallon. Sugar at 5½ cents per pound.
June 9. Elder Smith baptized Ruth Jones, and a daughter of Benjamin Hoyt.
July 12. Edmund, youngest son of Dea. David Brown, brought home for burial.
July 25. Rev. Isaac Knight, first Congregational clergyman on Boscawen side, died this day.
October 2-3. State fair. Fifteen yoke of oxen in town team took first prize, \$24.96.
October 30. Made and put in cellar seventeen barrels of cider.
November 17. First meeting of Congregational church in meeting-house after uniting.
December 22. Jason Hoyt baptized by Elder Smith.
1851. January 8. Samuel Stark returned from California.
January 14. Samuel Stark died this day.
March 20. Charlotte Johnson was married to S. D. Hubbard, at Lawrence.
March 22. Hon. Isaac Hill died at Washington, D. C.
March 27. Hon. Isaac Hill buried at Concord, N. H.
May 5. Elder Elijah Shaw died this day.
August 13. Great hailstorm. Hailstones fell that measured 3½ inches in diameter. (This statement has just now [1901] been confirmed by living witnesses, who were then living in the vicinity of Squire Gage.)

October 15. Philip Hunt was caught in a belt and carried around the shafting at Contoocook mill, and nearly killed.

October 30. Freight train ran off track against barn.

1852. January 1. Quite a freshet. Marshall Colby killed at Mast Yard.

January 2. Elder Mark Fernald buried.

February 9. Mrs. Charlotte J. Hubbard died.

March 16. Reuben Johnson died, aged sixty-three.

March 21. Stephen Danforth died, aged sixty.

April 21, 22, 23. Greatest freshet ever known in Contoocook river. Foundry washed away.

July 3. Benjamin T. Kimball died.

July 5. Hannah Persons Gage died. (Daughter of Calvin Gage.)

August 19. Reuben Goodwin died. Age, seventy-four.

August 22. Dedication of Methodist church. (Between Merri-
mac and Summer streets.)

August 28. Albert Ames thrown from his wagon and killed.

September 8. John P. Gass died. (Landlord of American
house, Concord.)

October 24. Daniel Webster died. Buried October 27. Bell
tolled at Penacook mill.

December 2. Sarah Thompson, Countess of Rumford, died.

1853. January 6. Benjamin Pierce, eleven years old, only son
of President Franklin Pierce, was killed by the cars at Andover,
Mass.

January 31. Lydia Elliott is one hundred years old to-day.

February 26. Elizabeth S., wife of John Chandler Gage, died
this day, age thirty-one.

May 23. Luther and John Johnson started for the West.
Samuel Merriam, also.

June 1. Siamese twins exhibited at Concord this day.

August 9. Phebe, wife of Andrew J. Russ, died.

October 26. Andrew J. Russ carried his three children to John
Ellsworth's to live, giving Ellsworth \$5 per week and cloth for the
children's clothes.

1845. August 2. The dye-house of Maj. Richard Gage burned.

September 17. Pantheon block raised this day.

The driest season on record was in 1854; but very little rain fell from June 30 to September 8.

There was a cold snap in 1857; on January 23 the thermometer went down to 23° below zero; on the 24th to 24° below; on the 25th to 14° below, and on the 26th to 24° below.

