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FROM THE

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One half the income from this Legacy, which was received in 1880 under the will of

JONATHAN BROWN BRIGHT
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J. L. Seward.

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A HISTORY

OF THE TOWN OF

SULLIVAN

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1777-1917

BY

REV. JOSIAH LAFAYETTE SEWARD, D.D.

①
VOLUME I.

US 11893.35 (v.1)
~~US 11893.35~~



*Brightford
(2 vols)*

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PREFATORY NOTE.

The History of Sullivan was begun by Rev. Josiah L. Seward before 1887, and was unfinished at the time of his death in 1917. Thirty years of unremitting, thorough, and painstaking labor was generously given to the preparing of a reliable, accurate and interesting history. It is a *memorial*, a magnificent one, to his native town. The work has been completed and indexed by Mrs. Frank B. Kingsbury, Surry Road, Keene, N. H., to whom all correspondence, additions and corrections should be sent. The price of the History in two volumes of over 800 pages each is \$16.00 postpaid, and may be obtained of Mrs. Kingsbury or of the Executor of Dr. Seward's estate, J. Fred Whitcomb, 45 Central Square, Keene, N. H.

"Let me live in my house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man."

April 17, 1845 JOSIAH LAFAYETTE SEWARD July 14, 1917
A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL AND PREACHER OF THE WORD.

"Sixty-one years ago I tarried for a night in a real New England home, in the town of Sullivan, in which resided a brainy farmer and a noble wife and two promising sons. It was an ideal dwelling-place, where snow drifted deep in winter and the clover blossomed sweet in summer.

Here I saw for the first time the son, Josiah Lafayette Seward, a robust boy of twelve years old. I was there as a school commissioner of New Hampshire to visit on the morrow their district school, in the little red school-house.

As the morning came I went into the school of some twenty pupils and here I really saw Josiah. The next fall he came to Westmoreland to attend the Valley Seminary, which was under my charge, taking up higher English branches and ranking well in them all.

He was highly esteemed by teachers and scholars. He was with me several terms, ranking high in all respects.

After this he went to Exeter Academy, and ranked among the best in scholarship and deportment, and graduated with honors.

In 1871 he graduated from Harvard Divinity School with title, S. T. D., and the professors spoke of him as a learned preacher and wise man.

For a year after leaving the Divinity school he preached most acceptably to a church in Springfield, Mass., when he was called to settle over the First Unitarian church in Lowell, Mass., where he remained fourteen years, making himself known and felt as an eloquent preacher, a good pastor and an enterprising citizen.

From Lowell he was called to settle in the college town of Waterville, Maine. Here he remained ten years and became popular as a religious teacher, and as he mingled with the students of Colby University, he was often asked to address them, in the different departments, on various subjects. While he remained here he was loved and honored.

From Nov. 26, 1893 till Oct. 8, 1899 he was pastor of Unity Church, Allston, Mass., doing successful work in and out of the pulpit.

But now, as his hair was becoming somewhat silvered, his heart waxed warm for his native state, his beloved New Hampshire, and this

induced him, against the wishes of his church, to break off his connection with them as pastor and to the Granite State turn his steps for his last settlement.

Really New Hampshire had become somewhat of a Holy Land to him. Keene seemed his New Jerusalem; Ashuelot River his Jordan; Sullivan his Nazareth; Dublin his Mount Zion, and Monadnock his Mount Sinai.

He had scarcely got settled in his home at Keene before he was urgently requested to supply the Unitarian pulpit in Dublin, which he did to the great delight of the people there, and faithfully served them up to the time of his illness—some fourteen years—preaching to them many an able sermon and giving them an abundance of large hearted sympathy in their sorrows.

He was a broad minded, consecrated christian, wishing to help everybody. He built upon the solid rock, while on earth, a monument to himself out of kind and noble deeds, which remain intact when bronze has corroded into dust and granite dissolved to ashes. His character must be beautiful in the mansions above.

He believed intensely in the Fatherhood of God, the Sonship of Christ and the Holy Spirit. As he dropped his sickle, 72 years old, he was still an intense almoner in blessing others religiously, educationally and socially. He was a remarkably wise and cultured man, wishing to help all souls, believing most devoutly that one is to reap *just what he sows*.

"So, friends, let him not be lifeless,
But more alive and active henceforth
Then ever while in mortal mold
Doing works of very high worth."

Bulogy by Rev. S. H. McColleston, D. D.

SCHOLAR AND TEACHER OF MEN.

"After receiving such education as the district school afforded, he attended for two years the Westmoreland Valley Seminary, then under the tuition of Rev. S. H. McColleston. In 1861 he entered the Phillips Exeter Academy, graduating therefrom in 1864; he entered Harvard University the same year, and received his degree of A. B. from that institution in 1868.

In 1868-9 he taught a public school in Frankford, Greenbrier county, W. Va. His experience there was curious and profitable. The more respectable persons detested free schools and yankee teachers. No blacks dared to show themselves in the schoolroom, and all branches were taught from the alphabet to Greek and Latin.

In 1869-70 he taught a private school in what was then Selwyn's theatre building in Boston, preparing young men for college. In 1870-71 he was the first principal of the Conant Free school, an academy in

Jaffrey, which is said to have been raised on the day of the battle of Bunker Hill.

In 1871 he received the degree of A. M. from Harvard. In school and college he was known as an earnest and capable student. At Harvard in his sophomore year, he received a Detur (a prize for good scholarship) and was assigned a Thesis, "Thomas-a-Becket," at commencement.

While in Lowell he was director for a dozen of years of the "Ministry-at-Large in Lowell," a director for several years of the Lowell Silent society, president of the Channing Fraternity, a director of the City Institution for Savings, president of the Field club, member of the Plato club, and a corresponding member of the New Hampshire Historical society.

He was for many years a director of the Lowell City library, and had the charge of making the new catalogue, classifying the books himself for the scientific subject catalogue, and handling over twenty thousand volumes for that purpose.

In education he always retained a warm interest, and gave private instruction to many pupils preparing for college. An excellent linguist, a good botanist, and mineralogist, he never hesitated to uphold the value of classical and mathematical studies in secondary and higher education.

He was a student in the largest and broadest sense of the word, investigating thoroughly and fully before giving to the world the benefit of his knowledge. He had a grasp on subjects of general information so that his addresses whether published or extemporaneous, historical or scientific always carried with them a worth while message of instruction and information.

As a member of the Sons of the American Revolutionary he felt a justifiable pride in that he could count among his ancestors five soldiers who served in that heroic struggle.

His acquaintance with members of various organizations, unusual knowledge of local history, especially that of southwestern New Hampshire, and his sincere desire to aid worthy causes, brought to him numerous invitations to deliver addresses at public gatherings and included a large variety of subjects. There can be little doubt that he well understood that the labor of preparation and the fatigue involved in travel and the delivery of these papers made serious inroads upon his time and diminishing strength, but his real interest in the movements and causes thus commended to the attention of the public made refusal difficult.

Amid these services, which added not a little to the social life of a considerable territory, Dr. Seward spent his later years. His efforts in these various fields were helpful to many who were attracted by his kindly social temper, his many-sided activity, ample store of information and real interest in good things.

His friends, and they were many, were thankful that he retained to

the end his mental powers, his lifelong devotion to the "things that endure," that he died in harness and went unafraid into the great silence."

Abridged from

History of Hancock, N. H., S. C. Derby, and other sources.

A TRIBUTE FROM A BROTHER MASON

"One of the 'venerable men who have come down to us from a former generation,' Rev. and Illustrious Brother JOSIAH LAFAYETTE SEWARD, 33°, degreed as a Doctor of Divinity, widely known in New Hampshire and northern Massachusetts as a scholar of unusual attainments, passed away in Keene, New Hampshire, July 14, 1917, at the age of seventy-two years, having been born in Sullivan, New Hampshire, April 17, 1845.

He graduated from Harvard College in 1868 in a class that has become memorable in many walks of life, Seward being a high-mark man of this class.

He received his degree as Doctor of Divinity from Colby University.

His first pastorate was at Lowell, where he remained fourteen years, during which he formed a close Masonic acquaintance with the brethren that lasted throughout his life, and Lowell may be regarded as his Masonic home as well as Keene, where he resided so many years.

He was minister of the church at Dublin, New Hampshire, and used to be honored by the presence of Mr. Taft while President of the United States at his morning service.

He received all the degrees of the York and Scottish Rite, the 33° being conferred on him on September 20, 1887, and for more than twenty-five years thereafter he held the office of Grand Prior of the Supreme Council of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, following which he was made Emeritus in that office, and at that time he had been present at every session of the Supreme Council.

Besides the work performed in various Masonic bodies in which he held office, he was a constant attendant and spoke on the philosophic and religious side of Masonry at all sorts of Masonic gatherings always with instructive and interesting grace.

Annually at the meeting of the Massachusetts Council of Deliberation he delivered what became known as the Moral lesson of the day, really a sermon on the ethical and religious bearing of Masonry.

These discourses are found printed, and in themselves make a most valuable library collection on the literary side of Masonry. Those of us who listened to his address at our Jubilee meeting last May on the ethical value of the Scottish Rite, while sympathizing with him in his weakened physical condition, were impressed with the eloquence of his discourse which has since been crystallized in our minds by reading from the printed page. His literary work has been not only of great value

in Masonic literature but has added greatly to the historical, genealogical and philosophical side of our development.

He was orator for ten years in Lowell Lodge of Perfection, three years in Mt. Cavalry Chapter, and in Keene Lodge of Perfection from 1907 to the time of his death. He was an honorary member of several Masonic lodges, and a member of other associations and conclaves connected with the Masonic order of the states of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, but it was as Minister of State of our Massachusetts Council of Deliberation, a position which he occupied from 1885 to the time of his death, thirty-two years, present at every meeting, that he presented annually the Moral lesson always an ethical, philosophical and instructive literature of the highest order for our Institution.

Brother Seward belonged to the type of Mason of a former generation who took Masonry seriously and who found it sufficient for a rule and guide of faith and action. The modern organization with its banquet, parade, and women's auxiliary while being interesting to many of our fraternity, should not so dominate as to detract from the principles which have made our great fraternity what it is in the respect and esteem of an admiring world."

"They cannot die whose lives are part
Of that great life which is to be,
Whose hearts beat with the world's great heart,
And throb with its high destiny.

Then mourn not those, who, dying, gave
A gift of greater light to man;
Death stands abashed before the brave;
They own a life he may not ban."

Abridged from sketch Charles T. Gallagher, 33°.

GENEALOGIST, CHRONOLOGIST AND HISTORIAN.

It would seem that his life was already well filled when we consider the various activities of Dr. Seward as pastor, teacher, lecturer and Mason, but he somehow found time and opportunity to accomplish much historical and genealogical work.

He gave valuable assistance in the writing of Hancock, N. H. town history; Keene, N. H. Vital Records were made more complete because of his contributions; several family Genealogies have been compiled by him, and his work in revising the History of Dublin, N. H. was enough in itself for a man with so many activities to undertake.

But the greater task, the work which will make Dr. Seward's name immortal, and a work which few of us can appreciably estimate, has been the preparing of this History of his native town.

This was a labor of love, a work that was constantly before him, and to which he gave many hours, and on which he expended both

thought and money. To the uninitiated it seems not so hard a task to write a history of one's native town; it is often a labor of love, but love often falters, and nowhere does one meet with more discouragement and find the work more difficult as it progresses than in work of this nature. Even when one has the heartiest cooperation and help of his townsmen, as did Dr. Seward, there is still a vast amount of research work that the author must do, and there have been few writers of History who felt it incumbent upon them to investigate each and every detail in the careful and thorough manner that was his invariable custom.

Not all historians and genealogists would agree with Dr. Seward in his method of writing a town history and preparing a genealogical register, but there are few persons who would not accord to him unstinted praise and admiration for the thorough, painstaking and efficient manner in which these volumes of Sullivan town history are written.

It required more than three decades of a busy man's life to prepare this history, but its merits will endure forever, and because of the care and thoroughness expended in its preparation it will prove not only of interest to the people of Sullivan, but will be of incalculable value to many people engaged in genealogical and historical work. And when we stop to consider all the labor, thought and time expended in its preparation, the wonder is not that it took so long, but that the author accomplished it all as soon as he did.

Not only is the History *reliable*, but it is extremely interesting reading. His graceful readiness of speech, his ability to depict scenes, and his knowledge of the town and its people, make it easy for the reader to watch the progress of the town and its doings as they are pictured in the different chapters. Malice is displayed in no page nor chapter of the book, nor is there any desire to laud or overpraise, but for each and everyone there is some kindly thought expressed in a good neighborly sort of way. The volumes, large as they are, will be regretfully laid aside, after one begins reading them.

Town Histories are becoming more and more desirable, and New Hampshire has some excellent ones, but in many respects, it can justifiably be said that this Sullivan History excels them all.

"He builded better than he knew."

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED IN SULLIVAN

Whereas, The great and supreme Ruler of the universe has in his infinite wisdom removed from among us our worthy and esteemed friend and Historian, Josiah L. Seward, D. D., and whereas, the History of the Town of Sullivan, though nearing completion is still in the hands of the printer; the citizens of Sullivan at the Town Meeting of March, 1920, instructed their Selectmen to see that an expression of gratitude

and appreciation of Dr. Josiah L. Seward be drafted and inserted in the Town History, therefore,

Resolved, That the wisdom and unusual ability which he has exercised in thorough research work, in preparing historical facts, family records and accurate surveys, attempting to locate former sites to the minutest detail, will be held in grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That the removal of such a life from among our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by the sons and daughters of Sullivan wherever they reside, especially on Old Home Days where he has given able speeches and interesting reminiscences, and at funerals, on which occasions he readily came to speak words of comfort.

Resolved, That being a native of Sullivan and ever a lover of this Town, gifted with a remarkable memory, stored from boyhood with facts, proving of great value in later years when he began the History of Sullivan, which was a labor of love, as he gave freely of his best mental abilities, time, labor and thought, even generously bearing much of the financial expense himself; that we may well be proud of our Town History and its author, Josiah Lafayette Seward, D. D., whom we will ever hold in loving remembrance.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be printed in the History of the Town of Sullivan.

FRANK L. RAWSON,
HERBERT S. CURRIER,
EDWARD L. JBWETT,
Selectmen of Sullivan.

CHAPTER I.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

PRELIMINARY MEETING.

A MEETING of the citizens of Sullivan was held at the Town Hall, August 16, 1887, for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town. Daniel Willard Rugg was chosen President of the meeting; George S. Kingsbury, Secretary; Amos Wardwell, Treasurer. It was voted to celebrate the anniversary with public exercises, and the following were appointed a committee of arrangements: Daniel Willard Rugg, Chairman, Amos Wardwell, Frederic A. Wilson, Almon P. Tyler, and Henry C. Rawson. A finance committee was appointed, to canvass the town and raise the amount of money sufficient to defray the expenses. The following gentlemen were selected for that purpose: Lyman Davis, George A. Willey, F. A. Wilson, P. E. Kemp, and John Locke. Another committee was also appointed to construct a stand for the speakers, seats for the accommodation of the audience, tables for the dinner, etc. This was known as the building committee, and consisted of Joseph N. Nims, Austin A. Ellis, and M. J. Barrett. To procure a sufficient supply of food to refresh the large assembly expected upon such an occasion, to spread the tables, and serve the guests, without inconvenience or confusion, required a large committee, for which purpose

the following gentlemen, with their wives, were selected: Q. B. Nash, Henry Davis, S. S. White, M. J. Barrett, E. A. Blood, H. R. Fifield, C. A. Brooks, W. H. Yardley, John Locke, and H. C. Rawson. The following were appointed a committee to arrange the musical portion of the celebration: L. H. Goodnow, C. W. Hubbard, and J. N. Nims. The following were appointed a committee to provide a candy table: G. A. Willey, A. H. Rugg, F. E. Rawson, Mabel I. Barrett, Grace H. Smith, Althea Nims, and Emma J. Hubbard. Finally, the care of horses was not forgotten, and the following gentlemen were chosen as a committee to attend to their wants: C. F. Jewett, A. G. Nims, and G. L. Mason. It was decided to hold the public meeting immediately in front of the soldiers' monument, near the First Congregational Church. [It appeared afterwards, that the common just west of the Town Hall, would be more suitable for such a celebration, and the committee of arrangements decided to have the meeting there, and it proved satisfactory in every respect.] After the appointment of the committees, the meeting dissolved.

The work of raising the money proceeded satisfactorily. The citizens were liberal in proportion to their means, and the former residents, now living elsewhere, especially those in Keene, sent in a most liberal contribution, as welcome as it was unexpected.

THE CELEBRATION.

The morning of September 27, 1887, was clear and cool for the season, but it proved a red-letter day in the history of the good old town of Sullivan. Her loving sons and daughters gathered in large numbers from all parts

of the country to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of her birth. One lady came from the Pacific coast. The Middle States and all parts of New England were well represented. It has been carefully estimated that there were between fifteen hundred and two thousand persons present. A gentleman informed the writer that, on driving up from Keene, he noticed about forty carriages in procession at one time. The celebration was, in every sense, a successful and joyous occasion, excepting, of course, the sad thoughts awakened in the minds of those who recalled the dear faces of their beloved with whom the memories of the town will ever be associated and who could be with them, this day, only in spirit. The most generous provision had been made for the hospitable reception and entertainment of all who came, and for the horses which brought the guests. Every oven in town had been busy for a week. The food provided was ample for the refreshment of the multitude and a great quantity was unconsumed. It was not only ample in quantity, but unsurpassed in quality, and served with a neatness and dispatch that challenged admiration.

Every detail of the programme was carried out with signal success. The literary exercises were upon the common just west of the Town Hall. A grand stand had been erected, on the north side of the lawn, about forty by thirty feet in length and breadth, on which sat those who were to take any part in the exercises, the musicians and singers, the committee of arrangements, present and past residents of the town of seventy-five years of age or over, and other distinguished guests and representatives of the press. There was a canopy over the stand, bordered with bands of red, white, and blue bunting. Over all waved the American flag. In front of the canopy was the motto, tastefully and

elaborately made of evergreen, at the house of Mr. D. W. Rugg, whose legend was, "*Sullivan Welcomes her Sons and Daughters.*" Tents were provided for toilet rooms, and in another tent the visitors registered, and subscriptions were received for the proposed town history. The following aged people were on the grand stand, at one time, and in giving their names, we also give their ages:—Nahum Bridge, about 83; Mrs. Rachel Holt Richardson, 84; Seth Nims, 84; Mrs. Lucinda Rugg, 82; Mrs. Sophia Rugg, 79; Ephraim Foster, nearly 85, now of Keene; Hosea Foster, 78, now of Keene; Frank C. Baker, nearly 68, now of Austinville, Pa.; Mrs. Amos Wardwell, 75; Mrs. Lestina Hastings, 70; Willard Jewett, of Nelson, about 85; and Samuel Loveland, also of Nelson, about 93. Deacon Jewett Morse and his wife, also among the older inhabitants, opened their spacious house for the accommodation of visitors. Of the aged persons on the platform there were ten whose united ages would amount to about 830 years. Other aged persons did not venture out upon so cold a morning, and there were some in the audience who did not find their way to the platform. Of those mentioned all but the two from Nelson were or had been residents of Sullivan.

One of the few sad incidents of the day was the fact that Mr. Amos Wardwell, one of the oldest and most esteemed residents of the town, and a member of the committee of arrangements, and who had labored with vigor, for several days previous, in helping forward the arrangements, was taken so seriously ill, that very morning, as to be unable to be out. He has since recovered. The stenographic reporting for the day was done by Henry L. Kellogg, of Keene.

4. ADDRESSES, interspersed with Musical Selections.

The responses to different sentiments will include
Poems by MRS. C. L. GEROULD and DAUPHIN W. WILSON, Esq.,
MISS ALTHEA S. BARRETT, Pianist.

5. CONCLUDING PRAYER AND BENEDICTION.

6. ADJOURNMENT FOR ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

HUBBARD QUARTETTE, AND ASSOCIATES.

DELLA L. HUBBARD.	MRS. ABBY L. WINCH.	M. W. HUBBARD.
FANNY L. HUBBARD.	C. W. HUBBARD.	L. H. GOODNOW.

GOODNOW ORCHESTRA.

L. H. GOODNOW, First Violin and Leader.

T. F. BURNS, 2d Violin.	D. W. GOODNOW, Clarinet.	M. E. STARKEY, Cornet.
C. W. HUBBARD, Cornet.	CALEB GOODNOW, Cello.	C. F. GOODNOW, Bass.
	MRS. F. L. HUBBARD, Pianist.	

EAST SULLIVAN BRASS BAND.

L. H. GOODNOW, Clarinet and Leader.

D. W. GOODNOW, Clarinet.	D. B. NIMS, 1st Alto.	L. W. TOWNE, Bass.
T. F. BURNS, Cornet.	HENRY W. NIMS, 2d Alto.	A. H. RUGG, Bass.
C. W. HUBBARD, Cornet.	S. G. STEVENS, 1st Tenor.	A. C. PHELPS, Snare Drum.
M. E. STARKEY, Cornet.	M. H. TAFT, 2d Tenor.	A. N. HOLT, Cymbals.
A. A. ELLIS, Cornet.	HARRY JEWETT, 3d Tenor.	D. W. RUGG, Bass Drum.
M. W. HUBBARD, Solo Alto.	W. H. HARRIS, Baritone.	

Promptly at 10 o'clock, the bell in the church tower pealed forth in joyful tones the summons to the festival. At 10.30, Mr. Daniel Willard Rugg, the chairman of the committee of arrangements, in the following words, formally gave the

CALL TO ORDER.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—On this happy Centennial Anniversary we, who are still residents, give you a kind and cordial welcome to the grand old rocky hills of Sullivan upon which your youthful feet once trod. We welcome you to the hand-shaking and friendly greetings of your many friends and former school-mates. We welcome you to our country table again, with its baked beans and doughnuts, as cordially as guests were welcomed by our grandfathers and grandmothers of the olden time. Although the bucket and the well-sweep are gone from yonder well, you are welcome to

its pure water, as in the days gone by, when your parents or grand-parents, gathered for worship in the old meeting-house which once stood near us. You are gladly thrice welcome to all we have to offer you, and we hope that this day will ever be remembered by you with pleasure and profit.

The Goodnow Orchestra then rendered the musical prelude, which was Schlepegrell's pleasing work, entitled, "Sunrise." The

OPENING ADDRESS

Was then delivered by Edward B. Nims, M. D., of Northampton, Mass., who was introduced by the chairman of the committee of arrangements as the President of the Day. His address was as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen, and Fellow Citizens of the Town of Sullivan,—I am happy to be with you to-day to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of the old town of Sullivan. I say old, because any town in this new western world of ours that has passed through one hundred years, has a right to call itself old, and justly, when we remember that the most ancient settlement in the northern part of America dates back only to 1604, when two French colonies came over and settled in Annapolis, that beautiful town and old capital, on a retired shore of the bay of Fundy. When we remember that the Pilgrims first landed in 1620; that the first settlement in New Hampshire was in 1623; and when we remember that only eleven years after the Declaration of Independence, a charter was granted to Sullivan, we may indeed call Sullivan an old town.

One hundred years have passed. The boy will say it is a long time, it passes slowly; the old men of four score years and more would say it has passed quickly. Whether it has passed quickly or slowly, it has wrought wonderful, marvellous changes in this region, the recital of which would

require a long time. My own memory goes back forty years. Every family in this town was well known to me. As I look over this assemblage to-day, I find but one man who occupies the same homestead that he then owned and occupied. Some hours since, this man had a call which tells him that ere long changes will come to him. [The allusion was to Mr. Amos Wardwell, who has since recovered from the severe illness with which he was attacked on the morning of the celebration.]

The traditions and events of one hundred years ago must be familiar to many of the older citizens whom I see before me; they must remember the stories that their parents and grand-parents told them about the struggle of our fathers in the early settlements, who came out here to make homes for themselves and battle for a livelihood. I hope to hear some of these reminiscences. To those who have gathered with us to-day from near and from far to celebrate this Anniversary, I may say that your presence is most welcome; we are glad you have come to revisit your native town, to renew acquaintances, long interrupted in many cases, by absence. It is with most fitting propriety that we pay this tribute to our native town; for we are part of this town. Whatever may have been our successes or our failures, we are all still a part of this town. The associations formed in youth, will ever, in a certain sense, be with us and cling to us to the end. Habits which are formed in early years are the ones that are most fixed, the ones that have the most to do in the formation of our characters.

I say to-day, not without pride, but with confidence, that the town of Sullivan, though small in territory, though limited in population, though unblessed with any special, natural advantages, though possessed of soil rugged and comparatively untractable; though separate, as it were, from the busy, bustling world without, has nevertheless made its mark and its influence in the world; a mark and an influence which none can compute, none dare deny.

Her sons and daughters are scattered far and wide over this broad land of ours; many are prominent in business

life; some have been called to sit in the high counsels of the nation. All are known as useful and honorable citizens wherever they may go.

I have friends to-day, who are noble examples of the facts which I have stated. It is a truth that it is not great wealth nor great natural advantages, nor a large population, that gives character to the town. It is the support of the people, the rectitude and enterprise of the citizens; it is the outgrowth of that noble puritan stock of New England towns; it is love of integrity; it is a high regard for education; it is a regard for moral worth and for religion; it is all these which make even our small towns great. I congratulate you that we have an opportunity to-day to celebrate the anniversary of this our native town; that we have the privilege of paying this tribute, commemorating this period of our history. May God grant that the influence of this day may be salutary, and that its results may be as enduring and profitable, as they are sure to be enjoyable, to us all.

READING OF THE TOWN CHARTER,

By the Town Clerk, George Kingsbury, Esq., was the next feature of the programme. He read from the book presented to the town, for its records, by His Excellency, John Sullivan, then President of New Hampshire. The chief executive officer of the state was then called President. The reading of the charter was followed by a selection of music by the East Sullivan Brass Band, entitled "Crown of Victory," composed by W. S. Ripley. This musical selection was followed by the

READING OF THE SCRIPTURES,

By the Rev. T. S. Norton, of Dover, Mass., a former honored pastor of the First Congregational Church in Sul-

livan. He read Deut. vi. 1-15, and Psalms cxxviii. and cxliv. He used the old Bible which used to be upon the pulpit in the old meeting-house.

PRAYER

Was then offered by Rev. F. B. Phelps, pastor of the Sullivan churches, in the following words :

Oh, Thou, our Father and our God, Thou who art from everlasting to everlasting, and changest not. Before Thee, the angels and the archangels veil their faces. Thou art the infinite one whom we worship and adore. Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations; Thou hast formed the earth and the world. Even from everlasting to everlasting, Thou art God. We ask Thy blessing upon our gathering here to-day. As Thou wast the God of our Fathers, be Thou the God of their children. Be with us as we look back upon the past and study its history.

In all time we recognize Thy hand; we realize the blessings that have come to us; that all have been Thy gifts. We pray that Thy blessing may rest upon all assembled here to-day. We are thankful that Thou hast permitted so many to come to this Anniversary; that so many who have been dwellers here in the past, have been permitted to come back. We pray that Thy blessing may rest upon the aged to-day. We thank Thee that Thou hast permitted so goodly a number of those who have been dwellers in this town to reach advanced age. We pray that in the time which lies before them, whether it will be longer or shorter, they may experience a life of goodness. With Thy sustaining grace lengthen out their days so long as Thou seest life to be a blessing. May they yet be enabled to do something for Thy glory; may their lives be full of hope, and of pleasant thoughts. And we remember to-day, before Thee, our Father, those who are on beds of sickness, and specially do we remember him who made one on the committee of

arrangements, but now is stricken down. Lord be with him, bless him abundantly, and, in any event, may he be prepared to feel that Thou art just and to pray "Thy will be done."