OFFICERS, WARD ONE.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Aldermen.</i>	<i>Councilmen.</i>	
1853.	John Batchelder.	Jeremiah S. Durgin,	Eben F. Elliott.
1854.	Henry H. Amsden.	Rufus D. Scales,	Nath. C. Elliott.
1855.	Albert H. Drown.	Robert B. Hoit,	J. B. Rand.
1856.	Albert H. Drown.	Robert B. Hoit,	J. B. Rand.
1857.	David A. Brown.	Timothy C. Rolfe,	Jeremiah F. Runnels.
1858.	David A. Brown.	Timothy C. Rolfe,	Jeremiah F. Runnels.
1859.	J. B. Rand.	Andrew P. Bennett,	Cyrus W. Lincoln.
1860.	J. B. Rand.	Andrew P. Bennett,	Cyrus W. Lincoln.
1861.	Samuel Merriam.	A. A. Eastman,	Hiram Simpson, Nathaniel Rolfe.
1862.	Samuel Merriam.	Nathaniel Rolfe,	George P. Meserve.
1863.	John A. Holmes.	Harvey Chase,	George P. Meserve.
1864.	John A. Holmes.	Amos Hoyt,	Hazen Knowlton.
1865.	John A. Holmes.	Amos Hoyt,	Hazen Knowlton.
1866.	John A. Holmes.	Edw. Runnels,	Jeremiah S. Durgin.
1867.	Jeremiah S. Durgin.	Edw. Runnels,	Hiram Simpson.
1868.	David Putnam.	William H. Bell,	Cyrus Runnels.
1869.	William H. Bell.	Cephas Fowler,	Cyrus Runnels.
1870.	William H. Bell,	Job S. Davis,	Cyrus Runnels.
1871.	John Whitaker.	Frank A. Abbott,	Daniel G. Holmes.
1872.	John S. Brown.	John C. Linehan,	Daniel G. Holmes.
1873.	John S. Brown.	John C. Linehan,	Daniel G. Holmes.
1874.	Charles H. Amsden.	Rufus Cass,	Daniel G. Holmes.
1875.	Charles H. Amsden.	Rufus Cass,	Andrew P. Bennett.
1876.	John Whitaker.	Fred P. Chandler,	Andrew P. Bennett.
1877.	John C. Linehan,	Fred P. Chandler,	Edw. Runnels.
1878.	Frank A. Abbott. N. S. Gale.	John Carter,	Edw. Runnels.
1879.	John H. Rolfe.	John Carter,	Jeremiah Runnels.
1880.	John Carter.	Henry Rolfe,	Sherwin P. Colby.
1883-4.	J. Edw. Marden.	John W. Powell.	
1885-6.	Henry F. Brown.	David F. Dudley.	
1887-8.	John H. Rolfe.	John McNeil.	
1889-90.	William W. Allen.	John O'Neil.	
1891-2.	John O'Neil. John B. Dodge.	Henry T. Foote. Frank P. Robertson.	