As thou hast blessed the fathers in the past, bless the children more abundantly. We pray that the children may have grace to follow their example. Grant Thou in the time to come that those things which exalt or purify and ennoble a community may be prospered and permitted here. We pray that every feeling in the heart which is unlovely in Thy sight will be done away with. May the feelings of kindness find lodgment in every soul. May thy blessing rest upon all here to-day. Bless them in their own souls, in their own families, in their own labors wherever duty may call them. Bless all those who have come here from different communities, and all those who have gone out from this place. Grant that they may be blessed and receive from Thee in their own souls rich tokens of Thy love and favor. May their influence be a salutary influence, and from it go a blessing to towns which have received additions to their inhabitants from this Town of Sullivan.

We thank Thee for the ministers of religion who have labored in this place and pointed the way to Heaven.

We pray that Thou wilt bless him who shall address us here to-day, and grant that the words he shall speak may be profitable, to the best interests of the place and all who are here assembled. Grant that the influences of this occasion may be salutary in all respects; that those present here as they look back to this day, may do so with feelings of gladness, that they were permitted to be here. May this town be prospered in years to come; may those principles which have characterized the fathers all tend to enoble their posterity and live and find lodgment in every heart. Guide Thou all our services and grant that by and by we shall all meet in Thy presence above. Grant that all here before Thee may be found at Thy right hand. May singers and players on instruments be there; may the aged and young who are

assembled here all be there, and each receive this reward from the Master's lips: "Well done thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of Thy Lord." Let Thy name be glorified; and to Thee be the glory now and evermore. Amen.

The prayer was followed by a vocal response by the Hubbard Quartette, entitled "Heavenly Father," adapted from Beethoven. After which the Rev. J. L. Seward, of Lowell, Mass., delivered the following

ORATION.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In the inscriptions of some of the Psalms are the words, "To bring to remembrance." We are assembled, to-day, from all parts of the country, from the Atlantic even to the Pacific coast, to "bring to remembrance," once more, some of the events which have occurred in this good town of Sullivan. We come to meet the friends of former days, to exchange friendly greetings, and to revive the memories of the past. The occasion will bring sadness as well as joy. It will be impossible to check the tears when we think of the ravages which death has made among our friends, and when we ride through the town and behold the deserted and decaying homes in which there was once so much of pleasure and comfort. But we cannot cause the wheels of time to move backward, we cannot reverse the laws of the universe, and we must submit with resignation to the decrees of an all-wise Providence.

Let us consider, to-day, for how many reasons we ought to be grateful to our Father in Heaven for the many blessings which he has vouchsafed to our native town, for the general prosperity which has attended the labors of our inhabitants, for the immunity from poverty and pauperism which has prevailed, for the general good character and sound morals of the citizens, for the high regard which has been usually paid

to religion and religious institutions, and for the success which has attended the efforts of the sons and daughters of Sullivan in other places, and in their various callings and professions.

This is a day for "bringing to remembrance" the events and happenings of this town. We naturally think, first, of our forefathers and foremothers, those brave men and women who had the courage to build their log houses in the woods and commence housekeeping under circumstances altogether different from anything which we witness to-day. How great the contrast between their homes and ours! Instead of the neat white house and green blinds, on a pretty lawn, their abodes were log houses in the midst of small clearings in the woods; instead of good stoves and ranges, they used for cooking large fire-places and brick ovens; instead of going to a store to purchase cloth for a few cents a yard, the mother of the family, aided by her oldest girls, must card, spin, weave, and dye the cloth which was to be used for garments, and the linen for the bed and table; instead of the covered buggy and phaeton, travelling was either on foot or on horseback; instead of the piano was heard the spinning wheel and the loom; instead of receptions and private parties, were quiltings, apple pearings, and huskings.

These early settlers were of excellent stock, mostly of English descent, with now and then one who carried Scotch-Irish blood in his veins. They were principally from Massachusetts, though a few came from Connecticut, and a very few were born in the adjoining towns. The towns of Lancaster, Pepperell, Uxbridge, and Leominster, in Massachusetts, furnished a good number of these pioneers. The settlements were begun upon the soil of what is now the Town of Sullivan, about, or not far from, the year 1770. Among those who settled first were the Comstocks, who must have been about the first, and the Osgoods and the Rowes; shortly after whom about twenty families are found upon the soil.

A large proportion of the men who settled Sullivan had seen service in the Revolution. They were men who were

not afraid of hardship and danger, and were of the right sort to found a new town. Being sound both in body and mind, and trained to habits of industry, not discouraged by privations and disappointments, they persevered and became the progenitors of an excellent community.

At first, these settlements were in the corners of four different towns, Gilsum, Stoddard, Packersfield (now Nelson), and Keene. These towns were then so large that persons residing on the outskirts of either of them experienced inconvenience in reaching the center, to attend church or town meeting. Accordingly, so early as 1786, a petition was signed by various residents of the four towns and presented to the General Court, praying for the formation of a new township, to be called Orange. This petition was signed August 22, 1786. The reasons for desiring the new town were that they had too much difficulty in attending church and in reaching the centers of their towns for business. The petitioners declare their belief that there will be no objection to the incorporation, unless it be from the Town of Gilsum, and they believe that such objections can be easily obviated. As a matter of fact, Gilsum did not object, so far as known, but Packersfield did. That town presented a remonstrance, clothed in quaint language, in which they declare that it "would be a means of removing the present center and frustrate our Design in Building a House for Public Worship and thro the Town into the uttermost confusion imaginable." The Legislature appointed a committee to examine the premises of which the chairman was Lemuel Holmes of Surry. Their report was probably favorable to the petitioners, for the new town was incorporated September 27, 1787, and called, not Orange, but Sullivan, in honor of His Excellency, John Sullivan, then President of New Hampshire.

A few words are here in place respecting the worthy man for whom our town was named. John Sullivan was born in Berwick, Me., February 17, 1740. He was carefully educated by his father, who was a famous instructor of

youth, first at Somersworth in New Hampshire, and afterwards at Berwick, Me. This honored father lived to the great age of 105 years, and died in 1795. He had four sons who were in the Revolution. John Sullivan was a good student, and, after leaving the tutelage of his father, studied law with Judge Livermore of Portsmouth. He at once became a leader in his profession, and through his denunciation of the parliamentary encroachments upon the chartered rights of the province, in his speeches, and in his contributions to the press, he became widely known and influential.

He was sent to the first Continental Congress, in September, 1774, as the representative from New Hampshire. In December of that year, he participated in the attack on the fort near Portsmouth. The powder and fire-arms which were captured at this time were secreted under the old pulpit at Durham Meeting-house, and were afterwards used at Bunker Hill. Sullivan had been for some time residing in Durham, which continued to be his residence to the time of his death. He was a distinguished general in the Revolution and was instrumental in the successes at Trenton and Princeton. He was with General Washington at the famous crossing of the Delaware, on Christmas night, 1776. In 1780, he again entered the Continental Congress, as the delegate from New Hampshire. He was afterwards Attorney-General of New Hampshire, an office which was held by himself, his son, and his grandson, for half a century. He was the Major-General of New Hampshire and did much to perfect the discipline of the twenty thousand men in the militia force of that day. He was the Speaker of the Assembly, and President of the Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution, through whose influence it was adopted. He did much to encourage manufactures, and greatly encouraged different branches of industry in the south-eastern part of the State. He was a federal judge, and was three times chosen as the President of New Hampshire; the title of Governor being later conferred upon the chief executive of the State. He died comparatively young, at Durham, January 23, 1795.

That he was pleased because the town was named for him there can be no doubt. It had been proposed to call Orange, but the name of Sullivan was substituted. He presented the town with a substantially bound book in which to keep the records. The charter is handsomely written in the first part of the volume, and the signature of John Sullivan, his genuine autograph, is bold and elegant, reminding one not a little of the famous John Hancock signature. The Town of Langdon was incorporated the same year and named for President John Langdon, the predecessor of Sullivan in that office. Bradford was incorporated on the same day as Sullivan.

The citizens of the town were not quite satisfied with their original boundaries and petitioned the General Court for an elongation of the western line and a change of the southern. This prayer was granted by the General Court and, by an act approved January 10, 1794, the west line was lengthened and continued south into Keene one hundred and fifty-seven rods further, which change also carried the southern line farther south. July 7, 1874, a few acres were taken from the north-western corner of the town and annexed to Gilsum, being the portion north-west of the Ashuelot River.

The political history of the Town has been comparatively uneventful. The town meetings have been regularly held and conducted with great decorum. The officers chosen have been very true to the trusts reposed in them, and have been generally quite competent to discharge their duties. It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the full and accurate manner in which the records have been kept, from the days of Roswell Hubbard, who wrote so well and recorded so faithfully, to the present clerk who looks after all the facts worthy of record. These full and accurate records, both of the town and the churches, will be a great help in compiling the history of Sullivan. The first *town meeting* was called by L. Holmes, Esq., of Surry, by order of the General Court, and was at the house of James Rowe, October 29,

1787. We meet with officers in the early records of whom the present generation know little except by tradition. Our farmers are so thrifty and careful that the office of hog reeve is no longer a necessity. That it was so, once, is shown by the town votes that swine should not run at large. Long after the actual necessity for such an officer, the office was perpetuated, and the mischievous custom prevailed of honoring all the men who had been married during the year with that office. In all of the old New England towns may be seen a little square enclosure, surrounded by a substantial stone wall, which was called the pound. Years ago, the pound keeper had a pretty busy time in the performance of his duties; but, for a long time past, such an officer has had little business.

Another ancient officer, in this, as in all New England towns, was the tithing man. It was his duty to arrest Sabbath travellers, unless they were going to or from church, and to keep the boys from playing in the meeting-house and to wake up any who might be so unfortunate as to fall asleep during one of those old-fashioned, seemingly, interminably long sermons. In some towns, these tithing men were provided with staves which had brass upon one end and feathers upon the other. They used the brass end in hitting the sleeping men, and the feathers were used to brush the faces of sleeping women. At the town meeting, March 10, 1789, the town voted not to provide the tithing men with staves. At the same meeting, they displayed their good sense in refusing to provide stocks for criminals.

The spirit of opposition to public improvements is an invariable feature of a New England town meeting. It makes no difference how desirable a new road, or a new bridge, or a new meeting-house, or any other new thing may be, there will invariably be opposition to the scheme. This spirit characterizes no particular locality, but is an inherent trait of Yankee character. Every town, county, and state must encounter such difficulties. So early as September 8, 1788, we find the town passing over an article in

the warrant, to build a bridge over the great brook, where Jacob Spaulding's mill was afterwards built. Every road in the town, with few exceptions, was bitterly opposed by somebody. . Perhaps some of them were not needed, and, undoubtedly, others more necessary might have been built; but this road difficulty is one of the few diseases with which New England town meetings have been peculiarly affected.

There was one ancient custom, happily long since abandoned, of setting up the maintenance of the town's poor at public auction, to be awarded to the lowest bidder. At a certain meeting, December 1, 1788, it was voted, "To set up ——— at vendue to the lowest bidder, until the first day of April, to supply her with food, lodging, and in health, the aforesaid term." The provision that she be supplied with health was a little extraordinary. It probably referred to any necessary medical attentions. The record continues: "Said ——— (an unfortunate old lady) being set up as above was struck off to Ensign Dimick and partners, at two pence per week." Surely one would not grow rich taking boarders at such a price, and it seems that Ensign Dimick had partners in the transaction. Such a record appears worse, however, than the facts really were. Such a pauper would invariably have been taken into the family of the one who had taken her to support, and would have been treated, in all respects, as one of his family, so far as comfortable food and lodging were concerned. In some respects this custom was preferable to a town farm, and decidedly preferable to the custom of massing all the poor together in a county alms-house. According to the old custom no discriminations were made between the poor and the inmates of the house in which they lived, wherever it could be avoided. In those days, when the poor were of the same nationality and religion as others in the same town (often representing as good family blood and stock as any of the citizens), the custom of supporting them in the homes of private families was certainly humane from many points of view. But the custom of setting them up at vendue, together

with the merry scenes which, according to report, attended such auctions, was a custom which did not disappear any too early.

Another fruitful cause of controversy in a New England town was the location of a meeting-house. Twice the inhabitants of Sullivan in their town meetings, and once again, the Congregational Society, in its corporate capacity, had to face such a difficulty. In the early days of the town's history special town meetings were frequent, at all seasons of the year. In later years the business has been mostly transacted at the annual meetings in March. The town was incorporated in time for its citizens to vote, as a town, for Representatives to the First Congress of the United States. This meeting was held at the house of Hinds Reed, January 18, 1789. There were nineteen votes cast, and all were given for Benjamin West, Samuel Livermore and Nicholas Gilman, all of which names were on one ticket, the State not being divided into districts. The first vote cast by the citizens of Sullivan for State and County officers was on March 26, 1789. The entire vote for the President of the State was cast for John Sullivan, for whom their town was named, being eighteen votes in all.

The early town meetings, before the meeting-house was built, were generally held at the house either of Hinds Reed or of Simeon Ellis. April 24, 1788, it was voted to post the warrants for town meetings on Mr. Simeon Ellis' north door.

An ancient custom, long since unknown, was called the "warning out of town." When persons came to town who were in any danger of becoming a public charge to the town they were ordered out of the town. As a matter of fact, they did not go, unless they chose to do so, but, like a sign-board, on a road, which reads "dangerous passing," it was sufficient to relieve the town of all responsibility should such persons require public support. In many cases the warning was given where there was not the least necessity for it or the least danger that the family or persons would become paupers.

There are many other items upon the town records which indicate a state of things not now existing. The long lists of ear marks assigned, on definite dates, to the different farmers, to designate their animals, suggest large flocks and herds, and probably, in those early days, not very substantial fences. The better fences of to-day, and the use of tar for marking the initials of the owners' names have done away with the necessity of ear marks, which lacerated the ears of the animals.

Both store-keepers and inn-holders were licensed to sell spirituous liquors. There were seven or eight of these inn-keepers in Sullivan, at different times and places, in the early days, and so late as 1830. When travelling was upon a horse's back, or in the clumsy vehicles and over the rough roads of a hundred years ago, these places of rest and refreshment were very welcome to the wayfarer. Such houses now would seem insufficient for hotel purposes; but all persons then, as a rule, in the country, observed a plain and humble style of living, and would have felt respectably accommodated in such wayside inns.

In the administration of town affairs, honesty and fidelity have invariably characterized the conduct of officials. No cases of defalcation, fraud, and dishonesty have cast their blight upon the official management of the public business.

An important part of the history of any New England town is its ecclesiastical record. Sullivan had hardly become a town before its citizens began to consider their spiritual interests. In those days the church and state were in some measure united. It was the duty of the town to hire the preaching, and the citizens were taxed to support the gospel, as they were to support highways and public schools. In those days, very nearly all of the inhabitants were of the prevailing Trinitarian, Congregational type of thinking, and it was entirely agreeable to them to support the gospel in that manner. After a while the Baptists objected to being taxed for such a purpose. The Universalists also protested, as did eventually the Methodists and Unitarians. In course

of time a law was enacted releasing from the ordinary church tax such as would contribute to the support of some other kind of preaching than the prevailing congregational type. We find on the Sullivan records quite a considerable list of those who were excused from the church tax because they had joined Baptist societies in adjoining towns, or the one which was formed later in this town. One was excused to join a Universalist society in Stoddard, and one or two to join some Methodist society. Still, the great majority of the voters were in full sympathy with the Congregational church.

So early as April 24, 1788, seven months after incorporation, the town voted "to hire six days' preaching." They voted to raise seven pounds and four shillings for such a purpose, and appointed James Locke, Roswell Hubbard, and Elijah Carter a committee to hire the preacher. They hired the Rev. Micah Lawrence, and afterwards paid James Rowe six shillings for giving him eight dinners and taking care of his horse. These earliest religious services were held in the barn of Mr. Rowe, on the hill, north of where we are.

March 26, 1789, the town voted to raise nine pounds for preaching, which was to include "board and expense of going after the priest, to be paid in the produce of the earth." They chose Josiah Seward, Joshua Osgood, and Jonathan Burnham a committee "to procure a priest."

September 20, 1789, the town voted to build a meeting-house. October 22, they voted to make it thirty feet square, and to raise forty pounds to build it. A committee was chosen to procure a spot. At an adjourned meeting, November 19, the committee reported that they could not agree upon a spot. The meeting was adjourned to January 1, 1790, when it was voted to erect it upon the land which Mr. Rowe offered. It was on the hill to the north of us. September 14, 1790, it was voted to build a tier of pews on the walls of the meeting-house and sell them at auction. When they were sold, they brought forty-four pounds and four shillings. May 30, 1791, twelve more pounds were voted to finish the meeting-house. It was finally completed and the building

committee discharged, May 13, 1792. Some portion of the first church building was allowed to stand many years after the next meeting-house was dedicated, in 1808, until finally it fell to the ground. The meeting-house having been built the next proceeding in the natural order was the organization of a church. October 17, 1792, an ecclesiastical council was convened in Sullivan, and the First Congregational Church of Sullivan was then organized. There were present at this council Rev. Messrs. Edward Goddard of Swansey, Aaron Hall of Keene, and Mead of Alstead, also, as delegate, Dea. Simeon Clark of Keene. Rev. Mr. Hall of Keene offered prayer, Rev. Mr. Mead preached a sermon and Rev. Mr. Goddard extended the right hand of christian fellowship to the twenty-two persons who entered into solemn covenant and authorized their names attached to the creed. These twenty-two original covenanters were:—Elijah Carter, Sally Carter, Joseph Ellis, Daniel Wilson, Abigail Wilson, Benjamin Kemp, Abigail Kemp, Joshua Osgood, Mary Osgood, Eliakim Nims, Abigail Nims, Zadock Nims, Elizabeth Osgood, Roswell Hubbard, Elizabeth Hubbard, Josiah Seward, Olive Seward, Elijah Osgood, Chloe Bolster, Jesse Wheeler, Hannah Wheeler, and Rachel Burnham. The last survivor of this original church list was Mrs. Olive, widow of Capt. Samuel Seward, who out-lived her associates many years, and died, at the house of her son Joseph, July 18, 1852, at the great age of 94. About forty persons, old and young, were also baptised, the day the church was constituted.

The church appointed Roswell Hubbard as their clerk and the Rev. Aaron Hall of Keene their moderator, and, first, Elijah Carter and Zadock Nims, and a little later Josiah Seward, as their deacons.

Having built a meeting-house, constituted a church, chosen officers, and appointed lecture days and days for the communion, their next care was the choice of a pastor. After hearing a few candidates, they decided to extend a call to the one whom they favored. In those days, the calling

a pastor was an act of very great solemnity, preceded by a service of fasting and prayer. At a church meeting, August 13, 1797, it was voted, "That the last Wednesday in August be set apart as a day of fasting and prayer by this church, in order to seek divine assistance in giving Mr. William Muzzy a call to settle in the gospel ministry in this town." It was also voted that the Rev. Messrs. Goddard, Hall, Fish, Pratt, Newhall, and Howe be invited to assist in the solemnities of that day. The result was a call to Mr. William Muzzy of Lexington, Mass., which he accepted. Had I the time, I would gladly read his noble and graceful letter of acceptance. No wiser choice could have been made. Mr. Muzzy was born in Lexington, Mass., May 25, 1771; the son of Amos Muzzy. He graduated at Harvard College, in 1793, and studied theology with the Rev. Jonas Clark, of his native town. He was an able, scholarly man, and well fitted for his sacred office. He was ordained February 17, 1798, the ordaining council having met the day previous. Rev. Elisha Fish, of Gilsum, made the introductory prayer, Rev. Jonas Clark, of Lexington, Mass., preached the sermon, Rev. Joseph Brown, of Winchendon, Mass., made the ordaining prayer, Rev. Mr. Whitney, of Shirley, Mass., gave the charge, Rev. Mr. Fish gave the right hand of fellowship, Rev. Joseph Estabrooks, of Athol, Mass., offered the concluding prayer.

Mr. Muzzy's ministry was upon the whole a happy and successful pastorate. He certainly left the town with the best and kindest wishes of all the citizens. He was faithful in the performance of duty, uniformly kind and courteous, genial and polite. He was dismissed, at his request, May 22, 1827. The town promised to give Mr. Muzzy \$500.00, as a settlement, to be laid out in building a house for him, and to give him for an annual salary sixty-five pounds (and to add forty shillings per year until it amounted to seventy-five pounds) and thirty-five cords of wood. He was to have three Sabbaths a year to visit his friends. After his dismissal, Mr. Muzzy removed to Lexington, where he died,

April 16, 1835, aged 63. His wife was Anna Munroe. She was a daughter of the Wm. Munroe, who kept that tavern where the British soldiers stopped and ordered drinks, on their way to Lexington, on the morning of the memorable nineteenth of April, 1775.

Mr. Muzzy was succeeded by the Rev. Josiah Peabody who graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1825. He was ordained November 5, 1828, and dismissed October 21 1829. After preaching elsewhere for a time, he returned to Sullivan which he made his home, and where he died, April 15, 1870, aged 71. He was an honest and upright man of a decided individuality of character, an able scholar and writer, and possessed of a fund of humor. His last official act was to marry a couple on the summit of Mt. Monadnock. After his dismissal, the pulpit was without a settled pastor for a few years. During this interval, the Rev. Job Cushman labored the longest of anyone.

Rev. Joel Wright, a graduate of Dartmouth, in 1809, was installed here, May 22, 1834, and dismissed, April 28, 1840. He was an able preacher and a thoroughly honest and conscientious man. He left only good wishes and pleasant memories behind him in Sullivan. During his ministry there was a revival of religion in town. He preached in various other places, and died at South Hadley, Mass.; June 8, 1859.

The next pastor was the Rev. Alanson Alvord, installed February 24, 1842, and dismissed May 18, 1844. He preached in various other places, and died December 2, 1862.

The next pastor was the Rev. Thomas S. Norton. He was ordained February 4, 1846, but had been preaching since September, 1844. He was a graduate of Amherst. in 1840. He was dismissed, at his own request, March 10, 1859. He has since then resided principally in Dover, Mass. His pastorate was a long, happy, and successful one. There are many here to-day who remember it well. He was the first minister whom I remember, being the settled pastor of

the church at the time of my birth. I well remember his kindly manner to children. He made a place in my affections which will always remain. I remember his work in our public schools. I recall his labors in behalf of temperance and anti-tobacco. I recollect on one occasion, when he was visiting our school, the teacher was conducting a class in physiology. She asked the question, "What effect has tobacco upon the teeth?" As soon as the answer had been correctly given, Mr. Norton seized upon the opportunity to give one of the finest little talks upon the subject of anti-tobacco which I have ever heard. In ways like this, his influence was widely felt. He was not merely a pastor, but an excellent townsman. Everybody who knew him loved and respected him and his parishioners and townsmen have ever kindly remembered him.

The next pastor and all succeeding pastors have been acting pastors, without ordination or installation. The next after Mr. Norton was Rev. Geo. W. Stinson, who was here from 1859 to 1861. He was an earnest and enthusiastic young man who did not live long enough to achieve all that he was ambitious to perform.

He was succeeded by Rev. Nelson Barbour, an older man, who was here from 1861 to 1863. He was succeeded by Rev. John M. Stowe, who had a long and successful pastorate. Mr. Stowe was a scholarly gentleman, of refined tastes, who had a high ideal of the sacred calling in which he was engaged. His kind and gentle bearing towards all greatly endeared him to the people. He was here about seven years, from 1863 to 1870. His pastorate came in the troublous period of the civil war, and it fell to his lot to encourage patriotic efforts and to offer the words of comfort to many who mourned the loss of those who died in the war or were killed upon the field of battle. He removed to Hubbardston, Mass., and his life was suddenly and awfully terminated May 9, 1877. On that day, he was thrown from his carriage and received fatal injuries, dying the same day.

After Mr. Stowe, the Sullivan pulpit was supplied for

five years, from 1873 to 1878, by Rev. Samuel S. Drake. Between Mr. Stowe and Mr. Drake, however, a Methodist minister, Rev. Joseph Fawcett, supplied the desk through one of their ecclesiastical years, 1871 to 1872. Mr. Drake was another good and faithful man, already well advanced in years. He had preached in various places and came here with a ripened experience in his profession. There was a large accession to the church during his ministry, especially of young persons. Mr. Drake was a very reverent and devout man and thoroughly consecrated to his work. He only lived a few years after leaving Sullivan and died at North Berwick, Me., November 12, 1883.

Soon after Mr. Drake left, the Rev. Henry W. L. Thurston began to supply the pulpit and continued to do so until September 11, 1881. He, too, was a devout and faithful worker in the vineyard. After him, the Rev. T. S. Norton again labored with the society, in 1882 and 1883. In the two following years the Rev. Mr. Rogers, of Gilsum, supplied the desk for a portion of the time; and, in the following year, the Rev. Mr. Phelps, the present pastor began his labors. He has imparted much fresh life to the society. The meetings are well attended and the church has increased in numbers under his faithful care.

The old meeting-house on the hill did not long serve for the purposes of worship. A new meeting-house, of the prevailing fashion of the times was built, after much discussion and agitation as to a site, in the early part of this century and dedicated, December 29, 1808. To the older natives who are here to-day, how many will be the associations which crowd thick and fast upon your memories, as you think of that old house. Here your fathers and ancestors worshipped, many years. In those old square pews, what large families were once gathered! How many, in that house learned those religious lessons and formed those religious hopes which have been a comfort while living and a solace on the dying bed! This house stood about forty years. Finally, the First Congregational Society, which

was formed about June 6, 1827, decided to build a new house. This act occasioned no little agitation among the citizens, either as regarded the propriety of building at all, or the selection of a site for the church. The present church edifice was finally built and dedicated, December 7, 1848. The old house disappeared. Its remains including the window which was behind the pulpit are partly in that mill which Dauphin Spaulding, 2d, built near the valley road.

A second Congregational society, known as the Union Ecclesiastical Congregational Society, was formed at East Sullivan, November 8, 1875, together with a church of a similar name. They have never had a settled pastor, exclusively their own. December 7, 1875, Rev. Amos Holbrook was hired to preach a year, residing in another town. January 26, 1877, Rev. T. Whitney Darling was hired, who continued to preach for about two years, in connection with another town. Rev. Edwin H. Stickney preached through the summer of 1880, and Rev. Samuel W. Delzell, in the following summer. Rev. Mr. Norton preached to the society a portion of the time, in 1882 and 1883. Rev. Mr. Chase of Marlborough preached in 1885. Since then, the Rev. Mr. Phelps, the pastor of the First Congregational Church, has supplied them.

A Baptist society was organized in Sullivan, February 11, 1806, and a church in connection with the society, January 14, 1808. Their first pastor was the Rev. Charles Cummings, who had been for some time preaching for them, and who was ordained October 24, 1810. He was a native of Seabrook. In 1798 he settled on a farm in the north part of this town. He had an earnest desire to preach the gospel. In 1805 he was licensed to preach. While working on his farm, often with his hands upon the plough, he would revolve in his mind the thoughts which he would present to his people upon the following Sunday.

The north part of the town was then largely composed of Baptists. That neighborhood was then populous and prosperous. As I have said, the records of the town contain

many instances where the citizens registered their intention of joining this Baptist church, that they might be excused from the town tax for the support of the regular Congregational preacher. Mr. Cummings was a most excellent man. He did a great amount of missionary work in his life, and was instrumental in organizing churches in Keene, Swanzey, Marlboro', Peterboro', Hillsboro', Lyndeboro', and Antrim. In the new Baptist church in Keene is a tablet, placed there by his worthy daughter, Mrs. Luke Hemenway, which conveys the information that that church is "a vine of his planting."

He continued to preach for this society until 1834, when he devoted himself to other towns. He died in Roxbury, December 27, 1849. He was succeeded by Rev. Arnold Kingsbury, who was ordained November 2, 1836, and he by the Rev. D. P. French, who was ordained September 4, 1839. He remained here some time and married a daughter of Mr. Stephen Foster, Sr. His successor was the Rev. Sem Pierce, in 1841. The church was afterwards removed to Gilsum, and the later pastors, there, were Revs. Henry Archibald, John Peacock, Tristram Aldrich, and W. W. Lovejoy. In Sullivan their services were at first in private houses or the north school house. Later, their meetings were in Wardwell's hall, or one built by Wm. Brown, neither of which is now standing.

We used to read in our Mitchell's Geography of such or such a state that she "acted well her part in the Revolution." So we may proudly say of Sullivan, that she acted well her part in the war of the rebellion. Never can we forget those days. How many times we met at the Town Hall to consider war matters and devise plans for the comfort of the soldiers! What a spirit of patriotism pervaded the whole community. Young boys caught the spirit. At some of those meetings, there were drills of an extemporized military company. The older men had guns, and the little boys gave a demonstration of their patriotism by marching with small sticks upon their shoulders. The ladies brought

refreshments, and the gentlemen favored the company with speeches. There was a spirit of true loyalty everywhere. While the young men were enlisting and laying down their lives for the nation, the wives, mothers, daughters, sisters, and those whose lovers were in the war, were very busy making garments and providing comforts for the soldiers. Just consider, for a moment, what this town did for the soldiers—this little town! The ladies knit and sent out five hundred and seventy-two pairs of stockings and forty-one pairs of mittens. They made and sent fifty-seven quilts and blankets, one hundred and thirty sheets, one hundred and forty-six cotton and flannel shirts, three hundred and ten towels and handkerchiefs, thirty-five pillows, one hundred and six pillow cases, fourteen bed sacks, thirteen dressing gowns, besides many slippers and other comforts. They sent hundreds of pounds of dried apple, cherries and blackberries, and scores of bottles and jars of wine, cordials, jellies, pickles and preserves, and great quantities of lint and bandages. And, during this time, they raised five hundred and fifty-three dollars in money.

After the war was over, their good work was still continued. They gave their attention to the memory of the fallen martyrs, our beloved young men, who had gone from our midst and offered up their lives, a precious sacrifice.

They raised three hundred dollars more in money, and in addition received subscriptions ranging from fifty cents to a hundred and fifty dollars [the largest being by Dauphin W. Wilson, Esq., whose heart had been deeply moved by the loss of his beloved nephew], from about twenty more individuals, afterwards paid, amounting in all to six or seven hundred dollars, which enabled them to purchase the first monument publicly dedicated in this State to the memory of fallen soldiers. [A monument in Washington had been put in place, but not dedicated until later.]

On it are inscribed the names of nine young men, whose lives and blood were given to their country's cause. On the east side are inscribed the names of the two who

were killed in battle, and one who died of disease. These are the names of Henry McDonald, who was killed in the second battle of Bull Run, Charles C. Wilson, who was killed in the battle of Opequan, and Edwin T. Nims.

On the north are the names of the three Spauldings the two brothers, Dauphin and Henry Dexter, and their cousin, Orland K.

On the south are the names of three who were from the more Easterly part of the town; Silas Black, the first of them all who died, Andrew J. Rugg, and Russel T. Holt.

Gladly would we dwell upon the separate lives of these heroes, but time forbids. They were a costly gift. They were bright, energetic, industrious, and honorable young men. They would have made useful citizens had their lives been spared. The unselfish spirit which characterized their parents was wonderful. Heavily as they were weighed down with this load of grief, they did not murmur. They were not heard to say that they wished the boys had not gone; that they had remained at home and avoided danger. When one of these good men, who had lost two of his sons, heard of the death of the second, he exclaimed, "I would even be glad if I had another such son." Such was the spirit of the parents of these boys.

We shall never forget the tender love and sympathy displayed, when the bodies of these soldier-boys were borne home. The whole town was in mourning. I well remember how sadly the news was received of the death of the first, Silas Black; and, later, how we gathered in the church, till every seat was taken, to pay our tribute of sympathy to the memory of Andrew J. Rugg. And a like sympathy was shown for the friends of the Spauldings, and Russel T. Holt, and Edwin T. Nims. Words cannot express the tender sympathy which all felt for those parents who could not recover the bodies of their sacrificed sons. One was buried at Memphis, one upon the battlefield of the second Bull Run, and another, whose education had fitted him for a higher station, upon the field of the Battle of Opequan, in

a grave with many more, over which our native State has erected an appropriate and durable monument. While we honor the fallen martyrs, let us not forget that natives of Sullivan fell in battle, who had lived so long in other places that they were not reckoned as Sullivan men at the time. Among them was Edwin B. Frost, who was killed at Cold Harbor, and others, whose names we hope sometime to gather together.

Nor must we forget the gratitude we owe to the survivors among the heroes. Those who died or were killed, of course, are mentioned first; but all who took their lives in their hands; all, and they were many for so small a town, all who fought for freedom are deserving of our lasting gratitude and remembrance.

I would gladly speak of the old training days, and the martial spirit of former times, of the old Sullivan company and her officers, and their many eccentric and mischievous frolics on the old muster and training days; but that must be told today by older men.

I would gladly speak of our schools, which have sent nearly two score of educated men into the learned professions, and that, too, in a town which never had six hundred inhabitants, or many more at least. But this subject will be treated this afternoon. It would be a very tempting theme, to enter upon the biographies of the excellent men who have lived in this town and who have helped to make her history; and I should especially like to enter upon the lives of those, both living and dead, who have attained to such eminence in the medical profession, who have gone from this place; and of those who have distinguished themselves at the bar, and who have honored the sacred calling of the ministry; of those who have become eminent scientists; of those who have been pioneers in our great west; of those, both men and women, who have honored the calling of the school-teacher; how gladly could I spend hours and days in discussing the lives of these many worthy sons and daughters of Sullivan, but time forbids.

Beloved fellow-townsmen of the past, the present, and the future: I hope that the facts which I have so briefly stated have enabled you to realize that the little band who incorporated this town, one hundred years ago, laid a worthy and solid foundation. I hope I have shown that we have been true to our trusts. There is sadness today in the thought that so many of the old homes are gone; that so many more are only the shadow of what they were. Some feel that they must all, sooner or later perish, but I do not believe it. I believe that there is a brighter day coming for Sullivan. Many a town in this State which bid fair to go to ruin a few years ago is in prosperity today. Old residents are returning to their native towns and building fine homes or repairing old ones. City people of wealth are going back, even upon the distant and high, out-of-the-way hills to build houses where they can obtain good views. This will sooner or later lead to a renewed life in Sullivan. There is no finer scenery anywhere. Whatever else may perish or go to ruin; these dear old hills, these noble views will remain. The works of God are enduring.

And something else will remain. That character which was conspicuous in our forefathers; their regard for truth and honor, which has given to this town so great a name for good morals and uprightness on the part of the citizens these foundation-stones of character are enduring. The town meeting, the church, and the school are, as De Tocqueville declared, the corner stones of an American town. They have been pre-eminently so of Sullivan. The citizens have been intelligent and their town meetings have been miniature republics. Their churches have been honored and supported and there has been a prevailing spirit of religion and of religious life. The schools of Sullivan have been well-sustained and have sent out men who have honored the ministry, who have been eminent physicians, who have been distinguished at the bar, and who have honored the halls of Congress.

Among the physicians I find two professors in medica

colleges; another, who is the superintending physician of an important asylum for the insane, has honored this occasion by serving as the *President of the Day*; of another I heard a man say, two weeks since, "He is one of the leading physicians in eastern Massachusetts"; and still another, who served with honor during the Rebellion, in the United States Navy, has won an enviable record in his profession in New York City. I find two lawyers, still living, who are winning laurels in other states, and there was another, not many years deceased, who was one of the first among his equals at the bar in Boston. Of those who devoted themselves to the sacred calling of the ministry were devout and consecrated souls. Sullivan has furnished seven or eight men for this profession. Of those who have achieved remarkable success as business men, Keene, Winchendon, and Grand Rapids can point to conspicuous examples, and the town has sent forth one young man who is certainly destined to be known as not only a good scientific scholar, but as an artist and portrait painter of merit.

A good library has been started at East Sullivan, which reflects credit upon the little girls who first labored for it, and upon their older friends who aided them in accomplishing their object. A commandery of the Golden Cross has been instituted at East Sullivan, with Leslie H. Goodnow as the Commander.

Sullivan may also be justly proud of her musical talent. It is certainly an honor to the town that the excellent musical compositions rendered upon this occasion, with such accuracy and good taste, are given by musicians who live in the town to-day, as well the vocal as the instrumental selections.

Dear friends, long may this intellectual and moral spirit, this musical taste, the desire for good reading, and all elevating and ennobling influences, animate, bless, comfort, and adorn your homes.

Let the spirit of the fathers inspire their descendants. Let us go away from this glorious centennial anniversary of our town's incorporation, feeling proud that we have an interest in the welfare of her future as well as of her past. Yes;

the character of our forefathers is enduring. We shall always carry some of Sullivan with us. Wherever we go, we shall have Sullivan blood in our veins; we shall have Sullivan counsels and Sullivan precepts and Sullivan virtues in our memories; we shall dream of our old Sullivan homes in the night and we shall speak of her to our friends by day. We cannot forget our homes. And, when another hundred years have past, I believe there will be another great gathering on this spot; and, while I would not unduly boast of the goodness or greatness of our modest, unpretentious, little town, yet I can only hope that, with the greater opportunities opening to coming ages, in the light of greater learning and wisdom, surrounded by all the improvements and inventions which the next one hundred years will bring forth, I can only hope that our successors of the next century will be as true to their trusts, as devoted to duty, as much self-consecrated to truth and righteousness, as have been the inhabitants of this town in the past century.

Following the oration, the East Sullivan Brass Band finely rendered a "Fantastique," by C. W. Dalby. The poem for the occasion was written by Mrs. Ellen S. (Keith) Edwards, of Morton, Pa. Her many friends of former days deeply regretted her inability to be present. Rev. J. L. Seward accepted the invitation to read her

POEM

FOR THE SULLIVAN CENTENNIAL, SEPTEMBER 27, 1887.

I'm with you all in heart to-day,
 O, friends of years gone by!
 I hear your voices, clasp each hand,
 As in your midst I seem to stand,
 While swift the moments fly.

I gaze again upon the hills,
 And watch the purple glow
 Of autumn tint, with many a gleam,
 Each sunny slope and purling stream,
 As in the long ago.

Afar, Monadnock, fair and grand,
Of all our hearts the pride,
Lifts toward the sky his sun-kissed crest,
While vale and lake, in beauty drest,
Lie slumb'ring at his side.

I turn to where a shady path
Leads through the whispering trees,
And catch a glimpse of marble white,
Where sleep loved forms that from our sight
Passed like the summer breeze.

Have they forgot, amid the joys
Of those celestial spheres,
The old-time friends? — the grave — the gay —
Who've come to celebrate to-day
The flight of five score years.

Perchance, could we but lift the veil
That hides their home from ours,
We'd see them mingling with us here,
Our fathers, mothers, brothers dear,
Crowned with immortal flowers.

Through summer's heat and winter's snow,
They toiled, these hills among;
They laid the towering forest low,
They watched the grain and grasses grow,
As rolled the years along.

Humble their homes, but strong and brave
Each heart and toil-worn hand;
Cheery their songs that rose and fell
And echoed through the mossy dell —
Songs of their native land.

Dear native land! sweet home beloved!
Though far away I've turned
From haunts I loved, from hill and stream,
I've wandered back in many a dream,
And ever for thee yearned.

Beyond Sierra's lofty heights,
Beside the Western Sea,
'Neath sunny skies of sapphire hue,
'Mong roses bright with Heaven's clear dew,
My heart turned back to thee.

And oft as, sunset's mellow gleam
Shone o'er the "Golden Gate,"
Thy robin's song came back to me,
As, perched on blooming orchard tree,
He sang unto his mate.

No bird-song ever yet so dear,
 So tender, clear and sweet —
 No blossoms fragrant as thine own,
 On spring's soft zephyrs gently blown
 And falling at my feet.

When all my labors here are o'er,
 When earth recedes from sight,
 And beck'ning, shining through the mist,
 Hands that I've pressed and lips I've kissed
 Gleam with immortal light,

Backward, one lingering look I'll cast,
 To where thy mountains stand,
 And bless the Fate that gave me birth
 Among the fairest scenes of earth —
 My loved, my native land.

The Rev. H. W. L. Thurston, of Goshen, N. H., then offered the

CONCLUDING PRAYER.

Our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee for the records of this town, which have been unfolded to us at this gathering. We thank Thee for the past history of the town. We thank Thee, our Father, for the record which has been made for Christ and His ever-blessed religion. We thank Thee for the records of the church which have been given to us this morning. We thank Thee, our Father, for the blessing that has come to this town in moral worth, founded upon the basis of scripture, teaching knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ. We thank Thee for the temporal prosperity of this Christianized town, and may the records of the future reveal as great a degree of both material and spiritual prosperity as those of the past have done; and in the name of the Father, Son and Spirit, help us to seek Thy blessing and the life everlasting. Amen.

As a response to the prayer, the Hubbard Quartette sang "Father, hear," arranged by C. Henderson. The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. H. W. L. Thurs-

ton ; and, while the guests were preparing for luncheon, the Goodnow Orchestra played Bouillon's "La Belle de la Ville."

The chairman of the committee of arrangements, D. W. Rugg, then announced that

LUNCHEON

was ready. He invited all to partake freely. He said that tables were spread in the Town Hall, which would immediately be filled by those who had taken part in the exercises or who had been especially invited. As soon as these had left, the tables would be filled again and would continue to be refilled until all had been served. If those who were waiting should prefer to be served upon the lawn, he announced that the food could be immediately served to them. This appeared to be the unanimous preference, and all were served simultaneously, some in the hall and others upon the lawn. The food, tea and coffee were abundant in quantity and luxurious in quality. The food which was not consumed, together with the lumber which had been used, was sold at auction the day following.

After the luncheon had been served, the East Sullivan Brass Band performed a spirited selection, which had the effect to bring the audience once more around the grand stand. It was considerably past two o'clock, the appointed hour, when the President of the Day rapped the assembly to order, and the

POSTPRANDIAL EXERCISES

began. As soon as order had been restored, the President read the

FIRST SENTIMENT :

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE — Sullivan welcomes her sons and daughters, who have been true to the lessons taught by their ancestors, who have honored industry

who have dignified agriculture, who have prospered in business, who have graced the learned professions, and who have borne an honorable record in state legislatures and on the floor of the Congress of the United States.

In response to this sentiment, the following letters were received from former citizens of the town. Hon. C. C. Comstock, the writer of the first, represented the 5th Michigan district in the 49th Congress.

LETTER FROM HON. C. C. COMSTOCK.

To D. W. Rugg, Amos Wardwell, Fred. A. Wilson, Almon P. Tyler, and Henry C. Rawson, Committee of Arrangements for the Centennial Anniversary of the Incorporation of Sullivan, N. H.

GENTLEMEN: Your kind favor, inviting me to attend your meeting on the 27th inst., received, for which please accept my thanks. It being now apparent that I cannot be with you at that time, I hasten to reply. The inhabitants of Sullivan are as dear to me to-day (in memory) as when I left them, more than fifty years ago. My happy days were spent among them, and I embrace this opportunity to acknowledge my obligations for the lessons there taught in the days of my youth.

With scarcely an exception, the people were intelligent, sober, honest, and industrious, and cultivated true economy. This was the inheritance bequeathed to the sons and daughters of Sullivan by their ancestors, and of more value than great worldly possessions. To this I attribute whatever of success I have achieved in life. No language of mine can fully express my reverence and esteem for the inhabitants of Sullivan as I once knew them. There were those for whom I had the greatest admiration, and it has never abated. Their example and deportment appeared to me like models of human perfection. Among these were my father's nearest neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Selim Frost. Such influences made an impression on me never to be lost, and, by reason of them, I feel that I have been a better man from my boyhood. The young men were energetic, manly and true. Their equals as a whole, for usefulness in the avocations of life, I have never met in any community since. The young ladies were the idols of society. They were fitted to make the hearts and homes of their loved ones happy. From among their number I gained the affections of one who became my devoted wife, was the pride of my life, and adorned my household for nearly a quarter of a century, till death separated us in 1863. When in prosperity, or when the fierce winds of adverse fortune stormed my pathway, she was the same patient, hopeful, and confiding wife and mother.

What wonderful events have transpired in this half century, since we sat in the old church upon the common, where congregated the aged, those in the prime of life, and the young, pictures of health and beauty! The greatest war of which the world has a record, and between sections of our own country, desolating so many homes, has its place in history, and, although long past, the mourners are yet upon the streets. But thanks to the bravery of our soldiers and the fortunes of war, we are again one nation, and those who stood face to face in battle are now friends. In justice to the people of the South, I will say that my associations with them during the last few years have assured me that they are, with scarcely an ex

ception, satisfied with the results of that war, pleased with the riddance of slavery, attached to the union, and as patriotic to-day as we at the North. I fear no evil from that source; but, in casting your eyes over this broad land, you will discover that growing hate between classes which portends greater dangers than we have yet seen. Men of great wealth have often forgotten to do justice to their fellow-men; and, upon the other hand, anarchists are stirring up the ignorant and malicious to deeds of violence, rapine, and murder. The most pernicious political doctrines are fearlessly advocated by eloquent men, seeking to control. I place my reliance in that great middle class, such as were the sturdy men of Sullivan, to long perpetuate our form of government. Pardon me for drifting from the purpose of this letter. I will not do it again.

The thousands of useful inventions, the ease with which labor is performed, the purchase of California and New Mexico, and finally Alaska, the building of railroads and the great cities of the West, the improvements in the states, and the opening up of new territories, which, in another fifty years, will place half our population beyond the Mississippi; the finding of gold and silver in our own country; the discovery of oil in the bowels of the earth; the perfection of the telegraph; the invention of the telephone; are all wonders of our age. Ingenuity, perseverance and science have brought all these wonderful agencies, and many more, into the service of man, since I was a resident of Sullivan. Still our people are not so contented and happy now as then. Neither are their wants so well supplied, for they have departed from that old-time economy, and let extravagance more than keep pace with the increase of individual wealth. These considerations should cause us to realize our debt of gratitude to our ancestors for their teachings and example. True riches and independence consist more in good and economical habits than in the amount of worldly goods possessed. Fearing that I have already wearied your patience, I will close by reasserting what I have before stated, that my admiration has not abated for my old associates, my teachers, our ancestors, and their descendants.

I most sincerely regret that I cannot be with you on that interesting occasion, and take by the hand the remaining few, and join with all in sorrow for the departed whom we knew so well in life. Still, it is honor enough for me to be counted among the natives of Sullivan.

Yours forever,

C. C. COMSTOCK.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 19, 1887.

LETTER FROM DAUPHIN W. COMSTOCK, ESQ.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 22, 1887.

To the Centennial Committee, Greeting:

It was with the fathers of most of you that I walked the paths of childhood and youth, when I knew every homestead and its inhabitants, I think, in the bounds of the township whose age you will call in remembrance at your celebration. It was when your grandfathers were in the prime of life, with their children around them (in many families more than half a score of them), that I stepped into the slippery paths of childhood and looked out upon the great world (of which Sullivan seemed to me to be the center and Keene the metropolis), to make my way to the school-house, where I learned many things that I could understand and many which I could not comprehend. Among my early teachers I remember Miss Emily

Muzzy, a daughter of the minister of the town, who taught me, among other things, the rudiments of grammar. Of this teaching the most which I remember to-day is that a verb is a word which signifies "to be, to do, and to suffer." The last part of this definition I seemed to understand.

There is one thing that I remember with satisfaction in connection with that seat of learning of my early days. It was the Muzzy well and "the old oaken bucket, the iron bound bucket, that hung in the well." I there learned that good water would quench a man's thirst; perhaps I should say, a boy's thirst. That is an important lesson to learn and should be learned early. An incident occurred but a few days since which illustrates my meaning. I was laying a sidewalk in front of my house (we make plank sidewalks here), when a man, on his way to his work, accosted me in a surly manner, and asked me why I was doing that work myself. I replied that I had nothing but what I had worked for, and that it was not and never was disagreeable to me to work, and as there was a plenty of work for all who are willing to do any, I claimed that I was doing no one any injustice by doing this job myself. He replied that he had always worked hard, but he had no house-in front of which to build a walk. I told him that five cents saved from the earnings of each day that I had labored since I began to work for myself, would, if put at interest at the end of each year, at the rate of seven per cent., amount, by this time, to a sum which would make a pile of silver dollars a hundred and five feet high, there being, at the present time, eight such dollars to an inch. As he was a man who used both beer and tobacco, he went off pondering.

But to return to those scenes of early days. I recall the sadness which came to our school by the death of Maria Baker, the daughter of Aaron Baker. I remember how the whole community mourned the loss of "Uncle" Sam. Osgood, as everybody called him, our nearest neighbor; and also the mourning for the death of John Wilson, Esq., another neighbor. Thus, year after year, have we missed them, until, long since, we could all say, "Our fathers, where are they?" I also recall the Fourth of July, 1826, when one of the venerable citizens of the town (Dea. Josiah Seward) attended the laying of the corner stone of Bunker Hill Monument, wearing a coat which he had worn himself, in the battle, containing a hole which was pierced at that time by a British bullet. Lafayette was present on the occasion, and the day was further signalized by the deaths of two of the ex-Presidents, both of whom were signers of the Declaration of Independence. Five years later, a sad affliction came upon a family in town, a father and son dying of typhus fever. This affliction enlisted the sympathy of the whole town. Although a lad, I remember going to that place to assist in harvesting the crop of uncut hay. These men were the son and grandson of the venerable soldier who attended the corner-stone ceremonies at Bunker Hill. In the days of which I am speaking, the lightning struck and burned the buildings on what was called the Sam. Seward place. My father was one of many who assisted in building a new barn, while some of you, who will be at the celebration, were in the field hoeing Mr. Nims's corn. Again, the buildings on the Tarbox place, in a neighboring town, were burned. A large delegation from Sullivan assisted in providing the new buildings. I went, with other boys, to help dig the potatoes. Such acts of neighborly kindness make me feel glad that I was born in Sullivan, and I sometimes think that if I had settled on the old homestead, instead of my more enterprising brother, I might have been there to-day.

"There is a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them as we may."

Sullivan was my home until 1835, then Jaffrey for three years, until I moved to Keene, early in 1839, where I remained until 1876, when I came to Michigan, a state which, outside of Detroit, was, in 1840, almost an unbroken wilderness, but which, at the last census, was the ninth in population in the Union, and will probably, in the next census, be the seventh.

I am indeed glad that I spent my first twenty years in Sullivan; that the next three years were spent in Jaffrey; that thirty-seven years, the best part of my life, were spent in Keene; and that the last eleven years of my life have been in Grand Rapids, in Michigan; my Michigan, I am glad it is now.

Were it not for the fact that I have been so recently at my former home in New Hampshire, I should make an effort to be with you on the twenty-seventh. I wish to be remembered to any who may be present with whom I have been acquainted during my sixty years' residence in Cheshire County.

DAUPHIN W. COMSTOCK.

LETTER FROM CAPT. O. F. NIMS.

BOSTON, Sept. 10, 1887.

GENTLEMEN:— I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to be present at the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Sullivan, N. H.

The occasion is one that should interest all those who were born and bred there. It was there I spent my youth. It is where lie buried my parents and friends. Grief and pleasure crowd alternately on my mind as I wander back to the old town, where so many associations are sweet in remembrance. I hope a goodly number will be present, and that the occasion will be one long to be remembered with pleasure. I regret extremely to say that I cannot be present to enjoy the interesting ceremonies of the day. My business being urgent, and my not having anyone with me, forbid it. Please accept my thanks for your kind remembrance.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

ORMOND F. NIMS.

Messrs. D. W. Rugg, Amos Wardwell, Fred A. Wilson, Almon P. Tyler, Henry C. Rawson.

LETTER FROM MRS. S. D. STOW.

MT. HOLYOKE SEMINARY, SOUTH HADLEY, MASS., Sept. 20, 1887.

Committee of Arrangements for Sullivan Centennial:

GENTLEMEN:— Could I consistently accept your kind invitation for Sept. 27th, it would give me great pleasure, not only as a personal friend, but as the only living representative of the first family that occupied the present parsonage,— to meet the beloved people who were the cherished charge of my sainted husband. But present engagements permit me to extend only written messages. Please accept, therefore, hearty congratulations and sincere good wishes for the town of Sullivan.

From your friend,

SARAH D. STOW.

SECOND SENTIMENT :

OUR FOREFATHERS.—Though humble, yet they were virtuous. Let their sterling worth, industry, sobriety, and regard for honor be appreciated and imitated by their descendants.

The President called upon Orlando Mason, Esq., Winchendon, Mass., a prominent business man of that town to respond to this sentiment.

ADDRESS OF ORLANDO MASON, ESQ.

MR. PRESIDENT,—Fifty years ago, when entering my teens, I thought Sullivan a remarkable town. The people on the farms, the herds and flocks, seemed to me above the average; and, as I listened to the addresses of your president and historian to-day, and partook of your bountiful dinner, my youthful dreams were fully confirmed.

Our forefathers were a noble race. History fails to give a parallel for such devotion to principles as is recorded of them. They left home and friends and fatherland, and crossed the pathless ocean, to found a nation where they could worship God according to the dictates of conscience. Passing through their trials and triumphs in the wars with England, we see them, by their representatives, drafting the Declaration of Independence. They knew, when they put their names to that immortal document, that it meant *liberty or death*. One of their number said, "If we do not hang together, we shall hang separately." Eleven years later, they were assembled in the same room another representative body of their number (among them were some of the signers of the Declaration of Independence), for the purpose of drafting a Constitution for the States. There were conflicting interests, and one of the thirteen states failed to be represented in the Convention. After laboring days and weeks without reaching any satisfactory results, Benjamin Franklin, then over eighty years of age, moved that thereafter the sessions be opened with prayer, saying, "I have lived a long time, and the longer I live the more certain I am that God rules in the affairs of men."

They labored other weeks and months and brought forth one of the most remarkable instruments the world has ever known. The adoption of the Constitution of the United States and the incorporation of the Town of Sullivan occurred the same month of the same year — one hundred years ago.