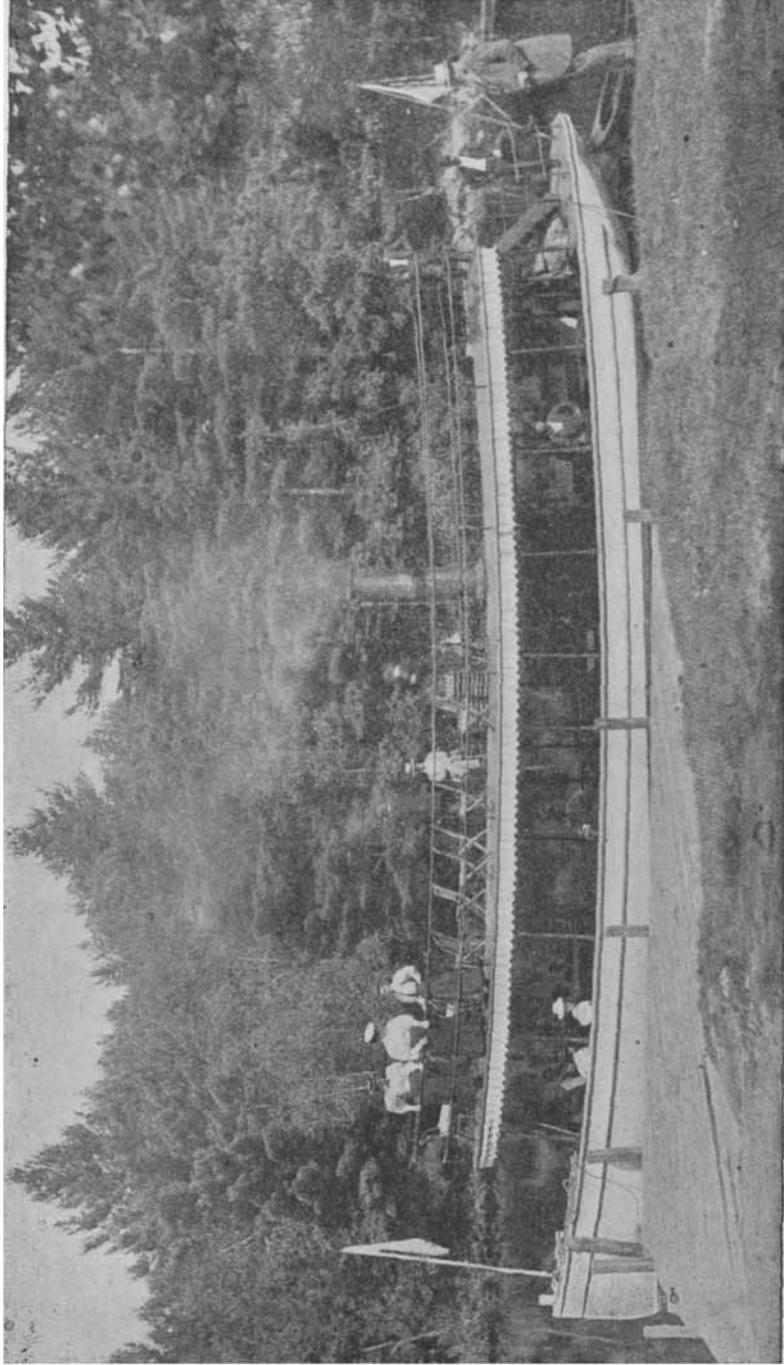
<i>Year.</i>	<i>Aldermen.</i>	<i>Councilmen.</i>
1893-4.	Alfred E. Emery. Henry E. Chamberlin.	Eddie C. Durgin. Robert W. Hoit.
1895-6.	David F. Dudley. Eddie C. Durgin.	William C. Akerman. John Harris.
1897-8.	Charles E. Foote. Charles H. Sanders.	William C. Spicer. William Taylor.
1899-00.	Charles E. Foote. Harry G. Rolfe.	William Taylor. Joseph Newsome.
1901-02.	William W. Allen. Harry G. Rolfe.	Henry Rolfe. Frank P. Bennett.



CONTOOCCOOK RIVER PARK.

One of the finest parks in New England, so far as natural features are concerned, is located within the village limits, about one mile west of Main street, on the south bank of the Contoocook river, at the upper dam. The park is owned by the Concord Street Railway Company, and extends over some fifteen acres in extent, mostly covered with a grove of pine and hard wood. Seats, swings, and the like are placed under the branches of trees and along the banks of the river.