Our fathers were worthy sons of worthy sires. They arose early and toiled late, and ate the bread of carefulness. They purchased nothing they could raise or make, and allowed nothing to waste. Our mothers, too, of blessed memory, were like those of whom Solomon says, "She seeketh wool and flax and worketh willingly with her hands." While our fathers were felling the trees, or planting the crops, or caring for the herds and flocks, our mothers were carding the wool, and spinning the yarn, and weaving the cloth, and making the garments for the half-dozen, or half-score of children that God had given her, and for whom she was thankful, and never wished the number less. Our fathers were an intelligent people. They had not collegiate or academic advantages, and their schools were of the primitive kind. Yet they appreciated them, and considered the school-master second only to the minister. They read and they thought. They read the history of their country till they knew it by heart. They read the weekly newspaper, advertisements and all. And they read that book which great minds of all ages have pronounced "the book of books"—the Bible; and they drew from it lessons of wisdom, and integrity, and morality, which they practised in their lives and handed down to posterity. They were a social people. When the corn and beans were in the chamber, and the potatoes, and apples, and beef, and pork, and cider were in the cellar, and the shed was filled with the best of cleft, dry, hard wood, they used often during the winter months to invite their friends to spend an afternoon and take an early tea; and they discussed affairs of church, and town, and state, and nation; while the children listened, or joined in the conversation.

They wished their children to be social, and occasionally the large kitchen, always neat, received an extra touch; the

white floor was sanded, the best of wood was on the open fire, an extra number of tallow 'candles were placed about the room, in iron or brass candle-sticks, and a row of boards on sap buckets served for seats, and the younger members of their families were invited for a social time. They sang songs, played games, and conversed with as much pleasure and profit as in gatherings at the present time.

Ruskings says, "It is better to be nobly remembered than nobly born." Our fathers came of good stock, they had good blood in their veins—let us, their children, see that they are nobly remembered. Let us, by our lives and the history of the town, hand down their virtues, not only to our children, but to our children's children yet unborn.

The audience then sang together the

CENTENNIAL ODE.

BY MRS. ELLEN S. (KEITH) EDWARDS.

TUNE—"Auld Lang Syne."

· Come let us now our voices raise,
 In songs of lofty cheer,
 To Him above, whose care and love
 Hath crowned with Peace the year,—
 With peace and plenty, friends and home,
 To every heart so dear.
 Swell high the song! Ye hills prolong
 The echoes far and near.

Let not a shade of sadness mar
 This festal day so fair;
 Forget the tears; the flight of years
 Hath brought to each his share.
 Forget the sorrows of the past,
 Put toil and care away.
 Be every thought of bright hopes wrought
 This glad Centennial day.

THIRD SENTIMENT:

OUR FOREMOTHERS.—Their spinning wheels were their musical instruments; their power looms were moved by their own muscles. No French cooking could have made more appetizing their frugal, yet excellent, meals.

In response to this sentiment, Mrs. Cynthia (Locke) Gerould, of Concord, N. H., widow of Rev. Moses Gerould, sent the following poem, written in her eighty-fourth year.

POEM BY MRS. CYNTHIA (LOCKE) GEROULD.

Don't look for a poem by one eighty-three,
 Fit at all for either yourselves or for me.
 My hair is white as the snow that flies,
 And I'm older than most who've gone to the skies;
 But well I remember the days long ago,
 When over the hills and through the deep snow,
 Not missing a day, to school we would go.
 Our mothers then used the loom and the wheel,
 And around would fly the old clock-reel;
 They bak'd and they churn'd, and made the good cheese,
 No new-fangl'd notions their muscles to ease.
 On Sunday, to "meeting" the people would go,
 And sit without stove when flying the snow;
 A little foot-stove might warm the cold feet,
 And be handed along to another one's seat.
 The pews they were square, the seats they were hard,
 And children would squeak where panels were bar'd.
 At noon they would gather and talk of the news,
 And, afternoon, come again to their pews.
 Great changes have come, and the years gone by;
 No longer the wheel and home-shuttle fly;
 But — noble is life — and noble are they
 Who've glean'd up their hist'ry for Century day.
 So joy do I give you from one of old stock,
 Who, living among you, was—

CYNTHIA LOCKE.

FOURTH SENTIMENT:

OUR CLERGYMEN — Our pulpits have been filled by consecrated and devoted men; and of those who have gone forth from our midst we hold in high esteem those who have labored with honor and success in the Christian ministry, many of whom passed to their well-earned rewards before the sun of their career had reached its zenith.

The Rev. T. S. Norton, of Dover, Mass., had been asked to respond to this sentiment. As the time was rapidly passing, and as he had taken a part in the morning exercises, he politely begged to be excused from speaking,

that he might listen to some who might otherwise have no opportunity of being heard. His request was granted, but we publish, with pleasure, the address which he had intended to read.

ADDRESS OF THE REV. T. S. NORTON.

MR. PRESIDENT—I am called upon to respond to this sentiment. By *our* Clergymen I suppose are meant those who have occupied the pulpits of this town, and those who have been born or brought up here, and have gone out from us, and have labored in other fields.

Soon after the town was incorporated a few Christian people felt the need of the gospel; but there was no house of worship and no minister, "and how should they hear without a preacher?" But where there is a will there is a way. For a few years they worshipped in a barn. In 1791-'92 a small house was erected on the hill. In those days the people "went up" to worship; now they go down into the valleys. A church was organized with twenty-two members, and six pounds, or twenty dollars, were raised by the town for preaching. For six or seven years the pulpit was supplied by various individuals. The amount raised for preaching was gradually increased from year to year, until 1798, when the Rev. William Muzzy was ordained as pastor, at a salary of sixty-five pounds a year, or two hundred dollars, and thirty-five cords of wood. Remember, that the fire-places in those days would take in four or five-foot wood. Such an one was in use at the parsonage when I came to Sullivan in 1844. Mr. Muzzy was pastor twenty-nine years, the first and longest pastorate. But the people soon outgrew their house of worship, and another one was built just back of where the Town Hall now stands, after the square-box-pew fashion. I remember preaching in this same house three years, and how *some* of the people were obliged to turn their backs on the preacher as they sat in their pews, and how the minister was far above his people, who were compelled to look up to their pastor in those days. This house was built

and dedicated in 1808. At the raising we are informed that a barrel of liquor was procured, and that the Rev. Mr. Muzzy offered prayer. Prayers and liquor! How would that sound now, at this day? And yet, do we see very much improvement, when we pray for the destruction of the liquor traffic, and then vote for parties who sustain it? However, "Our Clergy" are generally all right on this question. There are a few Dr. Crosbys that have not wheeled into line yet, but they are coming.

I cannot speak definitely of all the clergymen who have occupied these pulpits for the last century. Time would fail me to speak of Muzzy, of Peabody, of Wright, of Alvord, of Clark, of Norton, of Stinson, of Barber, of Stowe, of Fawcett, of Drake, of Thurston, of Phelps, and others, perhaps, that I have not mentioned, who have been pastors, or acting pastors, and many others who have supplied the pulpit during the intervals between the pastorates, for the last one hundred years, with varied success, of course, as in all other professions. But comparisons at this time and place would be invidious. I speak now of the ministry as a whole. It has been a success here in Sullivan, as this numerous company here to-day will testify. Imagine what would have been the condition of this town, and what would have been the moral and spiritual state of many of this great concourse of people who have gone out from us and come back to us to-day, had it not been for "Our Clergy"? The ministry stands at the head of all other professions. It is God's plan of saving the world. "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," is the great command. Aside from those who have been pastors in this town, we should not forget to mention those who have gone out from us to preach the gospel in other places. My friend Seward will doubtless give you their names in his history of the town more accurately than I can, so I leave that for him. Some of them, as well as most of the pastors of this town, have gone to their reward. Others may be here to-day, to add their testimony to the value of the ministry. I speak now of all the denom-

inations that have existed in town during the last century. I am not aware that but two denominations ever organized societies here, as yet. The Orthodox Congregationalists have organized two, and the Baptists one. In 1808 a Baptist society was formed, which was in existence when I came to town in 1844; but soon after, it being more central for worship, the society removed to Gilsum. Since then but one denomination has been sustained, though several families in town have been connected with other denominations. And I want to say, right here, that the most amicable relations have existed between them all. I speak for myself, with an experience of fourteen years among this people. While there was no other public meeting maintained on the Sabbath, I considered every family in town as belonging to my parish, and I had it all my own way—and my way was to treat all families alike. In return, I was treated with the utmost kindness and cordiality. All the people spoke of me as “our pastor.” Where will you find another town like Sullivan, where a minister has the whole town for his parish? or where they treat a minister any better, if he behaves himself? He never need be afraid of starving among such a people as this, though his salary be small. I was here fourteen years, and received as many annual donation visits, besides many other presents during the year. I wish I had been more worthy of them.

I tell you, friends, Sullivan is a good place to live in. This people was my first love, and I have not forgotten it. It is no wonder that I like to come back here, where I am cordially welcomed by every family. My children were born here. I am sorry that those who survive could not be here to-day to participate in these exercises. I would like to say much more, but time forbids. The Lord grant that your pulpits may continue to be filled with men worthy of their high calling, that in the great day of accounts it may appear that they have turned many to righteousness and will “shine as the stars forever and ever.”

As a further response to this sentiment, we publish two letters. The Rev. A. B. Muzzey, the writer of the first, was a nephew of the first minister of the town (who then spelled the last name without the *e*). He was so much with his uncle as to seem like a Sullivan man. The second was written by the Rev. C. S. Locke, a nephew of the late Dea. C. P. Locke, in whose family he lived so long that we may properly claim him as a Sullivan man.

LETTER FROM THE REV. A. B. MUZZEY.

PEPPERELL, Mass., Sept. 17, 1887.

D. W. Rugg, Esq., Chairman of Committee of Arrangements of Centennial Celebration at Sullivan, N. H.:

DEAR SIR — Yours of the 14th instant reached me this morning. I have been confined at this place by sickness for nearly a month. As I see no prospect of immediate recovery, I regret that I must decline your honored invitation to take part in the centennial exercises. With deep interest in the occasion, I trust my place will be readily supplied, and that all the exercises of the day will pass with the success to be desired.

With great respect, very truly yours,

A. B. MUZZEY.

LETTER FROM THE REV. C. S. LOCKE.

WEST DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 21, 1887.

To Mr. D. W. Rugg:

DEAR SIR — I regret that other engagements will prevent me from being present at the Centennial Celebration in Sullivan, and from meeting its citizens on such a joyous occasion, and seeing its pleasant hills and valleys while decked in their gay autumnal colors. I will not, however, decline to respond to the sentiment to which you have kindly invited my attention. If, as well may be the case, some person should be found who will respond with the living voice, and who is better acquainted than myself with the clergymen who have ministered in Sullivan, or have been born there and settled in other places, I will cheerfully yield the platform in his favor.

I remember distinctly only three clergymen connected with the town — Rev. T. S. Norton, who was minister in Sullivan during my youth, Rev. Granville Wardwell, my schoolmate in Kimball Union Academy, and Rev. J. L. Seward, whose enthusiasm and love for his native town, and interest in its history, are well known to you. But while each minister of our good old town, or who has gone out from it, had his individual excellencies and peculiarities, we can safely say of all of them, that in the choice and exercise of their calling they were actuated by the highest motives. They took up the Master's work in the Master's spirit of self-denial, faith, devotion, and love for humanity. In former times the salaries of the

clergy in country towns were very meagre, while their labors were incessant and varied. Two sermons must be ready for Sunday; preparation be made for evening conference on that day and on some week day; the Sunday School must be looked after, and teachers be provided and instructed; parochial calls must be made, special visits be given to the poor, sick and aged; instructors be selected for the public and select schools, and supervision be given to the schools themselves, and protection often be granted to those who were in any way particularly wretched, or suffering from injustice. In towns where inns were wanting, the traveller, and sometimes the tramp, sought and found refuge in the minister's house. Frequently the clergyman followed the example of Paul, working for his support with his own hands, not in tent-making indeed, but most frequently by holding the plow and wielding the axe, hoe and scythe. If distinguished for scholarship he would receive for a while into his household those students whose spirits were too exuberant for the bounds of Dartmouth. More frequently, however, they gave, to the extent of their ability, gratuitous instruction to some poor boy of promising talents who wished to become a minister, or to some girl who aspired to usefulness as a teacher. The clergy, in old times as in the present, were firm believers in education, and would make great sacrifices to have their own children receive the best possible training. To those of their parishioners who would read they introduced papers and lent books, and made their homes centres of an intellectual as well as moral and religious influence, invaluable in times when public libraries and daily papers were unknown, and communication was unfrequent and slow. The clergy have been a great bulwark against the ignorance, superstition, narrowness, moral deterioration, and local feuds which are apt to be the bane of rural communities.

The tribute which Goldsmith gave in "The Deserted Village" to the country clergyman, is good for all times and towns, but what poet or orator has yet done justice to the clergyman's better-half, the refined, gentle, patient, loving, devoted woman, who has added to the combined duties of housekeeper, wife and mother, those that belong to the social head of the parish, whose diligent hand, working by the candle that goeth not out by night, made old garments look almost as good as new, and whose miraculous ingenuity would transform cream and codfish, or salt pork and potatoes into a meal that would put a cooking-school to shame, whose thoughtfulness and sympathy and little gifts of good things have cheered the sick and desponding, whose kindly smile and graceful address have won the heart of childhood, whose tact and good judgment have conciliated warring elements, whose fingers, as ready with the pen as deft at the needle, have, when the husband was worn out with arduous labor, written sermons that came from the heart and touched hearts that spoke again.

Whatever may be the case now, certainly in former times the minister and his wife gave themselves unreservedly to their religious and moral work. They thought not what they should get for themselves, but what they could do for others, and how to help to establish Christ's kingdom. Sullivan and the beautiful hill towns around, which have the Grand Monadnock for their sentinel, are intellectually and morally what they are, largely from their influence. Let us honor their memory. Let us do more; let us follow their example.

C. S. LOCKE.

FIFTH SENTIMENT:

OUR PHYSICIANS — A proper care of the body leads to a healthful action of the mind. Sullivan is proud of her worthy sons who have chosen the profession of medicine, of whom there are those who have attained to the highest distinction in their calling.

The President, himself an honored member of the profession, introduced, to respond to this sentiment, Edwin A. Kemp, M. D., of Danvers, Mass.

ADDRESS OF DR. E. A. KEMP.

MR. PRESIDENT — It is a pleasure as well as a gratification to meet with the sons and daughters of Sullivan, to celebrate her hundredth anniversary. I am proud to be here to-day as one of her children. The place you have selected for the re-union is a memorable one to me. Here I spent all my youthful days. Here every foot of ground, every tree and stone, in fact, every nook and corner, is as familiar to me as the days of my existence, and I cannot refrain from repeating that old familiar verse which you have so often heard:

“How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view;
The orchard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wildwood,
And every loved spot which my infancy knew.”

Yes, how home-like everything looks. Across the way is the old well, where so often I have tarried on a hot summer day to quench my thirst. On this spot stood the first meeting-house, where I attended divine worship. How plainly I see it now, with its ell on each end, and its old-fashioned square pews; and I shall not soon forget how musical those seats were at the close of each prayer. In spite of all the pleasant memories of the past, in spite of all the enjoyments which this day has brought, in meeting so many familiar faces, still there is a shadow of sadness which steals over me as I look around on this assembly and miss so many absent ones who were wont to meet with us thirty years ago. But I must leave this familiar spot—the place where memory would gladly linger.

How wonderful to recall the past so vividly to mind, but how much more wonderful is that complex organ, the brain, which is capable of retaining so many past events. There are many axioms in physics as well as in mathematics; and one is, that a healthy body is more apt to give a healthy mind than a diseased body. But a healthy body does not always give a healthy mind. You cannot expect to gather grapes of thistles, neither can you expect noble and elevated thoughts from a diseased and degenerate mind. How can the water be clear unless the water is pure? Those before me to-day who till the soil, very well know that the anticipated crop is in accord with the soil and its surroundings; so it is with the human mind, its value is in accord with the soil and culture. Look, if you will, at the history of our country and its laws, the executive ability which has been shown by our statesmen, and you will find that the greater part of this work has been done by men who were reared in the rural districts, the country homes like Sullivan. Among them were such men as Webster, Lincoln and Grant, and hundreds of others who were brought up on the farm, and instructed in a proper development of both body and mind, and were not taught the weak, nonsensical ideas of fashion.

You remember the story told of Webster while at an evening's gathering. A young man of fashion walked up to him and said: "Mr. Webster, do you not dance?" Mr. Webster looked at him and said, "No, sir, I have not the capacity." No, he had not spent his youthful days in educating his heels, but he had educated his mind so that he was able to sway a nation with his eloquence. Yes, these men who were reared on our farms were surrounded with healthful influences; were brought up with an honest, industrious, and frugal people, and thus placed in the most favorable circumstances to develop a healthy body as well as mind. Consequently, they went forth into the world as men of worth and intellect and have become the bone and sinew of our country. As I remember this town thirty-five or forty years ago, I almost feel it was a model town, although there were some who had their idiosyncrasies. As a whole, the

town had an honest, industrious and intelligent people, with conscientious principles and honest endeavors. Consequently, she has sent forth from her midst many worthy sons and daughters. Among that number you will find a few names which I will mention as belonging to the medical profession:

John Brown, a son of Eleazer, who, many years ago, was an able physician in Vermont; Edward B. Nims, Superintendent of the Northampton Asylum for the Insane; Carlton P. Frost, of the Dartmouth Medical Faculty; Joel Williston Wright, Professor in the University Medical College in New York City; Rufus Osgood Mason, a well-known physician in New York City; Enoch Alba Kemp, who died at East Douglas, Mass., October 31, 1883. If to this list my own name be added, it will make in all seven physicians who have gone forth from Sullivan.

I would be glad if time permitted to speak of Messer Cannon and Timothy L. Lane, who practised medicine here for some years each; and also of Barton and others who were here for shorter periods.

Many of these have become eminent in their profession. Surely Sullivan has every reason to be proud of those sons who have done credit to themselves as well as honor to their town. Where can you find a town of its size which has produced so many physicians, and so many who have become eminent in their profession?

Dr. Rufus Osgood Mason, of New York City, sent a note expressing his regrets at being unable to attend the celebration. Dr. C. P. Frost, of the Dartmouth Medical Faculty, sent a note expressing his intention to be present; but circumstances afterwards made it impossible for him to go to Sullivan on that day.

LETTER FROM DR. RUFUS OSGOOD MASON.

170 W. 59th St., NEW YORK, September 17, 1887.

Mr. F. A. Wilson, and Gentlemen of the Committee:

I thank you very heartily for your kind invitation to be present at the Sullivan Centennial and take a part in the exercises. It would give me great pleasure and

I had hoped to be able to do so; I find, however, that my engagements will render it impossible. With many regrets, but with many kind thoughts concerning my fellow-townsmen and good wishes for the success of the occasion, I am obliged to decline your kind invitation and remain very

Sincerely yours,

R. OSGOOD MASON.

LETTER FROM DR. C. P. FROST.

HANOVER, N. H., September 21, 1887.

P. A. Wilson:

DEAR SIR — Your plaster is drawing very well and I am now planning to be present at Sullivan, on the 27th. I shall be obliged to put trip both ways and Centennial all into one day. Can reach Keene about 10 A. M., I think, and drive up from there, and get back there to take the 10 P. M. train for home.

Respectfully yours,

C. P. FROST.

SIXTH SENTIMENT:

THE LAW — The basis of moral order; the foundation of government. When defended and expounded by conscientious men, it becomes the banner of liberty. Sullivan gladly welcomes her sons who, in this honorable profession, raise their voices in defence of truth and honor.

The response was to have been by E. V. Wilson, Esq. It being at first supposed that he was not in the audience, the President called for E. P. Dole, Esq., of Keene, who is connected by marriage with a Sullivan family. Mr. Wilson was recognized later and called to the platform. Both addresses follow.

ADDRESS OF E. P. DOLE, ESQ.

MR. PRESIDENT — “What can you raise on your cold and rocky hill farms?” said a Southerner to the greatest of New England statesmen, the renowned lawyer, the great expounder of the constitution, the great Secretary of State, at whose beck kings trembled and princes recoiled—a man whose words and fame will live forever. “What can you raise on your cold and rocky hill farms?” The answer was a proud one. “We raise men.”

Over two thousand years ago, all roads led to Rome. Over all these roads, from the east, west, north, or south, the whole world centered in this mighty capital. A few great

families were masters of Rome. It had fallen under the power of the military rule. A few aristocratic women dazzled the masses by their display of jewels. They had their treasures of silver and gold, their jewels, and their silks. They had their pearls from the sea of Arabia and their costly ornaments and adornments. One of the richest of these women was once displaying her costly pearls, her jewels and precious stones. In her presence was a worthy woman, who had neither silk nor treasure, nor pearls from Arabia, but, pointing to her two sons, she said, in her simplicity, "These are my jewels."

You will perhaps remember a wonderful battle fought by the great Napoleon—in some respects one of the greatest achievements of his military career. At first, his great genius seemed baffled. He was greatly outnumbered; the odds were fearfully against him. He sat upon his horse, with his field-glass in his hand, carefully scanning every part of the field of battle; quiet, motionless, apparently as passionless as though made of marble. Finally, he turned to one of his marshals and, pointing to a hill, said: "Marshal, that hill is the key of the battle. Can you reach the summit?" "I will try," was the answer. A moment later, ten thousand men of the reserved force, ten thousand of the grand Old Guard, were streaming down, along a defile, pressing on at double-quick. On the heights opposite were a hundred and sixty thousand Austrians, with three hundred cannon firing upon those ten thousand men. Grape and canister tore through their ranks, but they steadily closed them up, leaving a long and bloody trail behind them. It was a mile through that defile, but at length they reached the summit. The little band triumphed. Victory was won.

What can you raise? What can you raise on these cold, rocky, hill farms of Sullivan? Your answer may well be, "Men." What are your jewels? They are your children who are here and the children whom you have sent out broadcast into the world. As all roads led to Rome in the ancient time, so now the roads all lead to the cities and larger places. In those cities and large towns fortunes are

piled up and fame established. Whence come all these men? They come from these grand hill towns. They have gone to these larger places and have made names for themselves. These men are your jewels. The jewels of our land are the noble men and women who have gone forth from these hill towns and who have made our great nation what it is to-day.

The population of Sullivan is not today more than a half what it has been. What of it? What of it? After Napoleon's great battle, the ten thousand of the Old Guard had been reduced to one thousand. But the nine thousand men who died in that charge saved France and glorified the Old Guard for all ages yet to come. So it is with the hill towns. From these towns have gone heroic, honest men and women, who have given their blood and their lives to their country, and who are buried in all parts of the world. The soil of Sullivan is like the soil of other hill towns. The influence of this excellent town will be felt not in Sullivan alone, but it proceeds from all her sons and daughters who have gone forth to bless the world.

ADDRESS OF EDGAR V. WILSON, ESQ.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN—When I heard the last sentiment read by your President, a sentiment which relates to my profession, I indulged the hope that I should be excused from saying anything. Such a release would have been indeed not ungrateful to me, for I sat so long with my feet resting upon the damp ground that I do not feel that I can do justice to the theme, nor to myself, nor (what is more important) to you. I trust that in so far as I shall fail to do justice to the theme you will pardon me and help me by your kind forbearance.

The sentiment to which I am asked to respond declares law to be "the basis of moral order." It is indeed the true foundation of moral order and good government. It has been found essential, in every nation, to establish laws, however crude and simple they may have been at the very first,

for the government and well-being of the people. Under the ruins of ancient cities, under their dismantled walls, we find the evidences of legal proceedings, such as deeds duly signed and sealed; also other evidences of the ownership and transfer of real estate. Wills were made centuries before the Christian era, showing the established laws of custom in respect to one of a man's most cherished rights, that of indicating while living the disposition to be made of his goods after his decease; showing also a tolerable development in the scale of civilization which must be attained before such customs can be prevalent.

Every historical country has been noted for a code of laws, or perhaps for several codes. Rome was for many centuries the mistress of the world. Her laws were remarkable for their comprehensiveness and far-reaching application. They were still more remarkable in the powerful influence which they have exerted upon the modern nations of Europe, which have sprung into existence since the decadence of the Roman Empire; and they were laws, too, whose influence was felt in the colonies planted by the European states. These Roman laws exerted an influence which is discovered in the laws of the different states of this Union. New Hampshire has felt their influence, and we may say that even Sullivan enjoys, in a sense, the effects of Roman legislation. The influence of the Roman laws was felt wherever the armies of Rome advanced. Whether they met, undismayed, the barbarians of the chilly north, or those who dwelt in the lands which felt the blasting winds of the Sahara, wherever a province was subdued, the laws of Rome were put in force and their influence transmitted.

I am not here as the representative of the legal talent of Athol, nor can I venture to give the names of the natives or past residents of Sullivan who have adopted the legal profession. I know that some of them have won honorable records. I find in the sentiment which has been read this true statement, that the law "when defended and expounded by conscientious men" becomes "the banner of liberty."

The maxims of the law are indeed powerful instruments in the hands of the right men.

Before the Revolution, while the colonies were still under the yoke of English rule, it was one of Boston's grandest lawyers, James Otis, who defended with unanswerable arguments that great watchword of the colonists, "No taxation without representation." It was another great lawyer, Patrick Henry, who made the hall in which was held the Virginia Convention ring with his fiery and impassioned eloquence, as he defended the rights of his countrymen and declared, "Give me liberty or give me death." It was another great lawyer, Thomas Jefferson, who drafted that immortal instrument, the Constitution of the United States; and, when this same constitution had been sent to the states for approval, and when the State of New York held aloof, and it was doubtful if she would ratify it, it was another matchless lawyer, Alexander Hamilton, who, by his masterly eloquence, carried through the convention the ratification of the Constitution, and who, by his convincing arguments, in debate and in the *Federalist*, secured its adoption, and the foundation of this government, which has stood for more than a hundred years, and rests more firmly than ever before.

At the period of the Rebellion, it was a noble and most divinely opportune lawyer who was at the head of our nation. Many of those ever-to-be-famous war-governors were lawyers. Well did they expound and defend our laws, and, by their efforts, carried out by the deeds of the soldiers, we became truly a land of the free.

That the laws of our nation and our states have been expounded by wise and able and conscientious men, the condition of our country to-day will attest. It may be true that lawyers are not all honest; but the fact remains an eternal truth, all the same, that when the laws are expounded and defended by able, honest, and sincere men, such as really grace the legal profession to-day in such numbers, the state and the nation are safe.

Hon. M. D. L. Collester, of Mankato, Minn., was invited to be present and to contribute a poem for the celebration. His characteristic reply to the editor is here published. In three months after the celebration, Mr. Collester suddenly died at Mankato.

LETTER FROM HON. M. D. L. COLLESTER.

MANKATO, Minn., Aug. 31, 1887.

Rev. J. L. Seward:

DEAR SIR — Yours of 29th inst. received. I have not written a line of poetry in years. Indeed, poetry does not grow in this country. We are too material and grossly fatalistic in our tendencies to think much of poetry. Thank you for your kind recognition, however, and sincerely hope you will have a glorious celebration.

Very respectfully yours,

M. D. L. COLLESTER.

SEVENTH SENTIMENT:

OUR SCHOOLS — The cradles of liberty; exponents of virtue. The schools of Sullivan have furnished nearly two-score of men for the learned professions, with a population never exceeding six hundred.

The President called for addresses from Mrs. C. K. Fifield, of Seattle, Washington Territory, and George C. Hubbard, Esq., of Gilsum, and announced a letter from Dr. George W. Keith, of Stoughton, Mass., in response to this sentiment.

ADDRESS OF MRS. CELESTE (KEITH) FIFIELD.

MR. PRESIDENT, FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS—It seems that I have been appointed by your Executive Committee to respond to the sentiment just read, and if I must take any part in this centennial of my native town, I thank you that this subject has been assigned me. It is one that needs no argument to prove its truth. The history of our country stands out in living letters, as its best defence.

This sentiment, "Our schools, the cradles of liberty; exponents of virtue," is one very near and dear to me, and I only wish that I could clothe in appropriate language the thoughts and feelings that this topic inspires. Those who know me best will know that I utter no vain words when I say that "Our Schools" occupy a very warm corner of my

heart. The greater part of my life has been passed in the school-room. I have grown old and gray there.

Our schools—and what are we to understand by *our* schools? They are those schools that belong to everybody; free as the blessed air that we breathe, to every son and daughter of this glorious Republic. There are other institutions of learning, and noble ones too, that the favored few enjoy. But “Our Schools” are free to the poor and rich alike. They are public, and the poor man’s son enters them feeling as much at home as his rich neighbor. And where was solved this great problem of equal school rights, and who were its sainted authors? It was solved over two hundred and sixty-five years ago. I go back across that lapse of time and as I look out upon the dreary waste of waters which now floats its thousand steamers, I see the white sails of a lonely boat. It is the tiny Mayflower. Again I look and listen, and I hear its prow as it grates upon the sandy beach. The shadows of night come down, and the sails of that little boat flap idly to and fro, as if lulling itself to sleep and rest. But sleep does not come to the eye-lids of that sturdy crew, who have braved the dangers of the deep for sweet freedom’s sake. They meet in the little cabin, and with a forethought which seems almost divine, they make laws, the effect of which will last as long as this good round globe, and which are to us, their descendants, of more worth than all the gold that sleeps in its bosom.

Here first upon our shores commenced the rocking of the great cradle of liberty. Here first was planted the germ, which by nourishing, has become a tree of vast proportions. Its roots are firmly planted among the granite boulders of New England, while for every root that has struck downward into her scanty soil, a broad branch has shot upward, until it overshadows, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, this fair land. Would that it had pleased the good Father above, to have manned a *second* Mayflower, with another Puritan crew, whose destination had been a Southern port! Then would our south-land which boasts of its teeming cane, glory with us in these cradles of liberty. I am proud of New Hamp-

shire, proud, especially of my dear native Sullivan ; and when far from it, in the distant west, daily in spirit am I here, and nightly, in my dreamy wanderings, I find myself playing upon the hills of my childhood's home. What matter if they be rough and bleak, of a soil more scant than the prairied west, they are rich in noble men and women, whose hearts have ever been warmly interested in the cause of education. In proof of this fact, it is only necessary to state, that in the century just past, with a population never exceeding six hundred, nearly two-score of her sons have gone out educated in the learned professions ; representatives of the law, healers of the diseased mind, and healers of the sick in body, not forgetting those pioneers who have helped to cover the country, from ocean to ocean, from the great lakes of the north, to the southern gulf, with a net-work of roads, highways for the iron horse. To these fathers and mothers, who have been such faithful toilers in the home-nest, too much credit can never be given. In their great love for their children they have taken upon themselves all of the burdens of the day, and with their willing hearts, have given such encouragement to their sons, as has enabled them to win the race. Neither have these daughters been laggards. They have been among the presiding deities who have kept watch and ward over the little red school-houses that have sprung up on the hills and in the vales of all New England. To these same true, energetic women, the west owes a debt of everlasting gratitude. They have gone out from the east by hundreds and thousands; from their little hill-side homes, and have filled our western school-houses that have been scattered, as if by magic, all over the broad prairies, with live, working, honest teachers. Who can calculate the good they have done, the good seeds of liberty and virtue that their influence has sown in the minds of these frontier girls and boys?

I am aware that many times eastern teachers have been disappointed upon arriving at their fields of labor. They have often found their accommodations small and poor ; a log building, or one made from sods, may have first greeted their eyes, and when they looked about them, and remem-

bered the pleasant school-rooms they had left, who can blame them for the little home-sickness which they experienced? But the children there are just as teachable naturally, and as eager to learn, as eastern children, and when these teachers proved themselves capable and willing to work, they were appreciated and treated accordingly.

In the space of twenty years much of this primitiveness has passed away, and now there linger few traces of the log and sod houses. Commodious school buildings have taken the places of these, usually well supplied with the necessary apparatus for teaching. If all these appliances should *not* be found, he is not half a Yankee, if with a jackknife, crayon and blackboard, he cannot supply himself. Then, I say, all thanks to the east, that has sent aid and encouragement to the western pioneers. Many of these teachers who have rocked faithfully the cradle of liberty on our prairies have been contented to remain with us, and are now rocking other cradles in homes of their own. This shaking hands of the east with the west has been a lasting benefit to both, a broadening of thought, which nothing save this intermingling could bring about. The west has shown the east what in a few years it can do, and the east has exemplified what it has done. Further I will say that in our cities and towns, not only east of the mountains, but upon the Pacific slope, we have substantial and elegant school buildings. The people are ready with their money and their influence to help along the good work, so that our graded schools will compare favorably with those of our sister states at the east. Again my heart swells with pride, and *this* time for my adopted home.

And now in passing, will you, my good friends, think it presuming if I speak briefly of my own experience? The first school-room that I ever entered, either as teacher or pupil, was the little red building yonder. There may not be one present who can testify to my attempt then and there to do my duty. How often I have gone back in imagination and entered into the sports of the children gathered there! With them I have climbed, with my hand-sled, the little hill

to the south, and have found pure air and glorious fun in guiding it safely to the "brook." I have wandered to the old "beech trees," and have watched with ever kindling wonder the clouds as they hid from view Monadnock's granite cap. I enjoy this pastime, for I feel again a child.

As time passed on, I passed out of the limits of my native town, and step by step (I need say nothing of how it came about) I found myself in a log-cabin, on the then far frontier of Nebraska. Months passed in which I never spoke to a white woman. Indians were plenty, and various were our experiences with them. But I can say truly, that no shadow of homesickness came over me. After a time, sorrow came to me, and I sought relief from that in the school-room among the children. Here I found a channel for my thoughts outside of myself. God bless the children! I worked for them; and they, for the most part, worked nobly for themselves. Our buildings were rude, but we were satisfied, because they were the best we had. Well do I remember one of the first schools into which I went in the far west. There was not one article of school furniture save the desks, and they were made from rough boards. I papered them with newspaper. A chair and a small table were loaned me, and I felt myself very comfortably situated, as the teacher in the district north of me was occupying a miserable sod building. After teaching many terms in different places, the iron horse finally came jogging along, and I went farther west, and for nearly twelve years was teaching in one town. The Pawnee Indians, a tribe near which we had formerly lived, had meantime been removed to their reservation, near this place. Seldom a day passed that some of its members were not in town. Often while listening to my recitations, a shadow would pass across my book. Upon looking up I would see at my windows some half-dozen or more stalwart Indians, with noses and mouths flattened upon the panes, gazing intently upon us, taking notes, perhaps, of my work. You can judge of the picture, and what surprise it would have given an eastern school. But my pupils were so thoroughly accustomed to such pictures, that no notice

was taken, and the school went on as usual. I have been at their reservation, have visited their schools and have been much pleased with the quietness and good behavior of the pupils. Their memory seems good and they learn quite readily. At one time I was much affected by their repeating in concert the twenty-third Psalm; and I said to my self, truly the Lord is the Shepherd of the Indians, as well as of the white man. Although I wish sincerely for their civilization, I doubt much whether the Indian link in creation's chain will ever blend harmoniously with that of his white neighbor. Education does not tame him. I have in my mind's eye one, an Omaha, who had been well educated in an eastern college, but as soon as he reached his tribe, he threw aside the white man's garb, donned his blanket and buffalo robe, and was as wild as the wildest.

The iron horse has been the advance courier of emigration. This in its turn has brought schools and churches, with other elements of refined life. I had a pleasant adventure at one time in crossing the Rocky Mountains which I enjoyed very much, and it may interest you. Our train was dragging itself slowly along, when, looking ahead, the little railroad town of Sherman came in view. This town is at the height of land, between the great Salt Lake Valley and the Missouri River, and so high is it that there is scarce a day the year round that snow does not fall. When the train came to a stop, I found that we were to remain a half-hour or so. Accordingly I looked about for some mind-food, when my eye rested on what I knew at once to be a school-room. I leaped from the train and ran to the door. I really wished to embrace every child in the school-room, not neglecting the pleasant-faced lady who presided as teacher. The room was faultless in its neatness, was furnished with a small organ, and all seemed orderly and nice. I talked for a few minutes with teacher and pupils and returned to the train delighted that no habitable spot could be so rough that a school might not flourish upon it. The islands of the Pacific coast boast their schools, and the last of my teaching before coming east, was at a light house, on a tiny island

situated at the inside entrance of the Strait of Juan de Fuca. We occupied for a school-room a clean new barn, just built by government. The seats and desks were rough, my seat being a block cut from a log. The birds flew in at the window, and the rabbits peeped in at the door. But what mattered that?—the children, five in number, were anxious to learn. Their mother, a cousin of the historian Abbott, was a lady of much culture and refinement from Portland, Maine. The rough surroundings were nothing to us, for nature had hung most beautiful pictures at every point of the compass. To the northeast is Mount Baker, with its crater-shaped summit, marking very nearly the boundary line between us and our British neighbor. To the east, is the Cascade Range, while far in the south, Rainier raises its lofty summit, covered with everlasting snow. To the west, with an interval of forest and water, our picture gallery displays the Olympian Chain. Of these peaks, towering high above the others, comes Olympus; not the famous Greek Olympus, for here no heathen deity holds court, no thunder-bolts are forged, and no lightning plays about the summit. This is a grand old sentinel, that watches with a jealous eye England's possessions across the strait, seeming to warn her not to meddle; that we of the free land consider no nobility of consequence, save the nobility of our free institutions, backed by the brave and true hearts of an educated community.

Thus I have taken you from Monadnock's base to the Pacific Coast. I trust the journey has not been tiresome, and will close with a short quotation from our Quaker poet.

" Yet on her rocks, and on her sands,
And wintry hills, the school-house stands;
And what her rugged soil denies,
The harvest of the mind supplies.

" The riches of the commonwealth
Are free, strong minds, and hearts of health.
And more to her than gold or grain,
The cunning hand and cultured brain.

" For well she keeps her ancient stock,
The stubborn strength of Pilgrim Rock;
And still maintains, with milder laws,
And clearer light, the Good Old Cause!

" Nor heeds the skeptic's puny hands,
While near her school the church-spire stands,
Nor fears the blinded bigot's rule,
While near her church-spire stands the school."

ADDRESS OF GEO. C. HUBBARD, ESQ.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FRIENDS—I think there must have been an oversight somewhere, to assign so large a subject to so small a man—but, as it is all in the family, I suppose any deficiencies in the children will be overlooked. It is not supposed that in so large a family all will be equally talented, or that they have had equal advantages for cultivating the talents they possess, but if they do their best in the sphere assigned them, they are entitled to equal respect. I remember hearing my father tell strangers that Sullivan was a very even town (he meant the people, not the land): none were very rich, none very poor, all good liverers. He might have added, that they were, as a town, very even in intelligence and virtue. I was brought up to believe Sullivan a model town, and I have never thought otherwise.

But I believe I was expected to say something about "Our Schools," that is, I suppose, the schools that we, the boys and girls of Sullivan, attended. Well, on the 14th day of April, 1827, I became a resident of Sullivan, and I suppose about five years after, became a pupil in the public school. My first recollections are more particularly in regard to the good time we had playing games, and of the big crowd of boys around the old fire-place, about three feet deep, when the large boys in front would poke coals of fire into the holes in the floor, and then go to their seats—soon to be sent for snow to put out the fire. I was not a big boy then, but had to squeeze under the older boys' arms to warm myself. I was considered by my teachers as a very well-behaved boy; at any rate, I did not receive so much attention in the way of punishment as some others, perhaps because my naughtiness was not found out, but it answered my purpose just as well as innocence at the time. The punishment we received for our pranks was undoubtedly deserved, but we thought at the time that we got some pretty severe jogs in those "Cradles of Liberty." For more than twenty years I was connected with the schools in this town, either as pupil, teacher or superintendent. As teacher, I can look through this family

gathering, and find many who were my pupils. And may I not indulge a little just pride, as I do so?—for I can recall none who have not made respected citizens, and some have taken a high stand in society; and the mind always lingers about the memory of those brave soldier boys who gave their lives for the unity of their country, when they were hardly out of their school days.

The schools of Sullivan have always had the benefit of good home influence. During my experience here as a teacher, the parents always showed a deep interest by frequent visits to the school-room, and by crowding it on examination days, and by holding meetings in the different districts to discuss subjects connected with the welfare of their schools. The town was fortunate above many others in not having places of resort, which tend to counteract the good influences of home and school.

I have not the statistics, but am informed that Sullivan has furnished nearly two score of men for the learned professions; very few towns with no larger population have done as well. These of course laid the foundation of their education in her common schools. She can also point with pride to hosts of good citizens, in all parts of the country, who obtained nearly or quite their entire education in her public schools. And now just a word in general. Education is not the storing of knowledge, but the development of our natural powers. It is not a substitute for intelligence, but only a very helpful means to it. I presume we have all known men of very limited education, but whose good sense and sound judgment made them good citizens; and others whom even a good college education would not make their equals; but a good education was desirable in both cases.

I believe our common school system the best possible for educating a people who are to govern themselves, who are to be citizens of a great Republic like ours, because it brings children of all classes together, on a common level, thus preventing that alienation of the less from the more prosperous, which is a grave danger in a free government. A very large proportion of our population end their education in the

public school. How necessary, then, that we make it as efficient as possible, that we may have an intelligent and virtuous people, in whose hands we can safely trust the welfare of our beloved country. Such a people can always be trusted to right all wrongs in a peaceable and intelligent manner. And not only for national but for individual happiness is a good education necessary. A well educated man, when compared with one who is illiterate, shows nearly the same contrast which exists between a blind man and one who can see. It affords pleasures which wealth cannot procure and which misfortune cannot wholly take away.

Such a gathering as this carries us back to our boyhood, and makes us young again, and if we have all left our mirrors at home, we can carry out the delusion; and this brings to mind an extract from Holmes' poem entitled, "The Boys."

"Yes, we're boys—always playing with tongue or with pen,
And I sometimes have asked, shall we ever be men?
Shall we *always* be youthful, and laughing and gay,
Till the last dear companion drops smiling away?"

"Then here's to our boyhood, its gold and its gray;
The stars of its winter, the dews of its May.
And when we have done with our life-lasting toys,
Dear Father, take care of thy children—The Boys."

LETTER FROM DR. G. W. KEITH.

STOUGHTON, MASS., September 19, 1887.

Gentlemen of the Committee:

I know something about our public schools—and so do you all. Now, I do not propose to get off a long rigmarole about the genesis and ethics of the public school system, for you are generally as intelligent upon that phase of the institution as I am, and occasionally a little more so; but will give a few of the sweet slippery and sticky reminiscences of my school-boy days—especially the *stick-y*. When I first began to yearn for an education I lived in "Varmount," and was four years of age. My parents told me I was not old enough to go to school; but I knew better; and so, like Mary's little lamb, I followed my sisters to school one day, and was uncomfortably seated upon the low seat, and there I sat—the longest hour I had ever known—feeling all the time like the disobedient cock down in the well, who "ne'er had been in this condition, but for my mother's prohibition!" Before the time came for the boys' recess, I had resolved, as soon as I was out, to play the role of Prodigal Son, and return home. I knew two of the boys—Ike Kingsbury, a little rusty, scrawny chap, in nankeen breeches and dirty white jacket, with bare feet and sore toes, and Gabriel, not the *original*, but Gabriel Doaney, a tall, round-shouldered French boy, whose complexion closely resembled the inside of mouldy hemlock bark; and these two I tried to persuade to run away, but

they were loyal and would not go, and when the raps came on the window-sash, the good boys went in and I ran for home, keeping an eye over my shoulder to see if I was not being pursued by the teacher — not being able to understand that my room would be better than my company.

I did not go to school again for two years, and then I was sent. I walked a mile and a half, and stood in the dignified presence of the teacher, Madam Wood, matriculated — that is, told her my name, and saw her write it down in a little green-covered book—and commenced storing my mind with the lore of the public school, and with school-boy tricks — especially the latter. Before the first term ended I had learned to read in the "Easy Lessons," to spell words of two syllables, to chew gum, whisper, throw paper wads, spill my ink, tread on the next boy's toes, make the girls giggle by facial contortions, "sass" the teacher, fight with the boys, throw stones through the window, and run away at intermission to attend "training" at Keene. I had been kept after school, had held down a nail, toed the mark for an hour with my hands behind me, had been sent home (though I never went more than half way), had had my ears boxed and pulled, had been gently swayed to and fro by my foretop (which undoubtedly caused the premature barefootedness on top of my head), and walloped with a birch stick. I remember the evening after the last mentioned performance asking my mother if our school was a *publick* school, and remarking that I had no fault to find with the *pub* of it, but the *lick* was not agreeable.

In eighteen hundred and forty-three — the first year the Millerites *didn't* go up — our winter school was opened by a young man from Gilsun—a handsome man he was, possessed of a fine intellect, remarkably cultured for one of his age and opportunities. His kindly deportment and happy, genial spirit gave new life to us all, and made the dingy walls of the old school-room look brighter than they had ever looked. For three days every thing was delightful. Nothing was said about rules and regulations, and we were having a glorious picnic with never a frown from the pleasant student-looking master. But lo! what a change came over that "schoolery" on the morning of the fourth day! The pedagogue appeared before us looking like another man. His glossy black locks had been clipped, he had put on a stiff standing collar, a long grey coat, and heavy boots. School was called to order, and the master said he had a few words to say, a few rules to give, which he proceeded to lay down with a grace and emphasis that made a lasting impression upon *my* mind, at least, concluding with this quotation from the Bible: "So shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth: it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it." From that hour we were all on our good behavior while the term lasted. The first thing I did after this unexpected morning lesson was to erase from my slate the picture I had drawn of the master the day before, and also the first stanza of my first poem, which poem I never finished. The muses had left me; things looked prosy. Likewise my aspiration to become the portrait painter of my master had gone from me forever. But that incipient manifestation of my poetical genius haunts me still. Here it is!

Boys and girls, hooray! hooray!
 For Calvin May.
 Let us play
 'Most all day.
 Hooray! hooray!
 For good Cal. May!

Never was there a happier school than this, or a more studious. But to me, the best part of it all was the two weeks the master boarded at our house, and the saddest of all was examination day. I shall never forget the last hour of that day—how we gathered 'round the old log-fire to receive our little presents and listen to the tender parting words of the man who had endeared himself to us all. None of my school-days were ever so full of interest and happiness, and of so much use, except the short term taught by the same peerless teacher and noble man at District No. 3, in Sullivan, eight years afterward.

Thus endeth my first chapter on public schools. There are several more to come. The second will be read at the next Sullivan Centennial, by one of the Old Boys.

GEORGE W. KEITH.

EIGHTH SENTIMENT:

OUR SOLDIERS—In the spirit of a manly patriotism, they left their homes, in the flush of youth, to defend their native land. Sullivan has had no sons whose deeds will be more worthy of everlasting gratitude and remembrance.

The first response to this sentiment was a poem by Dauphin W. Wilson, Esq., now of Keene, but who lived until within a few years in Sullivan. At Mr. Wilson's request the poem was read by the orator of the day.

POEM BY DAUPHIN W. WILSON, ESQ.

To the Sullivan Soldiers who Fought for the Union in the Great Rebellion.

They heard their country calling
Upon her sons for aid:
With patriotic fervor,
They cheerfully obeyed.

They left their friends behind them—
Their homes where they were born;
Where passed their early childhood,
Their youth's bright, happy morn.

With more than Spartan valor,
Without the Spartan's shield,
They fought the haughty Southron
On many a battle-field.

From bursting shells around them,
The rifle's deadly aim,
The flashing steel of horsemen,
No fear unto them came.

Where balls flew swift and thickest,
They stood in firm array;
Where steel met steel the fiercest,
They onward forced their way.

The old flag waved above them,
With all its stripes and stars;
Down went the traitors' banner,
With all its stars and bars.

Out in yonder graveyard
Our patriot sons now sleep,
And loved ones, for them mourning,
The tears of sorrow weep.

Some in foul rebel prisons,
No friends their beds beside
Were starved by cruel traitors,
And pined away and died.

Some, on the field of battle,
Their comrades laid to rest;
No hands of loving mothers
Place flowers above their breast.

No substitutes were sought for:
They heard their country's call;
And faithful to their duty,
They offered life—their all.

They fought for right and freedom,
And not for wordly fame.
No stain 's on their escutcheon;
Each left an honored name.

Their memories we'll cherish
With gratitude and love;
We'll meet again our lost ones,
In peaceful rest above.

Dr. Albert H. Taft, a good soldier, whose brother is an active and respected citizen of East Sullivan, was next introduced to the audience as one who was well acquainted with many of the Sullivan soldiers. He now resides in Winchester.

ADDRESS OF DR. ALBERT H. TAFT.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN—Justice cannot be done to a sentiment like this in a few moments. Our Soldiers: The phraseology pleases me. Those who are commemorated by this sentiment, were indeed your citizens—your sons, your husbands, your brothers, and indeed your fathers. They were exclusively your soldiers. And yet, the whole country claims them; a united country claims them; true citizenship claims them; the lovers of justice, freedom, and equal rights claim them, and will continue to claim them so long as human wrongs exist which noble and patriotic men are needed to correct. It is indeed to the efforts of patriotic men that we are indebted for our freedom in the first place, and for preserving the union and extending real freedom to all men in our last struggle. Honor your soldiers. “In the spirit of a manly patriotism, they left their homes, in the flush of youth, to defend their native land.” I like that sentiment. It is true.

Let their names be heard to-day, this Centennial day. A list of their names has been handed to me. It is designed to include the names not only of those who enlisted from Sullivan, but who had lived here within a few years preceding the war and were dear to the hearts of Sullivan friends. The list is perhaps incomplete. It was necessarily prepared without the opportunity of a thorough research, but it must be very nearly, if not quite, complete. The word, “killed,” has been placed opposite the names of those who were killed in the service. The word, “died,” is placed opposite the names of those who died while in the army, and the word, “dead,” opposite the name of one who died since the war. Let me call this roll:—

BLACK, SILAS L., died,	PRECKLE, WM. H., wounded,
BREED, GERMAN N., died,	RUGG, ANDREW J., died,
ESTRY, LYMAN E.,	RUGG, GARDNER II., dead,
FROST, EDWIN B., killed,	RUGG, HORACE K.,
HOLT, RUSSELL T., died,	SPAULDING, DAUPHIN, 2d, died,
HUBBARD HENRY E.,	SPAULDING, HENRY D., died,
HUSSEY, BACHELOR,	SPAULDING, MILAN D.,
MACDONALD, P. HENRY, killed,	SPAULDING, ORLAND K., died,
MASON, ALBERT,	TOWNE, HOSEA,
MASON, JAMES B., lost an arm,	WARDWELL, GEO. OSGOOD,
MASON, R. OSGOOD,	WILSON, BRAMAN I., died,
NIMS, EDWIN T., died,	WILSON, CHARLES C., killed.

The name of one man not properly a resident of Sullivan, who is assigned to this town, who was a deserter, is not included in the list. The list which I have read is an honorable and an honored list of names. The bodies of those who died are mostly in this town; but one lies at Natchez, one on the second Bull Run battle-field, and one under the monument in the National Cemetery at Winchester, Va. When I was in the latter place, I went over this burial ground. Several soldiers from this vicinity were buried there. Their friends may be assured that their graves will be cared for as respectfully as if buried in their own state. The Decoration Day is observed there as here. Your own soldier who was buried there was my own friend, Charlie Wilson. I also knew his sister, Abbie. As I was passing under a weeping willow, the thought came to me to take a sprig to her. I broke off a sprig, but I afterwards learned of her death. The father of that family is the only member of it, as it was in Sullivan, who is now living.

We can never forget those dear fellows; those who fell in battle; those who died in the dreary hospitals, or perhaps in some log shanty or in the open air, or those who died in the terrible prisons. The conflict is long since over and the hardships of war added to the hardships of life are fast wearing our brethren out before their time. The few of us who remain will continue to close up our weakening ranks, shoulder to shoulder; heart to heart. Sullivan has had no sons whose deeds will be more worthy of your everlasting gratitude and remembrance.

Yonder stands a beautiful shaft; the first in this state to be publicly dedicated to the memory of the soldiers by a municipality. It is an honor of which Sullivan may justly feel proud. Those were great principles for which the dear boys offered their lives; and how many they were!

But constant dangers threaten even a peaceful state. We must remember that it is only by eternal vigilance that the results of the war can be preserved. Our heroes struggled long to redeem the land of their sires. We must preserve the fruits of their victory, as a sacred trust, for the millions yet to be, that, ages to come, every one of their graves will still be a sacred place, a sacred symbol of our country's glory, the freedom of our people, and the rights of man.

NINTH SENTIMENT:

OUR DEPARTED FRIENDS—Though absent in body, they are present in the precious memories and tender associations which connect us with the past.

The response to this sentiment was to have been the sacred song entitled "Remembered," on page 254, in C. M. Wyman's collection called "The Palm." Time did not permit the rendering of this fine melody, both the music and the words of which were appropriate. The words are:—

Fading away like the stars of the morning,
Losing their light in the glorious sun;
So let me steal away, gently and lovingly,
Only remembered by what I have done.

CHORUS:

Ever remembered, forever remembered,
Ever remembered while the years are rolling on;
Ever remembered, forever remembered,
Only remembered by what I have done.

So, in the harvest, if others may gather
Sheaves from the fields that in spring I have sown;
Who plowed or sowed matters not to the reaper; I'm
Only remembered by what I have done.

Fading away like the stars of the morning,
So let my name be unhonored, unknown;
Here, or up yonder, I must be remembered—
Only remembered by what I have done.

TENTH SENTIMENT:

OUR COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—The success of this celebration is largely due to their unstinted efforts and the labors of the committees who have aided them in this enterprise. They merit, as they will surely receive, the silent thanks of all the sons and daughters of Sullivan who have lived to see this day.

Frederick Almon Wilson, Esq., had been asked by his associates on the committee to represent them in a reply to this sentiment. Owing to the lateness of the hour, a large portion of the company already having retired, Mr. Wilson felt that it was best not to say the words which he had intended to offer at that time. As he had a memorandum of them, we gladly give his address as it would have been delivered.

ADDRESS OF F. A. WILSON, ESQ.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN—Years ago, John Van Buren attended a Sunday-school convention and he was invited to make a speech. Being a good deal of a wag, he thought he would take a religious subject for his theme, so he took for his text, Jacob and Esau. He had not proceeded very far in his address before he got things very much mixed. At that moment, a friend of his on the platform, touching his arm, said, "John, John, for heaven's sake stop, for you are getting the hair on the wrong person." Ladies and Gentlemen: They have put the speech on the wrong person at this time, but it will be a pleasure to perform a duty which I have been asked to fulfil at this hour. In behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, I desire to acknowledge with gratitude all the services which have been rendered here to-day. We wish to thank all who have taken any part in the exercises of this Centennial Day. We are grateful to the President of the Day for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided and for the perfect order and decorum which he has preserved.