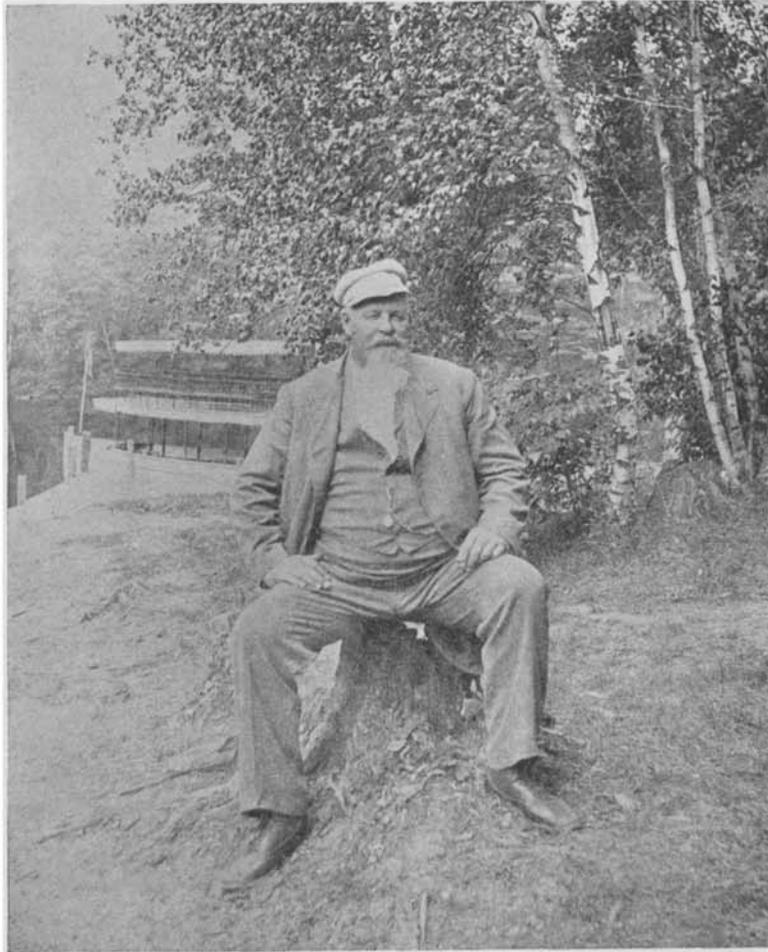
A large pavilion, for dancing, concerts, etc., stands near the waterfall, and a few rods back from the river is a fine open-air auditorium, with a large stage and dressing-rooms, for theatrical



THE "MODENA"—COMMODORE WHITAKER, PROPRIETOR—AT CONTOCOOK RIVER.

entertainments, which are provided for the patrons of the road, afternoon and evening, during the summer season.

There is a café located conveniently near the pavilion, and a bowling alley at a suitable distance below the auditorium.



“THE COMMODORE,”—HON. JOHN WHITAKER.

Between the bowling alley and pavilion there is a wide lawn, suitable for tennis, baseball, or football. A good supply of pure water is provided, and a generous equipment of electric lamps in the buildings and all about the grounds.

But perhaps the most attractive feature of the place is the naval establishment of Commodore John Whitaker, whose boat-houses and wharves are located just above the dam and opposite the pavilion. To Commodore Whitaker belongs the honor of building and managing the first steamboat ever sailed on the Contoocook river. His steamer, the *Modena*, is a fine boat, accommodating two hundred passengers, and makes regular trips during the summer season up the river some six miles or more, a most delightful ride either by day or by moonlight. The Commodore has also several steamboats suitable for small parties, and row-boats and canoes for all patrons. The park and the steamer on the river make a very attractive combination, and thousands of visitors from Penacook, Concord, and surrounding towns are entertained there during the summer season.

PENACOOK IN THE CIVIL WAR.

[WRITTEN BY JOHN C. LINEHAN.]

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When the call for 75,000 volunteers was made in April, 1861, it met with a prompt response in Penacook. From the time of the firing on the *Star of the West*, the village had been in a blaze of patriotic excitement. It was intensified by the attack on Fort Sumter. It was a common sight in those days, before hostilities actually commenced, to see the men in one shop, seized with a sudden impulse, stop working, and led by some of their fellows under the folds of the stars and stripes, march to each shop in the village in turn with the effect that all joined in a glorification for the Union. War meetings were also a marked feature of the period.

On the organization of the first three months regiment, so numerous were the volunteers that but few of those desiring to enlist were taken. Among those who did go were Curtis Flanders, Michael Griffin, Stephen Cooney, and others whose names cannot now be recalled, all of whom reënlisted later. To the boys and girls not arrived at the age of reason, the few weeks preceding their departure in Concord seemed like a grand picnic or a general holiday, the boys appearing in the streets in uniform and