We return our sincere thanks to the Orator for his masterly production, reciting the historical and interesting incidents in the history of this town from its incorporation. This

is not the first time that he has favored our people with an address. He still likes to call us his fellow-townsmen.

The authoress of the poem for the day receives our heartfelt thanks. She was formerly one of our valued school-teachers—a lady of a fine mind and decision of character. We desire to give an expression of our gratitude to all who have responded to the sentiments which have been read. The excellent lady who prepared a poem in memory of our foremothers and our honored former townsman who prepared a poem dedicated to the memory of the soldiers deserve our affectionate remembrance for favoring us with such acceptable contributions in their advanced years.

We appreciate the efforts which our past clergymen and other professional men have made to be present, and we thank them and the minister of this town for their part in these exercises. The East Sullivan Brass Band, the Goodnow Orchestra and the Hubbard Quartette have proved that Sullivan has musical talent of which she may be proud. The pleasure which the musicians and singers have given has elicited both praise and thanks. We thank all the members of the various committees for their faithful and united work, and for the loving harmony that has characterized every part of their labors. We extend our thanks, in particular, to the school children who displayed their good taste in decorating the Town Hall. We are grateful to our own people of this town for their generosity in contributing from their means, in money, food, labor, and in various ways, for this object. To the former residents of this town we express our hearts' deepest gratitude for their liberal contributions towards defraying the expenses of this Centennial Celebration.

Finally, let us not forget our indebtedness to the Overruling Power for giving to us a fair and pleasant day for this festival which we shall all ever remember.

As the light began to fade, the Rev. J. L. Seward moved that "this assembly adjourn one hundred years." The

motion prevailed, and the Rev. T. S. Norton then pronounced the following

BENEDICTON.

Father in Heaven, bless to all our hearts the exercises of this day. May the sons and daughters of Sullivan be true to all the virtues in the lives of their forefathers; may they reverence Thee and Thy word, and unto Thee, the Father, Son, and Spirit, be all power and glory forever. Amen.

Thus closed the exercises of one of the most joyous festivals ever held in Sullivan. The large number of aged residents of the town who were able to be present was noted by many. In addition to those already named on a former page as being present, were others, who, not understanding the invitation of the chairman, or preferring to remain with friends, were not observed upon the platform. Included among the number were the widow of Oliver Wilder, aged seventy-eight, and the widow of Asa Leland, aged seventy-three, and perhaps other Sullivan persons, not recognized by the editor, who were advanced in the seventies.

Prof. Joel Williston Wright, of the University Medical College in New York City, was invited to attend the centennial festivities, but did not receive the invitation in time to respond before the celebration. His letter, with which we conclude our account of the day, will explain.

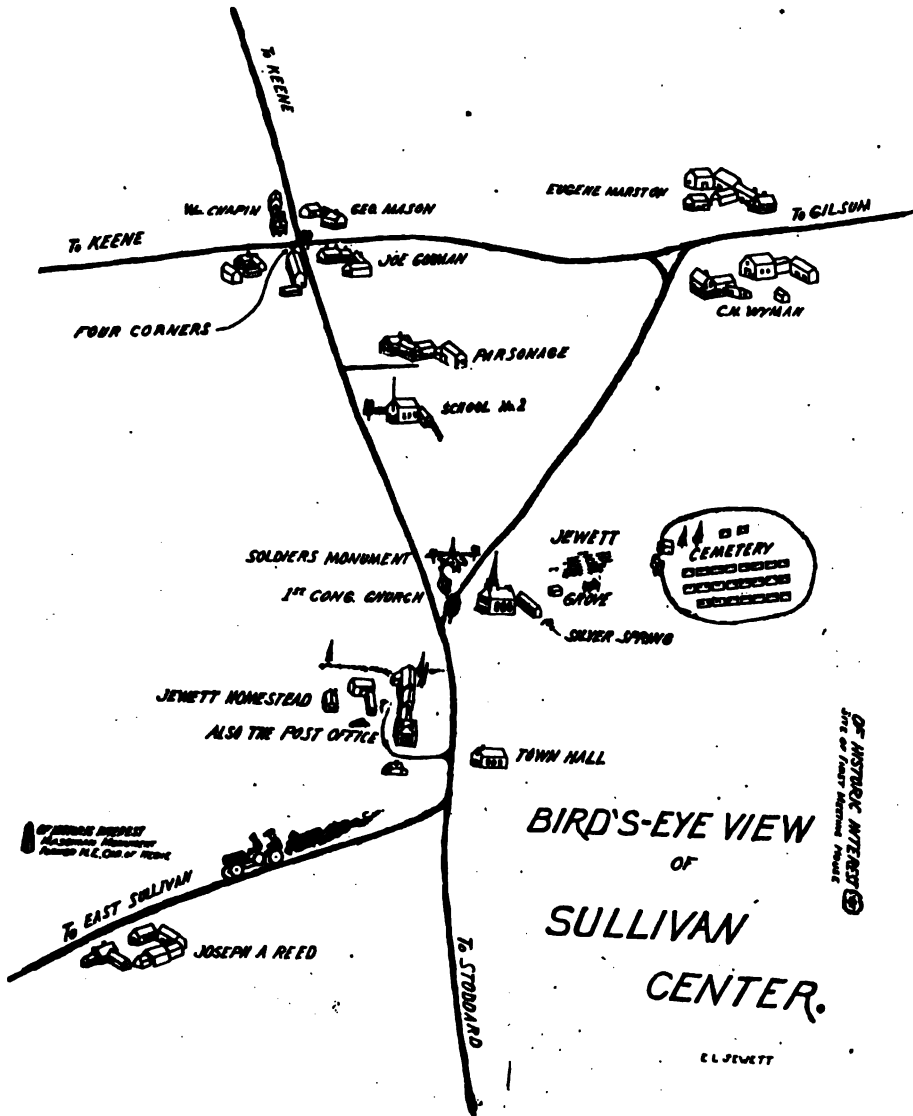
GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y., October 1, 1887.

Mr. F. A. Wilson:

DEAR SIR—In consequence of my habit of spending several weeks in the woods every fall, your favor of September 13th only reached me yesterday. With assurance of my appreciation of the courtesy implied in your note, and with best wishes for the success of the centennial celebration, I am,

Very truly yours,

J. W. WRIGHT.



**BIRD'S-EYE VIEW
OF
SULLIVAN
CENTER.**

ELL JEWETT

OF HISTORIC INTEREST
SITE OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK

BY ORDER DIRECT
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
ARMY N.E. COR. OF TOWN

CHAPTER II.

NATURAL HISTORY.

I. SITUATION AND EXTENT.

THE town of Sullivan is a little north-east of the geographical centre of Cheshire County. It is one of the twenty-three municipalities (twenty-two towns and one city) which compose that county, in the southwestern part of New Hampshire. This town was incorporated, Sept. 27, 1787, and named for Gen. John Sullivan of Revolutionary fame, then the chief executive of the state, who was called the President of New Hampshire. Further particulars with respect to him and to the first settlement and incorporation of the town will be found in the following chapter.

Sullivan is bounded upon the north by Gilsum (about 3 miles) and Stoddard (425 rods, more or less); on the east by Stoddard (about 2 miles), Nelson (a little more than 2 and a half miles), and Roxbury (about 200 rods); on the south by Nelson (45 and a half rods, or about that), Roxbury (not quite 2 miles), and Keene (about 480 rods); and on the west by Keene (435 rods), and Gilsum (about 3 and a third miles.) The distances by which Sullivan is bounded by these several towns have been given differently by different surveyors, no one of whom accords with the boundary distances as specified in the charter and the amendment to it, as recorded in the following chapter. It will be observed that there are six angles in the bounding perimeter of Sullivan, besides one reentrant angle, making a seven-sided figure, or irregular heptagon, of the township. The angles at the extremities of the eastern boundary line are right angles, so also, before 1874, was the north-western angle. The angle on the northern bound, at the corners of Gilsum and Stoddard, is an obtuse angle of 170 degrees, making a nearly straight line. The south-west corner of the town is also

an obtuse angle of about 121 degrees. The angle formed by the Keene and Roxbury lines, near the Concord Road, is an acute angle of about 46 degrees. The reentrant angle, made by the intrusion of Roxbury, is an obtuse angle of 93 degrees. It is an interesting fact that each of the five towns bounding Sullivan adjoins it upon two sides. The village of Sullivan is about six miles north-east of the post-office at Keene, the county seat of Cheshire County. The village of East Sullivan is between six and seven miles from the same place and from 42 to 45 miles south-west of Concord, the capital of the state, on the so-called Concord Road, which leads from Keene, through East Sullivan, Munsonville, South Stoddard, North Antrim, Hillsborough Bridge, Henniker, and Hopkinton to Concord.

With respect to latitude and longitude, the meridian of $72^{\circ} 10'$ west from Greenwich is very near the north-east corner of Sullivan, while the meridian of $72^{\circ} 15'$ passes through the westerly side of the town. The meridian of $4^{\circ} 50'$ east from Washington crosses the town, which is also traversed by the forty-third parallel of north latitude. This parallel is just north of Mr. Burpee's house, south of the Levi F. Mason house, and a few rods north of the houses of Q. B. Nash, the Hubbards, and Allan M. Nims. In the latitude of Sullivan, a degree of longitude bears the proportion to a degree of latitude of about 14 to 19. There are in Sullivan about five minutes of longitude and about four minutes of latitude, although the length of the town, from north to south, is greater than the width, from east to west.

The perimeter of the town is nearly a trapezium, closely approaching a trapezoid, with a trapezoidal piece cut from the south-east corner. The greatest width is a little more than four and a third miles. The greatest length is not quite five miles. The town probably contains about twenty square miles of territory. It was formerly estimated to contain about 12,212 acres, which is likely to be more accurate than a later estimate which places the number of acres at 15,666. These observations about the shape and size of the town have disregarded the little corner, north and west of the Ashuelot River, annexed to Gilsum in 1874. This corner contains about six acres. The Ashuelot now bounds the town, upon the north-west corner, for the dis-

tance of 87 rods, the river itself being in Sullivan throughout that distance.

II. DISTRICTS AND VILLAGES.

The town of Sullivan is divided into six districts for civic purposes. For school purposes, the second and sixth districts were united many years ago, making five school districts. By a more recent law of the state the whole town is now a single, union district for school purposes, although the old lines are still retained for the details of the work. A detailed description of the boundaries of these districts will be given in the six chapters devoted to FAMILY HISTORIES. For our present purpose, the following general account will suffice :

District No. 1 is wholly composed of territory taken from Packersfield (now Nelson) at the formation of Sullivan. It has often been called Packer's Quarter, and sometimes Mason Quarter. It contains East Sullivan village. It was originally bounded north by the south lines of the Wilson, Holt, and Ellis farms, and Otter River; on the east by Nelson; on the south by Nelson and Roxbury; and on the west by the Patent Line, elsewhere described in this book. Subsequently, a few acres at the south-west corner were added to District No. 4. The farm of Mason A. Nims has, more recently, been annexed to No. 2.

District No. 2 is in the centre of the township and consists of territory taken from Packersfield, Stoddard, Gilsum, and Keene, at the formation of Sullivan. It is bounded north by the north line of the farm of J. N. Nims; east by Spaulding Brook; south by District No. 1 and the north line of the farm of Allan M. Nims; west by the highway leading past the residences of J. B. Seward, Miss Helen A. Peabody, and J. N. Nims. It is called the Centre District, or "middle of the town," and contains the village of Sullivan. For school purposes, No. 6 is attached to it.

District No. 3 is the north-east part of the town and composed of territory taken from Stoddard and Packersfield. It is sometimes called the East Part. It is bounded north by Stoddard, east by Stoddard and Nelson, south by District No. 1, and west by Spaulding Brook and Great Brook.

District No. 4, usually called the South Part, is the south-west corner of the town and consists of land taken from Keene,

with the addition of a few acres from the south-west corner of the Packersfield section. It is bounded north by the Roswell Osgood farm and the north line of the farm of Allan M. Nims, east by District No. 1 and Roxbury, south and west by Keene.

District No. 5, known as the North Part, is the north-west corner of the town. Its territory once belonged to Gilsum. It is bounded north and west by Gilsum, east by District No. 3, and south by District No. 2 and the north line of the lot upon which Mr. Marston's farm is situated, continued to the Gilsum line.

District No. 6, known as the West Part, is bounded north by District No. 5, east by Districts 2 and 4, south by District No. 4, and west by Gilsum. For school purposes it is attached to No. 2. The districts were sometimes called *wards*.

Schools were established in all of these districts, at their formations respectively, in the early history of the town, and, excepting in No. 6, these schools have all been continuously sustained to the present time. An account of these schools, as well as of the church organizations, public buildings, civic societies, industries, roads, cemeteries, and other objects of interest in the town, will be found in subsequent chapters of this work.

There are two villages in the town. Sullivan, sometimes called Sullivan Centre, or the Four Corners, or simply the Corner, or "the middle of the town," was once a place of much more importance than it is today. There have been four church buildings there, the first church of the first religious organization, upon the hill to the north-east of Mr. Jewett's house; the second edifice of the same religious society, which was in the north part of the old common and just back of the site of the town hall; the present church building of the same society; and the building, removed long ago, which was used by the Baptists as a place of worship. The town hall was largely built of materials from the second meetinghouse and stands in front of the site of it. In times past, there have been here two shoe-making shops; two stores, the first of which occupied three situations and the second two; three schoolhouses, the first used later for an armory; and a blacksmith shop, which stood in two different places. These stores and industries have all disappeared. If we take as the limits of the village the houses of

J. B. Seward, C. F. Jewett, and the sites of the old Joseph Ellis and Hosea Foster houses, there have been within these limits twelve dwellings, not reckoning those which were only removed to be replaced by others. Eight still remain. The old Joseph Ellis, Simeon Ellis, and Hosea Foster houses, and the one in which Mrs. T. (Boynton) Kingsbury lived are the four which have been removed. The J. B. Seward and Chapin houses and the parsonage replace former dwellings. Sullivan post office, at the house of Mr. Marston, is near this village.

East Sullivan, the other village, in the south-east part of the town, owes its importance to mills and a former tannery. The first mill, which in years past was owned and operated by Nathaniel Mason and others, especially by Caleb Goodnow, is now operated by Thomas A. Hastings. It was once a saw and grist mill and bolting mill, now a saw mill only. Leslie H. Goodnow has built a mill here, which is used for the manufacture of chair stock and crib and cradle stock. Lyman Davis has a blacksmith shop in this place, formerly operated by Lewis H. Smith. There was formerly a tannery here which did a good business. There have been two stores here, but none now. These, and all other industries connected with the town, are fully described in another part of this work. There is a building at East Sullivan, owned by a company, which is used as a hall and for the services of the Union Evangelical Congregational society. The building is known as Union Hall. Nearly opposite this hall is the district schoolhouse. The East Sullivan post office is at the residence of L. H. Goodnow, at present. If we extend the village limits far enough to include the houses of Henry Davis, A. N. Holt, D. W. Rugg, Q. B. Nash, and the house built by D. W. Rugg which was burned, we find that 20 dwellings have been erected within these limits, not reckoning any which were replaced by others. All are still standing except the house of Mr. Rugg which was destroyed by fire. Seven of these dwellings have been comfortably fitted for two families.

III. PHYSICAL AND ASTRONOMICAL FEATURES.

There are two ponds in Sullivan. One of these, in the north-east part of the town, was originally called the Snow-shoe Pond, with fitting propriety, as may be seen by a view of it from the hill north of Mr. Fifield's, or from the hill west of the late

F. A. Wilson's. It is now called Bolster Pond, from the family which settled the farm south of it. It is surrounded by the lands formerly owned by Harrison Rugg, A. F. Nims, the Esteys, Martin Rugg, and F. A. Wilson. It is fairly well stocked with perches, pickerel, and pouts. A large part of its surface is covered with lily pads, and no pond ever produced more fragrant white lilies. A huge rock rises from the surface of the pond, near the centre of it. The promontory which makes the snow-shoe shape becomes an island during high water and, at the present time, nearly or quite all of the year. It is in the north-east part of the pond. Many years ago, Capt. Samuel Seward built a dam at the mouth of the pond to flow his meadow when he wished.

The other pond is called Chapman Pond. It is in the sixth and seventh lots of the ninth range of the old Gilsum lay-out, and is surrounded by land which formerly belonged to the old C. W. Rawson, Seth Nims, and F. B. Nims farms. It derives its name from John Chapman, the first settler of the farm which originally included nearly all of this pond. Some kinds of small fish are found in the pond, which was once stocked with trout. Certain rascals undertook to exterminate the trout by putting pickerel into the pond, but the attempt was not altogether successful. A few rods from one of the shores, a large rock rises considerably above the dark, glassy surface of the pond. The Bolster Pond and the Chapman Pond are both small bodies of water; the former being perhaps 100 rods long by 100 rods in width, in certain places, while the latter is only about 60 rods in width by 80 in length.

The Great Meadow Reservoir has been created by constructing a dam across Otter River, at the mouth of what was once called Great Meadow, which was owned by several individuals in former times, and surrounded mostly by the old Ellis and Buxton farms. This meadow was so situated as to include the point which forms the north-west corner of Nelson, the south-west corner of Stoddard, and the eastern side of Sullivan. The Otter River, usually called the Branch (that is of the Ashuelot), wound tortuously through it, somewhat like the letter S, at one place very nearly recurring upon itself. The whole meadow is

now, as a rule, overflowed to the depth of several feet. The water is sometimes nearly drawn off in the summer. Pickerel and other small fish, once found in the Branch, are still caught in the reservoir.

The brooks and rivers of Sullivan, as a rule, flow in a southerly direction. The largest is the Ashuelot River, which forms the north-western boundary of the town for a short distance, at the present time. It is the largest river in Cheshire County, excepting the Connecticut. It has its source in a pond in the town of Washington and flows in a southerly and south-westerly direction, through Marlow and Gilsum, skirting the north-western corner of Sullivan, and through Surry, Keene, Swanzey, Winchester, and Hinsdale, in which latter town it empties into the Connecticut River. The Hemenway Brook, which is one of two streams in town of any consequence flowing in a northerly direction, is also the only one which flows directly into the Ashuelot. It drains some of the slopes of the Bearden and Boynton Mountains. It flows through the farms of H. C. Rawson and L. R. Wheeler, and past the old Hemenway place in Gilsum, forming beautiful cascades as it leaps down the ledges towards the river.

The waters of the other brooks of Sullivan find their way to the Ashuelot through the Otter River. The Ferry Brook drains the westerly side of the town. It rises in the Bearden Mountain, flows southerly, is crossed by three roads in Sullivan and by the last of these three, as well as two more, in Keene, and empties into the Otter River west of the house where P. Eveleth once lived. It drains the western slopes of Hubbard Hill and Nims Hill.

The Hubbard Brook rises west of Mr. Marston's house, flows in a southerly direction, east of the old cemetery, near which it is crossed by the highway leading past the same, then flows in a south-easterly course, to the south of J. B. Seward's, where it is crossed by the old road to Keene and continues in the same direction, to the east of the house of Allan M. Nims, below which it is crossed by the road leading to the Hubbard Brothers, from which point it flows more south-easterly, between the Houghton Ledge and Frost Hill, crosses the town line and

empties into the Otter River in Roxbury, where the brook is crossed by the Concord Road, near the little house owned by E. Kingsbury.

Otter River is the most considerable stream which can be regarded as flowing through the town, for the Ashuelot barely touches it. This river is the outlet of the Centre Pond of Stoddard, augmented by the Taylor Brook, which is the outlet of Taylor Pond, and by several other streams in Sullivan. It enters the town in the Great Meadow (now covered by the waters of a reservoir, as we have just seen). Just here it receives its first Sullivan tributary. This is a watercourse having its rise in the northern part of the old Hastings farm, near the northern line of the town. It begins as a small brook, known as the Seward Brook, from old farms through which it flows for a large part of its course. Its direction is south, through the former Hastings, D. Seward, B. Keith, and Capt. Seward farms, to the Bolster Pond. The watercourse continues, with the outlet of this pond, known as the Bolster Brook, in a south-easterly direction, to its junction with the river, at the aforementioned reservoir. Leaving the Great Meadow, now overflowed, the Otter River continues in a south-westerly direction to a point near the road which passes George Kingsbury's. Here it receives its second important Sullivan tributary. This watercourse is a brook formed of two smaller ones. One of the latter, known as the Great Brook, rises in a bog pond in the so-called Perham lot, north of Mr. Fifield's, near the north line of the town. This brook flows in a south-westerly, then southerly direction. It is eventually joined by another brook, called the Chapman Brook, which is the outlet of the pond of that name. This latter brook flows easterly, then south-easterly. The union of these two streams forms what is known as the Spaulding Brook, which flows southerly, being crossed by two highways (and another disused), and empties into the Otter River near Mr. Kingsbury's. The river then flows southerly for a mile or more. A short distance above the mill of T. A. Hastings, it receives its third important Sullivan tributary. This is the Nelson Brook (which has also been called the Branch, being one fork of the Otter River which is a branch of the Ashuelot). This brook is the outlet of the large pond at Munsonville known

as Granite Lake. It also receives the waters which come from the Centre Pond of Nelson. Near the east line of the town, not far from the residence of Mr. Burpee, this brook receives the Black Brook, which flows down the hill, north-westerly, from the old Black farm in Nelson, a part of the way in Sullivan. The bridge, east of Mr. Burpee's, where the Concord Road crosses the Nelson Brook, is regarded as the marker for the eastern line of the town. This road crosses the same brook in another place. It also crosses the Otter River at East Sullivan upon a good iron bridge. Otter River receives no other tributary of importance in Sullivan. At East Sullivan, two little brooks from the west flow into it, also two which come down the hill from the east. The river here turns to the south-west and flows near the Concord Road into Roxbury, where it receives the Hubbard Brook, and on into Keene, where it receives the Ferry Brook. At South Keene, it is joined by a large brook from Marlborough and the united river empties into the Ashuelot a little west of Main Street in the city of Keene, and nearly west of Taft's pottery on that street.

Sullivan is composed principally of two mountain masses divided by a north and south valley (or ravine in the upper portion) formed by the continuous stream made up of the Great Brook, Spaulding Brook, and Otter River. Beginning in a bog near the northern line of the town, this continuous watercourse wends its way at first through a narrow ravine, which broadens into something like a valley towards East Sullivan, then narrows as the Roxbury line is approached. Each of these two mountain masses is cut by other water-ways into minor sections, each culminating in prominent peaks.

The western mass is by far the larger of the two, and contains all the districts of the town excepting No. 3 and a part of No. 1. On the north, it is abruptly terminated by the Ashuelot basin. On the south, it terminates, at places almost precipitously, at the Otter River basin. On the east it slopes gradually to the basin of the watercourse described in the preceding paragraph. Its western side reaches into Gilsum and Keene, where it slopes to the Beaver Brook. This great mountain mass is divided by brook basins into five prominent sections. The north-eastern section is nearly enclosed by the basins of the

Ashuelot River, Hemenway Brook, Chapman Pond and Brook, and the Great Brook. Narrow necks of hill land connect it on the north-east with the eastern mountain mass of the town and on the south-west with the lower sections of this western mountain mass. This section rises from all sides, gradually at first, then more steeply, to its greatest elevation at the summit of the Boynton Mountain, the highest peak of the town, not far from 1700 feet above the sea. The south-eastern section is determined by the ravines formed by Chapman Pond and Brook, Spaulding Brook, Otter River, and the Hubbard Brook. A narrow neck of hill land connects it, on the north-west, with the preceding section. The slope towards the Chapman Pond, on the north, is very steep, and that towards the Otter River, on the south, is very abrupt in most places. It attains its greatest elevation in the northern part, on Rowe Hill (sometimes called Winch Hill), just north of the site of the old first meetinghouse of the town. A few rods to the north-west of this summit is the Morse Hill, so named from Thomas Morse, the first settler of the farm on which it is situated, which was later owned by the Frosts and Seth Nims, whose names are attached to other hills of the town. These hills are not far from 1600 feet above the sea, Rowe Hill being apparently a few feet the higher. Below these peaks is a sort of table-land including the parsonage grounds and the farms of Mr. Jewett, of the late Mrs. Farrar, and of M. A. Nims. At the southern end of the section is the Frost Hill, which attains an altitude of 1339 feet.

Another section of the western mountain mass lies immediately west of the preceding. The southern end of it is in Keene. It is limited on the south by the valley of Otter River, on the west by the Ferry Brook basin, on the east by the Hubbard Brook ravine, and on the north by the depression along which the West Road passes from the old cemetery to the road leading to M. J. Barrett's. In the northern part it forms Hubbard Hill, which is about 1500 feet high, and the Nims Hill, which attains the height of 1324 feet at the house of Mr. Brooks, forms the southern portion. The Houghton Ledge, 1360 feet high, is the south-eastern corner, near Frost Hill. The south-western section of the western mass is really a spur of Beech Hill, wedged between Ferry Brook and Beaver Brook,

and forms a connecting link between the mountainous mass of western Sullivan and that hill. The north-western section of the western mountain mass is limited upon the north by the Ashuelot valley, on the east by the ravine of Hemenway Brook, on the west by the Beaver Brook valley in part and partly by the Ashuelot valley, being connected by the Bingham Hill of Gilsum with the highlands of that town. The highest point it reaches is on the summit of Bearden Mountain, 1500 feet or more above the sea.

The eastern mountain mass of Sullivan is much smaller than the western. It practically coincides with District No. 3 and the eastern side of District No. 1. It is divided into three principal sections. The northern, extending over Stoddard line, has the Otter River basin for its limit upon the east and south, and Great Brook and Spaulding Brook ravines upon the west. On the north it stretches considerably into Stoddard. Its culminating peak is Seward Hill, to the west of the house of the late F. A. Wilson. This mountain is about 1700 feet above the sea and is, next to Boynton Mountain, the highest of the town. A little to the north-east, above Mr. Fifield's, is the Boulder Hill, which has a height of 1550 feet. The middle section is the south-western end of a mountainous tract, limited in Sullivan by the Otter River and Nelson Brook valleys. It extends from Sullivan, north-easterly, through Nelson and Stoddard to the valley of the Contoocook River. The slope towards Otter River, for the whole distance, is very steep. The highest point in Sullivan is Warren Hill, about 1400 feet high. The southern section is the south-east corner of the town, bounded north by Nelson Brook and west by Otter River. The highest point of this section is the Lovejoy Hill in Nelson, 1655 feet high. At the Sullivan and Nelson line it attains the altitude of 1360 feet.

From the summits of these hills and mountains may be obtained views of the finest kind. It, of course, goes for saying that the peaks of the Alps or of the Rocky Mountains or of the Himalayas afford examples of immense mountain heaps, whose gigantic proportions startle the beholder and almost strike terror; but for the simple beauty, variety, and extent of landscape discerned at a glance, nothing can surpass the scenery

which one beholds from certain selected points in Sullivan, such as the Nims Hill, Hubbard Hill, and especially the Boulder Hill above Mr. Fifield's, not to speak of the higher summits more difficult to climb.

These hills and mountains are charged with an abundance of fine springs of the purest water, which form the sources of the various water-courses, which irrigate the land so well that there has never been any great amount of suffering from droughts. These springs afford the best of drinking water. They contain many salts in solution of a healthful and medicinal nature. If some of them were to be advertised and exploited by wealthy proprietors, taking those on the old Hastings or Capt. Nims farms, for example, they would be as beneficial to the public as many which have become celebrated.

On the Gilsum side of the Bearden Mountain, which presents a face of perpendicular, in some places overhanging, ledges, some mighty convulsion of nature has thrown huge rocks, some weighing thousands of tons, into a complicated variety of positions, forming dens or holes, rather improperly called caves. This, however, belongs to Gilsum, and a more complete account of this wonder may be found on the tenth and eleventh pages of Hayward's History of Gilsum. It is frequently visited by those in search of nature's curiosities.

Although the climate of Sullivan shows many degrees of difference between the extremes of temperatures, yet the approaches to the coldest and warmest days are anticipated and preparations are made to meet them. Thus prepared for changes, the climate of the town is upon the whole delightful in summer and not uncomfortable in the winter. Climatologists prepare maps of the country, drawing easterly and westerly lines from ocean to ocean, neither straight nor parallel, each of which is designed to pass through a succession of localities having the same average temperature. Those giving the average for the year are called isothermal lines, those for the summer are isothermal lines, and those for the winter are isochimnal lines. Sullivan is on the isothermal line of 42° , on the isothermal line of 64° , and on the isochimnal line of 21° . The weather, like all other natural phenomena, has its freaks. In 1816, frost and snow appeared in every month except August. On June

12, 1842, there was a frost, and the mountains and high hills were covered with snow on the previous day. There was also frost in low places on the fourth of August, 1835. In 1843, snow covered the fences on the first day of May.

The annual rainfall, or precipitation, including the melted snow, amounts to about 43 inches in Sullivan. From five to nine feet of snow have fallen in different winters, according to the season. The past winter (1903-4), there were about seven feet of snow. The cutting of forests, which has affected the rainfall and water supply of many places appreciably, has not damaged Sullivan so seriously as it has other localities.

Although the homesteads of Sullivan are, in many cases, upon high hills, the damage by high winds has never been very serious. The winds are often brisk, blowing at the rate of many miles an hour, but only temporary inconveniences result. A few instances are remembered, however, in which the breezes became veritable hurricanes. Such an event occurred about 1781, when a violent tornado passed over this vicinity, uprooting large trees and doing much damage. Late in the afternoon of Sunday, the first day of July, 1877, a terrific hurricane swept across the town. It came from Surry Mountain, across Gilsum, where it destroyed several buildings, then across Sullivan, where it blew down trees, tore limbs from others, and swept all light objects before it. From Sullivan, it passed on through Nelson and towns to the east. On Sept. 12, 1900, a whirlwind, thought to be the "tail-end" of a hurricane that damaged Galveston, Texas, sweeping north-easterly up the Atlantic seaboard, reached far enough inland to include Sullivan in its grasp. Limbs were torn from trees and the highways were filled with debris, although no noteworthy harm resulted.

In the latitude of Sullivan, the longest days, in the latter part of June, are fifteen and a quarter hours in length, between sunrise and sunset. The shortest days, in the last part of December, are nine hours and four or five minutes long, between the same limits. The sun-risings and sunsets, as seen from any of the many elevated points in Sullivan, are often gorgeous in the extreme, flooding the clouded heavens with rosy and purple and golden tints of the greatest variety, and in the most beautiful combinations. The air is always clear and pure, not only

healthful to breathe, but transmitting the sun's rays so perfectly that the hills and pond surfaces are resplendent and reflect their manifold shades of green and sparkling silver respectively. In autumn, the clear atmosphere brings out in fullest splendor the gorgeous tints of the forest foliage, when the landscapes have an indescribable charm. The same clear air gives to an unclouded evening a corresponding charm, when the bright gleams of the aurora borealis happen to be visible, or the milky way makes still brighter the wonderful constellations of the heavens.

IV. GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

There is a considerable territory in Cheshire County, including the whole of Sullivan and Roxbury, the western ends of Stoddard, Nelson, Harrisville, and Dublin; together with large portions of Marlborough, Troy, Fitzwilliam and Richmond, with adjacent territory, south of the county, in Massachusetts, whose basic rock formation is a very ancient, silicious, pyritiferous schist. Along the Ashuelot, the outcrop is a coarse granite. The underlying rocks of Sullivan are of the montalban group, as they are known in geology. Montalban means white mountain, and these rocks (not the surface boulders, but the bed rocks) are of the same age as the Presidential Range of the White Mountains. The oldest rock deposit on the earth's crust is called azoic, because formed before any form of life appeared. Hence there are no fossils in it. The next group are called eozoic rocks, because organic life appeared on the earth before the latest deposits of the group. The azoic rocks are called the lower laurentian. The lowest members of the eozoic group are the middle and upper laurentian series. The montalban is the same as the upper laurentian. Above this were formed the upper groups of the eozoic, the palaeozoic, mesozoic, and cenozoic (or kainozoic) rock deposits. The last three formations indicate respectively those times when the oldest forms of life existed on the earth, when the species midway between the oldest and newest forms existed, and the time since the recent species appeared.

The Sullivan rocks contain feldspar and mica schist. They are properly gneiss of a granitic character. There is much quartz among them, charged with iron pyrites. On exposure to the atmosphere, the pyrites decomposes and the rock crumbles

away in a reddish yellow earth. Hitchcock, in his "Geology of New Hampshire", observes: "In Sullivan, at Bearden Mountain on the west, and from near D. Seward's at least as far as Moore's mill in Stoddard, the rocks resemble very closely the White Mountain gneiss. Between these points the rocks are generally highly silicious and pyritiferous. Where the rocks are not ferruginous, as east of D. Seward's, the strata are often twisted into nodular-like masses. South-east of the church, on the road to East Sullivan, near Weathron & Cordney's [the house of M. A. Nims now], there is a coarse granite vein containing beryl."

During the glacial period this region was buried under ice for an age. The ice currents had a southerly direction. The movement was very slow, lasting for centuries. Pieces of stone, with sharp angular corners, broken from ledges in other localities, and wedged into this ice mass, furrowed the sides of ledges, as the current moved. These furrows, nearly parallel, are called striæ. In the north-western corner of the town, on the hill near Gilsum village, are striæ in the montalban rock, having a course S. 21° E. Lower down, on the western line of the town, about where the West Road and the road passing the old Osgood house cross the line, are striæ in the gneiss, having a general direction of S. 30° E. When the tail end of the glacier finally melted, the bowlders which it had lugged along from higher places were scattered over the land and a large amount of debris, consisting of smaller stones, cobbles, gravel, and sand, was left in oval lens-shaped mounds, called lenticular hills, or deposited against the sides of hills which the mass encountered. These latter accumulations are called slopes of till (till being the term for a deposit of sand, gravel, etc., left by a melting glacier). Hitchcock found lenticular hills between the houses of Allan M. and M. A. Nims, also north-east of the old F. Buckminster house. He found slopes of till on the side of Warren Hill, also north-west of the Great Meadow Reservoir, and in the north-east part of the town, above the old William Hastings place. It sometimes happened that the melting glacier left behind a long trail of debris of sand and gravel on the bed of a swamp or valley. Such a deposit is called a kame or osar (from the Swedish *os*, meaning a heap). A notable instance of such

an osar (or kame) may be seen below the old Bridge place in Keene, in the valley of Beaver Brook, where the highway passes for a mile across the back of it, forming here an admirable causeway. Observing persons, in going to Keene by what we call the West Road, cannot have failed to notice this wonderful relic of the ice age, although few have probably understood its nature and origin.

The surface of Sullivan is strown with bowlders left by the glaciers and the streams are full of them. Some of them are very interesting. One in the north-west corner of the old Capt. Seward farm, in a pasture owned later by the Masons, now by T. A. Hastings, is a large one, called the Giant's Table, sixteen or eighteen feet one way by six or eight the other, and weighing many tons, which is so nicely balanced that a person, with little effort can rock it. One of the famous Ascutney bowlders, which the glacier broke from the mountain of that name, a different kind of rock from any in this vicinity, has been found in Sullivan. A curious rock of whitish mica schist is in the old Goodnow pasture near East Sullivan. The bed of Otter River is strown with bowlders. In Leslie H. Goodnow's mill-yard may be seen one with a "pot-hole" entirely through it, six or eight inches in diameter, through a stone, fifteen or more inches in thickness, almost perfectly cylindrical in form, ground out by a sharp stone propelled by some whirling current of water. On the top of a hill in Gilsum, directly west of Bearden Mountain, are numerous pot-holes of a great size, two being between six and seven feet in diameter and of great depth. (Hayward's History of Gilsum, p. 431).

A few minerals of much beauty are found in Sullivan. Black tourmalines are found on the old Chas. Cummings farm. Hitchcock speaks of the quartz here as being "penetrated through and through with tourmaline needles." Beautiful crystals of iron pyrites have been found in the bed of the Great Brook. Magnetite occurs in the southern part of the town, to such an extent as to deflect the compass needle until it is useless in running a line. There is much iron matter in the rocks. A rock, on the upper side of the new piece of road, just below the school-house in No. 3, is a fine specimen of plicated folds of a ferruginous material, which the atmosphere has turned to a

copperas-like color. Small garnets are not rare. Mica, which is found in perfection in Alstead, is abundant in the Sullivan rocks, but not serviceable. Feldspar and hornblende are common. Crystals of beryl are found near the residence of M. A. Nims. Some of the largest and most beautiful crystals of this mineral yet found have been discovered in Acworth. Quartz crystals of the greatest beauty have been found in the old Mason pasture, north-west of the F. A. Wilson place. Geodes as large as egg-shells have been found there.

The soil of the town is of a granitic, rather gneissic, character and consists of silicates, clay, and organic matter. An analysis of an average specimen yielded 84.4 per cent of insoluble silicates, 8 per cent of alumina, 0.6 per cent of iron, and 7 per cent of lime, water, alkalies, and organic matter.

V. ARCHÆOLOGY.

Sullivan has no prehistoric history. The aborigines, or Indians, probably never had any fixed abodes here. A few relics, such as arrow-heads, are occasionally found, showing that they occasionally hunted in this vicinity. We have an echo from them in the one word ASHUELOT, meaning, according to Hale (*Annals of Keene*, p. 3), *a collection of many waters*.

Sullivan was not settled until the worst of the Indian troubles were a matter of the past in New England. No tradition has reached us that any of the early inhabitants were disturbed by the red men.

VI. PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

Sullivan was originally covered with a heavy growth of the primeval forest which has now disappeared. There may still be seen more recent growths of beech, the several species of birch and maple, ash, poplar, bass-wood or linden, oak (though not common), white pine, hemlock, spruce, hackmatack or larch, balsam, butternut (probably transplanted), elm, and the introduced black poplar (or "balm of Gilead") and Lombardy poplar. Among the small trees, we find the black, red, and choke cherry, ironwood, leverwood, striped maple or whistlewood, and the beautiful mountain ash. Among the shrubs are willows, hazel, alders, blueberries, huckleberries, several species of blackberries and raspberries, wild currants, thorn-apples, elderberries, the

creeping shrub which bears the beautiful trailing arbutus (not common in this town), the exquisite pink azalea (the swamp or June pink), moosewood, dogwood, sumach, kalmia (sheep laurel), shad bush (so beautiful in the spring with its abundant white blossoms), rhodora, and various species of the ericaceæ.

Among the most common flowering plants are the strawberry, checkerberry, bunchberry, the spring beauty and various other species of anemone, blood-root, corydalis, Dutchman's breeches, several species of the violet, bishop's cap, star flower, bread and butter flower, bellflower, adder's tongue, jack-in-the-pulpit, two or three species of trillium, the purple lady's slipper, many species of ranunculus (buttercup) and many more of solidago (golden rod), linnæa, white daisy, several kinds of clover, several species of the orchid family, the purple gentian, several species of aster, soapwort, elecampane, milkweed, snake head, the beautiful white water lily, wild iris, smilacina, nodding lily, red field lily, columbine, uvularia, crane's bill, rudbeckia, pitcher plant, two species of spiræa (or hardhack), cardinal flower, May weed, yarrow, caraway, dandelion, dock, cowslip, clematis, meadow-rue, goldthread, cohosh, celandine, St. John's-wort, mallow, oxalis, polygala, lupine, tick-trefoil, wild indigo, cinque-foil, evening primrose, loosestrife, thoroughwort, helianthus, tansy, wormwood, everlasting, thistle, burdock, lobelia, Indian pipe, cranberry, cassandra, pimpernel, mullein, mints of various kinds, catnip, sorrel, pickerel weed, and scores of others too numerous to mention, including many kinds of rushes, grasses, and sedges.

The flowerless plants include many ferns, horsetails, lycopodiums (erect and creeping varieties), many species of mosses and liverworts, besides many lichens, fungi, fresh-water algæ, and desmids. It is impossible to give a complete list of the flora of the town, nor could space be afforded.

Of the animals found in Sullivan space affords an opportunity of naming but a few of the most important. The canine family is represented by the mischievous fox, the wolf being rarely seen in later years. The feline family is represented by the wild cat and the lynx, both of which are still occasionally seen. Bears were once common, but have not appeared for many years. Deer, once a most useful animal, both for the

flesh and the hide, became practically unknown, but, thanks to game laws, are now seen at times. Beavers were once common. The first dam built near the Ellis (now Harris) mill, was built by beavers. Evidences of their work are found in various places. Rats, mice of several species, jumping-mice, chipmunks and gray and red and flying squirrels, woodchucks, muskrats, hares, and rabbits complete the list of rodents. Weasels are not common, and the otter is rarely seen in town. Minks are caught occasionally. Skunks are quite as plentiful as could be wished. Raccoons are not uncommon. Bats, moles, shrews, and hedge-hogs, the latter now too common, finish our list of mammals.

The birds are so numerous that we cannot attempt a full catalogue. The blue-bird and the robin are welcome arrivals in the spring. The cuckoo foretells rain in his quaint notes. The cat-birds and thrashers in the brush give forth their harsh tones. Thrushes and various kinds of sparrows fill the air with melody. The restless and talkative chickadees, the nimble little nut-hatches, the fearless and quarrelsome little wren, the horned lark, various species of warblers, barn swallows, eave swallows, bank swallows, swifts (or chimney swallows), the lustrous blue-black martins, the vireos singing energetically, the pugnacious shrikes, linnets, the chewink, and the pewee have all been seen in Sullivan. The bobolink sings a short refrain readily recognized and much enjoyed. The meadow lark has a sweet song. Crows, blue jays, king birds which "destroy a thousand noxious insects for every bee they eat," according to Coues, the crested flycatcher which uses cast off snake skins in the construction of its nest, the whipperwill which speaks its name in such a "solemn and prophetic" tone, the night-hawk which plunges at even with such a startling sound, the brilliant kingfisher, wild pigeons (now scarce), partridges, an occasional plover, woodcocks, snipes, and several other less common species have been observed in this vicinity by naturalists.

Of birds having specially beautiful plumage may be found the gorgeous little humming bird, the Baltimore oriole, the scarlet tanager, beautiful goldfinches, the woodpecker with his golden-hued wings, the indigo bird, and the red-bird. Certain birds endure our severe winters. The yellow bird, the woodpecker, the crow, an English sparrow strayed from the city, an

occasional robin, and the jay, and the little snow bird, and perhaps other varieties and species, have been seen in the coldest months. Of water-fowls we have quite a variety. Wild ducks, wild geese, grebes, stilts, loons, and blue herons are all discovered in town. Of birds of prey are seen various species of hawks and owls, and the bald eagle is an occasional visitor.

The reptiles in Sullivan are happily not numerous in species. There are a mud turtle and a land turtle, one or two species of lizards, and several kinds of snakes, such as the striped (or garter), brown, red-bellied, green, and water snakes, besides house adders. Black snakes have been seen, but rarely. Rattlesnakes have probably never been found in town. Of batrachians we have the common frogs and toads, and the tree-toad is sometimes seen.

The fishes found here include perch, pouts, pickerel, eels, suckers, trouts and perhaps one or two other species of small fish. The brooks once teemed with trouts, but both the brooks and the ponds have been fished so much that it will take years of legal protection to restock them.

It would be impossible, if we knew them, to name the tens of thousands of species of insects found in town. Beyond flies, fleas, mosquitoes, lice, bees, bumblebees, wasps, hornets, ticks, June bugs, bedbugs, crickets, grasshoppers, darning-needles, ants of various kinds, and a few others known only by popular names, including many injurious to plants and crops, the very mention of names would be meaningless. What we call butterflies make a group of hundreds of species of hymenoptera, which interest us chiefly by their brilliantly colored wings, which look like flowers blown through the air. In Sullivan, the only useful native insect, from an economic point of view, is the honey-bee.

The great class of mollusks is represented in Sullivan only by a few land snails and possibly a species of fresh-water clam. The vermes are well represented, but the only species ordinarily known are the common angling-worm and the bloodsucker. Any attempt to give a complete description of the fauna of the town would be out of the question.

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL HISTORY.

I. SETTLEMENT AND FIRST SETTLERS.

Sullivan was made up of the corners of four towns, as originally constituted, viz., the north-east corner of Keene, the south-east corner of Gilsum, the south-west corner of Stoddard, and the north-west corner of Packersfield (Nelson).

The first settlements within the territory now included in Sullivan were made in the section which was taken from Gilsum. That town had been first incorporated by the name of Boyle, Dec. 28, 1752. This statement corrects, or rather completes, the observation respecting this grant made on page 17 of Hayward's History of Gilsum. This date is from the grant itself. The territory of Boyle, as granted, extended to the north and south lines respectively of the present Gilsum, and on the east to a line which would be about a hundred rods east of the present eastern line of Sullivan. On the west, it also included the present Surry, except that portion of the latter town taken from Westmoreland. Precisely the same territory as Boyle was incorporated as Gilsum, July 13, 1763. Boyle had never been settled on account of the serious Indian troubles. The western end of Gilsum was included in the town of Surry, incorporated, Mar. 9, 1769. Sullivan took the south-east corner of the town, a very valuable piece of territory, of several thousand acres, at the incorporation, Sept. 27, 1787. The grants of Stoddard and Packersfield, May 10, 1752, had previously limited Gilsum, on the east, by cutting off all east of the Patent Line. Gilsum protested against this loss of land, but the decision to let the Patent Line remain as the eastern bound was rendered by an act of the legislature approved, June 21, 1797. Sullivan lost a few acres to Gilsum, north and west of the Ashuelot, July 7, 1874. The name Gilsum was derived from the first syllables of

the surnames of Samuel Gilbert of Hebron, Conn., and Rev. Clement Sumner of Keene.

The first notice of any attempt to settle any part of the present town of Sullivan was a grant to a man named Aaron Denio of Deerfield, Mass. It never amounted to anything, but the records which refer to it are a historical curiosity and explain themselves. In the Massachusetts House Journal for Nov. 28, 1735, is this entry :

On the petition of *Aaron Denio of Deerfield*, who was Captivated when that Town was taken by the Indian Enemy *Anno 1702*, and carried to *Canada*, which was read and accepted, and in answer to the Petition, *Voted*, That two hundred acres of the Unappropriated Lands of the Province in the County of *Hampshire*, be and hereby is granted to the Petitioner his heirs and assigns, in consideration of the misfortunes and sufferings within mentioned, certified by *Joseph Kellogg* and *Thomas Wells*, Esqrs. ; that the Petitioner or his Assigns be obliged to bring forward a Settlement on the Lands within three years by building an House thereon of eighteen feet square and seven feet stud at the least, and plowing and bringing too and fit for mowing or planting six acres at least of the granted Premises, and have a family dwelling on said Land in said House ; and that he return a Plat thereof to this Court within twelve months for confirmation accordingly.

Sent up for Concurrence.

It must be explained that Massachusetts, for reasons which will appear more fully in the chapter of FAMILY HISTORIES pertaining to District No. 4, claimed all New Hampshire land west of the Merrimack, as far north as the parallel which would pass through the mouth of Lake Winnipisiogee. They included this within the limits of their Hampshire County.

From another entry in the same House Journal for Dec. 3, 1736, we take the following :

The Petition of *Aaron Denio of Deerfield*, Captivated by the Indian Enemy *Anno 1702*, as entred the *28th. of November* last, Read, and in answer to the Petition, *Voted*, That two hundred acres of the unappropriated Lands of the Province in the County of *Hampshire*, be and hereby is given and granted to the Petitioner his Heirs and Assigns, in consideration of the Misfortunes & Sufferings within mentioned, Certified by *Joseph Kellogg* & *Thomas Wells*, Esqrs. ; that the Petitioner or his Assigns be obliged to bring forward a Settlement on the Lands within three Years, by building an House thereon of eighteen feet square and seven feet stud at the least, and plowing and bringing to and fit for mowing or planting six acres at least of the granted Premises, and have a Family dwelling on said Land in said House, and that he return a Plat thereof to this Court within twelve months for Confirmation accordingly.

Sent up for Concurrence.

This grant to Denio was made, June 21, 1738, according to the House Journal for that date; also recorded, June 23, 1738, in the Massachusetts Court Records. The grant follows:

A Plat of Two Hundred Acres of Land laid out by Seth Field Survey^r and Chain men on Oath, to fulfill a grant of this Court to Aaron Denio; Beginning at a Hemlock Tree five rods to the Westward of the North East corner of the Upper Ashuelet Township, marked S.F. E.F. JN. ^o_A; thence running North 20° 00' East two hundred and forty rods to a Beach Tree mark'd ^o_A SF. JN. then running East 20° 00' South one hundred and thirty four rods to a Beach Tree mark'd as the last; then South 20° 00' West, two hundred and forty rods to a Poplar Tree mark'd ^o_A JN. then West 20° 00' North, to the first Station.

In the House of Represent^{ms} Read and *Ordered* that the Plat be accepted, and the lands therein delineated and described be and hereby are confirmed to the said Aaron Denio his Heirs and Assigns he or they complying with and fulfilling the conditions of the Grant effectually: Provided the Plat exceeds not the quantity of Two Hundred Acres of land, and does not interfere with any former Grant.

In Council; Read and Concur'd
Consented to

J Belcher

This tract would have been a rectangle, 240 by 134 rods, whose south-west corner would have clipped a few square rods from the north-east corner of Upper Ashuelot (under which name the territory now Keene was first granted). Keene was extended east from this first grant to the Patent Line, at its incorporation. A part was afterwards included in Sullivan and another piece was included in Roxbury. The original north-east corner was the same as the north-east corner of the Roswell Hubbard farm, which is at the north-west corner of the farm of M. A. Nims. The north-east corner of Upper Ashuelot would be on what was the north line of Keene, but how far west of the corner just named it is difficult to determine. We have found no survey that would establish that fact. It was perhaps not far from where the road over Nims Hill crosses the old line. In that case, this rectangular plot would be principally in what was Gilsum, covering the land owned by Joseph B. Seward, the old Simeon Ellis place, Mr. Jewett's land and possibly a part of the land of the late Mrs. Farrar. It is safe to assume that Mr. Denio never saw his "possessions," nor was any further notice ever taken of his grant.

The first settlements in the territory now called Sullivan were made in the part which was taken from Gilsum. The first

settler appears to have been Stephen Griswold, who drew the "right" No. 62 of Gilsum, which included the lower lots of the 8th range. His house stood a little north-east of the present Town Hall. It was afterwards sold to Joseph Ellis. He was one of the grantees of Gilsum, July 13, 1763, but probably did not settle here till about 1768. The second settler was Benjamin Olcott, who came from E. Haddam, Conn., and settled what we call the town farm, which he purchased, June 22, 1768, and the deed speaks of the lot as the one upon which said Olcott has already settled. Soon after, his wife gave birth to a still-born daughter, which was the first birth within the limits of the present town. William Comstock of Lyme, Conn., bought the farm where Alonzo Farrar lived, Jan. 5, 1769, but did not move until the following year, for his son William was born at Lyme, May 13, 1770. His son James was born on this Farrar farm, Apr. 10, 1773, and was the first living child (as well as the first boy) born on the soil of the present Sullivan. The Olcott farm passed from him to non-residents. James Rowe of Hebron, Conn., bought it, Apr. 11, 1774, and probably moved to it at once.

Joseph Ellis of Keene bought the Griswold place, Sept. 24, 1776. As there was a house upon it and Keene was so near, he probably moved at once. In the obituary of Mrs. Lydia Ellis, widow of the preceding, thirty years after this, she is said to have been the third woman who settled in the town. The statement can only be accepted with modifications. Both Mrs. Olcott and Mrs. Griswold are not reckoned (probably because they moved from the place). It is probable also that Mrs. Joshua Osgood was already living on the new farm of her husband, and it would seem that Mrs. Z. Nims may have been living on the farm where Mr. Brooks lives. The writer of the obituary probably used a tradition that may have been somewhat careless. The other two women implied were doubtless Mrs. James Rowe and Mrs. William Comstock, Sr. Mr. Ellis had four sons who lived in Sullivan. Three of them came into possession of their farms on Sept. 10, 1787, just twenty days before the incorporation of the town. Joseph, Jr., remained on the homestead, the house just north of the present

Town Hall. Benjamin (who had already purchased his place of his father, June 20, 1780) lived in the corner where Geo. L. Mason lives. Nathan built the house which became the L of Joseph Seward's house; and Simeon lived opposite the site of the parsonage, later owned and occupied by Rev. Mr. Muzzey.

The Dimicks were probably the next to arrive. They came from Guilford, Conn., but had previously lived many years in Ashford, Conn. John Dimick bought of a Gilsum proprietor the land which constituted the old Saunders, Dr. Cannon, and Leland farms in later years, besides two lots in Gilsum, Nov. 24, 1766. He probably lived first on land which is still in Gilsum. Before moving to what is now Sullivan, he gave a good farm to each of his children who had come with him from Connecticut. He gave to his son John the old farm on the hill west of the old cemetery, where Michael Saunders later lived, which then included all of the land where the Hubbards lived later. He gave to his son Timothy what was later the Leland farm. He bought and gave to his son Isaac what was later the Baker farm, where J. N. Nims lives. It is not supposed that Isaac ever lived upon it however. He gave his daughter, Mrs. Hannah Thatcher, who lived in his family, what was afterwards the old Foster farm, where H. C. Rawson lives. Mrs. Thatcher never lived upon it probably. He gave to his other daughter, Mrs. Sibyl Chapman, wife of John Chapman, Sr., a lot in Gilsum, also what was later the home farm of the Boyntons. According to Hayward, the elder John Dimick lived with his son Timothy. He also gave Timothy a lot in Gilsum, where they probably lived until about the time that Timothy sold it, Apr. 27, 1780. If the obituary of Mrs. Ellis, to which we alluded, told the truth, the Dimicks did not come to what is now Sullivan earlier than 1776. Possibly they came in the autumn of 1777, when the Chapmans came to what was later the C. W. Rawson farm, which they had just purchased. John, Sr., and Timothy came to the Leland farm, and John, Jr., to the farm west of the old cemetery. Just before the incorporation of Sullivan, Mr. Chapman had given to John Chapman, Jr., a lot west of his own, just south of the North Part schoolhouse; also to his son Benjamin what was later the Boynton place. He himself lived on the C. W. Rawson farm. His son William, just after the incorporation of

the town, bought what was later the old Farrar place and also received a gift of other land from his father.

Thomas Morse of Keene, a native of Dublin, purchased, Apr. 5, 1777, the land which later made the Seth Nims and F. B. Nims farms. Jonathan Baker of Topsfield, Mass., purchased, Apr. 7, 1777, the place where J. N. Nims now lives. Jonathan Heaton, a son of Seth Heaton, Sr., of Keene, purchased, Feb. 22, 1777, what we call the old Proctor place. Timothy Dewey, whose father, Dea. Ebenezer, had come to Gilsum from Hebron, Conn., purchased, Jan. 14, 1778, the farm where M. J. Barrett lives. At the grave of his little son Timothy, is the first headstone erected in the old cemetery at Sullivan, though the child's death was not the first in what is now that town. The first death within those limits was that of Wm. Comstock, Sr., who died Oct. 7, 1773, and his body was the first buried in the old cemetery. He was forty years of age. Jesse Wheeler purchased, Sept. 7, 1780, some land below the Dimicks, on the west side of Hubbard Hill, and settled there. He came from Keene. The Coreys, Samuel, Joshua, and William, came from Tewksbury, Mass., from a portion of that town which was taken from Billerica, Mass. Samuel bought what is still known as the Corey farm, in Gilsum and Sullivan, Sept. 8, 1781. The first house was in what is now Sullivan. They brought with them their sister Deborah and all lived together at first. About 1786, William bought the east end of the farm on which Wm. H. Bates lives, and built a house that stood in the corner of the road once leading past the site of Mr. Bates's house and that leading past the Corey place. Joshua lived at first with Samuel and later bought the place where Alexander B. Brown lived. His house was opposite the present house of Mr. Wheeler, on the south side of the road. He did not buy this place, however, until several years after Sullivan was incorporated.

James Locke of Townsend, Mass., purchased, July 26, 1783, the south-west corner of what was then Stoddard, but soon settled on what was then the Gilsum side of the line, in the "Gore", explained in the chapter of FAMILY HISTORIES which relates to District No. 2. He purchased the south end of the Gore, Apr. 7, 1780, three years before leaving Townsend. His house was where C. P. Locke afterwards lived. Bezaleel

Mack came from Hebron, Conn., and purchased what we call the Gibbs place, Mar. 29, 1784. About the same time, Charles Rice, formerly of Keene, then of Surry, settled upon the farm where Mr. Moore lives, which he had purchased, several years before, Apr. 21, 1773. His house was to the south-west of the present house. On May 17, 1785, Josiah Willard of Keene purchased of Thomas Morse the old place on Morse Hill, and his son, Lockhart Willard, was living there at the incorporation of our town and was made the first treasurer and one of the selectmen. Ebenezer Burditt, from Lancaster, Mass., settled upon what was later the Winchester farm and purchased it, July 22, 1787. About the same time a certain Joseph P. Peters, called in documents "Dr." Peters, settled in town. Some land a little west of where Samuel S. White lives was called his in 1788, and he once owned the south-west corner of the Four Corners, where Mr. Chapin now lives. He probably lived on this corner.

These are all who had settled upon the part of Sullivan taken from Gilsum at the time of the incorporation of the town. Among the Gilsum signers of the petition for incorporation was a person named James Pratt. He was perhaps a young man from Lancaster, Mass., who was stopping with the Burditts. By far the great majority of the first settlers were in this part of the town.

The part of Sullivan taken from Keene was the next section of the town which was settled. Jeremiah Stiles received a parcel of land which included several divisions or "pitches," as they were called, which were laid out by the proprietors of Keene to the original house-lots, at sundry times. These are more particularly described in the chapter of FAMILY HISTORIES which includes District No. 4. Mr. Stiles surveyed his land in this locality on Feb. 1, 1769. He built a dwelling-house thereon, probably in that year. It is likely that he lived a time in it. Joshua Osgood bought it, May 1, 1772, and it remained 104 years in the family. Asahel Nims, Sr., of Keene bought land in this locality, May 14, 1771, but he was killed in the battle of Bunker Hill and the property reverted to his father, who sold it to his son, Zadok Nims, Dec. 18, 1778. The latter may possibly have lived on the place before he purchased

it. It is probable that he lived at Keene village for a short time after his marriage. Eliakim Nims, a brother of both Asahel and Zadok, purchased the place upon the brow of Nims Hill, where the Seward brothers lived later, Nov. 16, 1773. He and Asahel, his brother, both unmarried, were living here and keeping house by themselves, when they joined the patriots to fight for independence. Eliakim did not marry until 1778. Cornelius Howlet, a son of the famous Capt. Davis Howlet, who lived on what was afterwards the John Lawrence place on Beech Hill, in Keene, purchased the place where Nahum Nims later lived, Nov. 17, 1783, but did not settle it until 1788. Benjamin Kemp, Sr., purchased the spot where John Dunn afterwards lived, Apr. 15, 1783, but he did not settle upon it until 1788. Shortly before the incorporation of Sullivan, Roswell Hubbard had settled upon the spot where his son Ellsworth lived many years, and Erastus, brother of Roswell, had probably bought the place where Allan M. Nims lives. He was unmarried and boarded with Roswell.

These were all of the settlers upon that corner of Keene which became a part of Sullivan, who had settled prior to the incorporation of the latter town. Massachusetts, for reasons to which we have alluded, had granted Upper Ashuelot, Apr. 30, 1733. The same grant, enlarged by adding the territory, on the east, between it and the Patent Line, was chartered as Keene by the legislature of New Hampshire, Apr. 11, 1753. This town of Keene lost the corner that was included in Sullivan, Sept. 27, 1787; also the eastern side which was included in Roxbury, Dec. 9, 1812. On the following day, Dec. 10, 1812, a small piece taken from Swanzey was annexed to Keene. Keene's city charter was granted, July 1, 1865, but did not go into effect until July 3, 1873. Keene was named for Sir Benjamin Keene, minister from England to Spain, and a friend of Governor Benning Wentworth of New Hampshire.

An account of this corner of Keene which was included in Sullivan would not be complete if we were to omit the funny little episode of Mark Ferry. He had come as an early settler to Upper Ashuelot. Being of a peculiar disposition, he did not love his neighbors, and dug him a cave on the banks of the Ashuelot, in which he dwelt in a filthy way. In a great freshet,

the high water drove him from his cave. Some of the settlers, going in a boat to rescue cattle, heard calls for help. On looking around, they discovered Mark in a tree, with a calf in his lap over which he had drawn an old shirt. Either thinking him safe for the time being, or bearing a grudge against him, they answered that they must first save the *neat stock*. Soon after, however, the man and the calf were rescued. In the spring of 1746, when the Indians were trying to exterminate the settlement of Upper Ashuelot, Mark took refuge in a meadow in the north-east part of the township, which Hale (*Annals of Keene*) says was within the present limits of Sullivan. Col. Pomeroy of Northampton, Mass., had come with a company of militia from that town to the aid of Upper Ashuelot, and, after the Indians had dispersed, they went in search of Mark Ferry, who was missing. They finally discovered his place of refuge. Hale says: "They found his horse confined under the shelter of the root of a fallen tree, and looking further, espied him perched high upon the limb of a large tree, mending his clothes. His personal appearance indicated that he had not received the benefit of shaving, nor ablution, for months. They compelled him to descend, brought him to the fort, led him to the officers' quarters, and, with mock formality, introduced him to all the officers, and gentlemen of the party". This last act in the drama may lead to the query of how many "gentlemen" were in the party. Col. Pomeroy's "boys" very likely regarded their trip as something of a "picnic" and may have left a part of their gentility in Northampton. The day on which Ferry was discovered and taken back to the settlement was Apr. 28, 1746. It was the first event known to have occurred within the limits of our present town. This is our first "date" in history. This circumstance gave to the brook near which Ferry was found the name of Ferry Brook, which it has since borne. Of course Ferry owned no land here and is not known to have ever returned to the locality.

Stoddard was one of the towns originally belonging to the lands of the Masonian Proprietors, whose territory was called the Masonian Patent, the western boundary line of which is called the Patent Line. That line now bounds the northern part (originally bounded the whole) of Stoddard upon the west.

The same line, originally the western bound of Stoddard and Packersfield, extends, in a direction from north-east to south-west, through the whole town of Sullivan. The territory, later called Stoddard, was first granted by the Masonian Proprietors, May 10, 1752, and called Monadnock, No. 7 or Limerick (often spelled Limbrick). It was regranted by them, Nov. 4, 1767. It was incorporated as a town by the legislature of New Hampshire, Nov. 4, 1774, and named Stoddard, after Col. Samson Stoddard of Chelmsford, Mass., to whom many shares of the township were granted, and who had done much to promote the grant. He was the grantee of nearly every lot of the portion of the town that became a part of Sullivan, when the latter town was chartered, Sept. 27, 1787. Marlow and Gilsum disputed the right of Stoddard to the western part of the latter town, but an act of the legislature, approved, June 21, 1797, settled the controversy by allowing Stoddard to keep all land east of the Patent Line. The Tarbox farm was taken from this town and annexed to Nelson, June 25, 1835.

The Stoddard corner which became a part of Sullivan was first settled by the Seward brothers, Josiah and Samuel, who were natives of Pepperell, Mass. Samuel purchased his place, where the late F. A. Wilson lived, Aug. 31, 1780, of the Stoddard heirs, and Josiah purchased his, where Mr. Fifield lives, Apr. 7, 1781, of the widow of Col. Stoddard. The brothers began their settlement in 1781. Mrs. Ephraim Adams (a cousin of Mrs. Josiah Seward) who lived on what is now the "Society farm" in Stoddard, several miles from their settlement, did their cooking, before their wives arrived. Nathan Bolster had purchased a lot, where Mrs. Preckle lives, as early as Dec. 4, 1781; but he did not settle it until about 1783. In the same year, we find Jonathan Burnham upon the place which has been so long in the Justus Dunn family. He probably purchased it a little later. He lived upon it several years. Grindall Keith, a brother-in-law of Mr. Bolster, and an uncle of the late Bezaleel Keith, and a native of Uxbridge, Mass., settled, about 1784, what we call the Pompey Woodward place and lived there until 1793. His house was a few rods south of where the Woodward cellar is seen. Barachias Holt, a relative of Ephraim Adams Holt, bought, Sept. 6, 1784, the lot next north of the

Grindall Keith place, which Dexter Spaulding, F. A. Wilson and others have since used for a pasture. It is quite possible that he lived here a year or two, but he was not a signer of the petition for the incorporation of Sullivan, hence, if he settled there, his stay was brief. The place passed into the possession of Grindall Keith. A man named William Burnham was living, a short time, both before and after Sullivan was chartered, on the lot directly east of where Samuel Seward settled. Mr. Burnham had a child born there. He did not own the lot. It was purchased by Archelaus Putnam of Wilton, and passed into the possession of Stephen Burnham of Greenfield. The latter two men were both non-residents. Stephen sold the place, partly to Samuel Seward, and partly to Ebenezer Kendall. The Keith place was first settled by Ezra Osgood, who came from Lancaster, Mass. He was the father of the late James W. Osgood. He purchased it, Apr. 24, 1784. Elijah Carter, also of Lancaster, Mass., purchased it of Osgood, on the day after Sullivan's incorporation. They had not heard of that important event, for they described the place as in Stoddard. Carter had been living in the vicinity for a short time, and signed the petition for the new town. His brother Oliver Carter, on Jan. 21, 1783, had purchased the place where Abijah Hastings died. Oliver was not then married, and his family never lived here. It is likely that Elijah lived, at first, in a house which Oliver built on his place. Oliver was in town some and probably lived in the family of Elijah. Samuel Wyman of Pepperell, Mass., purchased the lot north-east of the place where Asa Ellis lived, immediately east of the old Wilder farm, Oct. 5, 1785. He lived here a few years. Only five days before Sullivan was chartered, Michael Sartwell bought the place where Ebenezer Kendall and Harrison Rugg afterwards lived. He was a tailor and came from Wilton. It is difficult to believe that he could have carried on a very extensive business, at his trade, in that place, and at that time. After living a year in Gilsum, Sartwell became the first occupant of the place where Samuel S. White and his ancestors have lived since 1793, considerably more than a century, the longest that any Sullivan farm has remained in the same family, with no change of surname. This includes all settlers upon the Stoddard section of the town, before the charter.

Packersfield was another Masonian town and was granted by the Proprietors, May 10, 1752, the same day as Monadnock No. 7 (later Stoddard). This grant was called Monadnock No. 6. The grant was renewed, Sept. 30, 1767, and again, Feb. 23, 1774. On the day preceding the last date, Feb. 22, 1774, the legislature of New Hampshire incorporated the township by the name of Packersfield, in honor of Thomas Packer, Esq., Sheriff of New Hampshire, and a leading man of Portsmouth, to whom many of the original shares were granted. He purchased and, at one time, owned the lots which include the entire portion of that part of Packersfield which was taken into Sullivan. The name Packersfield was changed to Nelson, June 14, 1814, to take effect on the first day of October in that year. Besides the corner lost to Sullivan, Sept. 27, 1787, Packersfield lost land when Roxbury was made a town, Dec. 9, 1812, and still another small piece was annexed to Roxbury, June 15, 1820. The Tarbox farm was taken from Stoddard and added to Nelson, June 25, 1835. Nelson also lost a very valuable part of the town when Harrisville was incorporated, July 2, 1870. The part of Packersfield included in Sullivan covers the whole of District No. 1 of the latter town, and all of No. 3 south of the Dunn and old Wilder farms, and some of No. 2. In all that section there had not been a single settlement when Sullivan was chartered.

We have now named all the settlers of what is Sullivan who came previous to the incorporation of the town. We have omitted no name known to us and have given the approximate dates of settlements and the exact dates of purchases, so far as ascertained. Thirty-four families were established in homes of their own. Taking the modern districts as a guide, imagining their boundaries to have been then as they are now, one would have found in No. 1 no inhabitant. In No. 2 there would have been seven families, those of James Rowe, Joseph Ellis, Jr. (with whom his mother and her family lived), John Rowe (who married the widow of William Comstock), Jonathan Baker, Thomas Morse, Lockhart Willard, and James Locke (with whom James Locke, Jr., also lived.) In No. 3 were ten families, those of Jonathan Burnham, Samuel Wyman, Nathan Bolster, Grindall Keith, Samuel Seward, William Burnham, Ezra Osgood, Josiah Seward, Elijah Carter (with whom his unmarried brother, Oliver,

boarded), and Michael Sartwell. In No. 4 were but four families, those of Eliakim Nims, Zadok Nims, Roswell Hubbard, and Erastus Hubbard. In No. 5 were the five families of John Chapman, Benjamin Chapman, William Corey (his brothers having, at this time, moved their house over the line into Gilsum), Ebenezer Burditt, and Bezaleel Mack. In No. 6 were eight families, those of Joshua Osgood (who belonged to the Keene section, but was taken into the sixth district), Jesse Wheeler, Timothy Dewey, Jonathan Heaton, Timothy Dimick (with whom his father lived), John Dimick, Jr., Benjamin Ellis, and "Dr." Joseph P. Peters.

It is probable that most of these families were living in log houses, many of which did not stand on the exact sites of the houses which were later built upon the same farms. They endured all of the hardships and trials incidental to a new settlement in a wilderness. There is no evidence that they endured any trials which would have been unusual under the circumstances. They were not molested by Indians and there are no traditions of any severe encounters with wild beasts. Bears were the only wild animals which gave them much serious concern. There is one interesting and authentic account of a quite wonderful adventure with one of these formidable beasts, in which Joshua Osgood played a prominent part. Mr. Hayward thus tells the story, in his *History of Gilsum* (page 156): "Early in June, 1777, Eleazer Wilcox, Senior, had a noted fight with a bear. The story is told with many variations, and the exact truth is difficult to get at. The locality had been claimed for Keene, but the best authority asserts that it was very near the line in Gilsum, east of Lansing Wilder's meadow. Mr. Wilcox had previously wounded the bear, and sent for Joshua Osgood of Sullivan [then Gilsum] to come and help him. After hunting a good while, they were separated some thirty or forty rods, when the bear disturbed by the dog, suddenly came at Mr. Wilcox from behind the root of a tree. His gun missed fire, and the bear rising on her hind legs struck it with such force as to bend back the guard and make a heavy dent, still to be seen in the stock [which also shows six marks of the bear's teeth near the breech, the gun being in the possession of the family of the late Edwin C. Ware, formerly of Milford, a descendant of Mr.

Wilcox]. The man and bear then clinched. Mr. Wilcox was a large, powerful man, noted for his strength in wrestling. He seized the bear's tongue and held on with all his might. The dog kept attacking the bear from behind, and his barking and the shouts of Mr. Wilcox soon brought Mr. Osgood. He feared to fire at first, lest he should kill the man, but seeing that the bear would soon dispatch him, if let alone, he watched his chance and fired. The bear dropped her hold and ran away. She was found dead the next day near a little pool of water. Mr. Osgood went immediately for assistance and they carried Mr. Wilcox home on a litter of boughs. He had forty-two wounds on him, some say sixty. It was a wonder that he recovered. He said his worst hurt was in his back, by struggling to hold up against the bear, who, with her paws on his shoulders, was trying to push him over backwards. He was never as well as before, and occasionally had ill turns, that he called his 'bear fits'".

The Bearden, on the west side of the mountain of that name, was appropriately named, for it is known to have been a resort for bears. Hayward's History of Gilsum (page 155) names a specific instance when one was seen there. When provisions grew scarce our forefathers resorted to hunting and fishing to supply the deficiency. A deer was found now and then, whose flesh was always most acceptable. Their usual meat consisted very largely of salted pork, with chickens, fish, and game for luxuries. They could not afford much beef, for cows and calves and oxen were very precious in those days. Mutton was scarce. Until considerable land had been cleared, they did not have pasturage for more stock than their domestic service absolutely required. Wheat flour was a rarity. Rye and Indian bread was the staple article of diet. Bean porridge, hominy, Johnny-cake, Indian pudding, bread and milk, berry pies in their season with rye pie-crust, together with potatoes, completed their articles of diet. A short-cake was an occasional dainty, as was also tea at first. Coffee was not used.

The women of the settlement carded wool, and spun and wove, as well as cut and made, the garments for the men and boys. They were their own dressmakers and milliners, as a rule. They spun the flax on their little flax wheels, and wove their table linen, towels, and bed linen. They nursed the sick,

and often aided their husbands out of doors, especially in the care of the garden. The men felled the heavy trees in the forests, cleared the land, made charcoal, brought the soil into a tillable condition, sowed and planted crops, harvested the same, laid stone wall, cleared the rocks from their mowing lands, cut wood in winter for the great fire places, made maple sugar in the spring, using hollowed logs for sap troughs, and gathering the sap in buckets which they carried upon the two arms of a yoke placed about the neck upon the shoulders. At first they got little grass from their cultivated patches and had to utilize for hay the wild grasses of the swamps and meadows about ponds and along streams. They made the larger part of the clumsy tools which served their purposes in those primitive times. The modern machinery of the farm was totally unknown to them. They had to purchase usually only the iron portions of their tools. Indeed very many of the early settlers were practical blacksmiths and made their own iron tools. Even more were practical carpenters, or housewrights, as they called themselves. When their orchards had begun to bear, many of the settlers made their own cider. It is really interesting to note how many different things a farmer of that day could do and do well. Such versatility of mechanical talent is now seldom seen. In these modern days of specializing work, where each man learns to do only one thing, and does not always learn that trade well, it is worth observing how many industrial accomplishments the men and women of former days possessed.

The hard routine of daily life did not extinguish the possibility of social amenities. Apple bees, huskings, quiltings, donation parties and the hauling of the minister's wood (after they had one), and occasional visits of courtesy helped to soften the asperity of life in a new settlement where privations were so many and comforts so few. Weddings were very unconventional. The bride and groom usually went to the house of a clergyman or justice of the peace, where a brief ceremony started them upon their matrimonial career. The first bride of the settlement was Miss Mary Ellis, daughter of Joseph Ellis, Sr., who was married to James Sawyer, then living in what is still Gilsum, Nov. 13, 1777. The ceremony was performed in Swanzey by Rev. Edward Goddard. The first bridegroom was

Eliakim Nims, who was married in Keene, Feb. 19, 1778, by Rev. Aaron Hall, to Abigail Briggs of Keene. The first marriage solemnized in the settlement, being also the first in the new town of Sullivan, was that of Simeon Ellis and Lydia Comstock, who were married by Roswell Hubbard, Esq., Dec. 8, 1788. It is a unique fact that the first birth (of a living child), the first death, and the first wedding upon the soil of what is now Sullivan should have been in the same family. It seems proper to note in connection with this statement another wedding, which was probably wholly unique, that of Fred A. Davis to Althea S. Barrett, Nov. 23, 1897, at the house of Hon. D. W. Rugg, at East Sullivan, when the bride and the groom, as well as the town clerk who issued the license and the clergyman who officiated (Arthur H. Rugg and Rev. Herbert Walker), all resided, for the time being, under one roof.

A funeral in those days, though simple in the extreme as compared with the elaborate arrangements for such an occasion in our day, was a sincere and heartfelt demonstration of sympathy and friendship on the part of all in the settlement. The expenses were the smallest possible. A dollar and a half for a coffin and a dollar for digging a grave are items mentioned in the settlement of an estate as late as 1815. Probably in the early days of the settlement the neighbors dug the graves as acts of friendship, and even the coffins were sometimes made without charge. The neighbors also furnished food for the funeral dinner and generally did all the work for the family from the time of the death until after the burial. Every neighbor, and usually everybody in the settlement, was present at the obsequies. A more complete account of the funerals of a later date will be given in a subsequent chapter.

The early settlers had occasional preaching, but not until after the incorporation of the town. Their first meetings, conducted by the favor of visiting ministers, were held in barns. Their first roads were bridle paths over which rude wheeled vehicles and ox-carts were taken with difficulty. People travelled horseback, the women sometimes riding on separate horses, but more frequently upon pillions, behind the saddles upon which the men were riding.

Outside political events disturbed these earliest settlers but

little. The last of the colonial wars, known as the French and Indian War, had come to an end before any settler arrived. That war resulted in two most important historical finalities. It decided once and forever that the dominance in North America, north of Mexico, would be lodged in persons of English descent, or at least using the English language, whose customs, principles of civilization, and modes of government would mould the character of the institutions of this continent. It also finally settled the vexatious religious problem. Under French influence, if that nation had prevailed in the struggle, the Roman Catholic church would have dominated America. Any dominating church, no matter whether Roman Catholic or any other, is an evil. This war resulted in the nominal supremacy of Protestantism. But the Protestants, actuated by good sense, have shown the most commendable toleration. They have often, in sporadic cases, shown bigotry and intolerance, but the general course of Protestant history in America, north of Mexico, has been to tolerate, yea even to welcome hospitably, persons of all sects and all religions. All that is demanded is good and pure character. Unless a sect should advocate immorality under the guise of religion, such as the polygamy of the Mormon church for example, it would never be disturbed in its operations.

The contest about the "New Hampshire Grants" probably did not raise much of a breeze among our forefathers in the early settlement. Both New York and New Hampshire claimed the soil of what is now Vermont, owing to indefiniteness in the wording of early province charters, with respect to their boundary lines. The royal government of New Hampshire granted many towns west of the Connecticut. Gov. Wentworth granted as many as 125 such towns. When the settlers in those grants, appropriately called the New Hampshire grants, found themselves outside of all provinces, they very naturally set up a government of their own. Eventually, certain people in the towns of the present New Hampshire, east of the Connecticut, thinking that the latter state ought properly to be bounded on the west by the Patent Line, proposed to the people dwelling west of that river that the towns upon both sides form a new state. Such a state was finally formed and named Vermont,

and the towns south of the north line of Claremont and between the Connecticut and the Patent Line were made a county called Washington County. Of course, New Hampshire resisted this action and successfully. The towns east of the river were finally kept in New Hampshire. Those west of the river, did, at last, succeed in being admitted to the union as one of the United States by the name of Vermont. We have only outlined the controversy. The western side of Sullivan would have theoretically been included in this Washington County of the first-made Vermont. A session of the assembly of that state was actually held at Charlestown, beginning Oct. 11, 1781. Ebenezer Dewey was the representative from Gilsum, which then included a part of what is now Sullivan. He was the father of Timothy Dewey, then living where M. J. Barrett lives. Our ancestors, on the edge of the disputed territory, had only this shadowy connection with the struggle, which we shall develop no further.

Our soil had been settled before the Revolution began. Nearly every one of our earliest settlers had seen service in that memorable war for independence. Of the few who were actually living within our limits when the struggle began a good proportion left their new abodes to help on the cause. Two of them, Asahel Nims, killed at Bunker Hill, and young Josiah Comstock, who lost his life in the service also, never returned to the homes which they left. A more complete account of these soldiers of the Revolution is given in the chapter on MILITARY HISTORY, where it properly belongs.

The 34 families who had settled upon our soil at the time of the incorporation contained about 162 inhabitants. Of these about 43 were men of voting age.

II. THE INCORPORATION.

A church and church attendance were happily regarded as things essential by the early settlers of New England. We recently heard a Sullivan person say, "We really have nobody to go to church anyway." The fact is that there are persons enough in Sullivan today to pack the meeting-house every Sunday, if the same idea of the need of church-going possessed the present inhabitants which characterized our forefathers. To them it was regarded as a necessity, as much so as eating and sleeping. Town meetings were nearly as highly valued. They

delighted to argue in such municipal parliaments. Hence new settlers always thought about their nearness to the "middle of the town," where the plain building which served for town meetings and religious meetings was located as nearly as possible, even if it were upon a lofty hill, as was often the case.

The settlers in the corners of Gilsum, Keene, and Stoddard before mentioned (there being none in the Packersfield corner), feeling the necessity for such privileges as we have just mentioned, and realizing their great distance from the centres of their respective towns, addressed the following petition to the General Court :

Humbly shew your Petitioners, The Subscribers, Inhabitants of the Towns of Keene, Packersfield, Gilsom, and Stoddard. That they live remote from the centre of their respective Towns and by reason of distance and bad roads are deprived of their town privileges—That they cannot enjoy these conveniences of public worship—That some of their duties as members of their several towns are by their situation very burdensom.—That if they might be incorporated into a separate and distinct township it would be highly advantageous to them, and no detriment to the towns to which they now belong—That they are encouraged to hope that no objections will be made to their being thus incorporated unless by the town of Gilsom, and that these objections may be easily obviated.

The prayer of this their humble Petition therefore is—That the tract of land marked out upon the plan herewith exhibited may be set off from the several Towns aforesaid into a distinct Township by the name of orringe and the Inhabitants of it incorporated as aforesaid—and Your Petitioners as in duty Bound shall ever pray.

August 22^d 1786

Roswell Hubbard
Joshua Osgood

Zadock Nims

Erastus Hubbard
Inhabitants of Keene

Grindall Keith

Oliver Carter

Inhabitants of Packersfield

[Jonathan] Burnham
Nathan Bolster
Samuel Seward

Josiah Seward
William Burnham
Samuel Wyman

Ezra Osgood
Elijah Carter
Inhabitants of Stoddard

James Row
Timothy Dimmock
James Pratt
Joseph Ellis
William Cory
Samuel Cory
Joshua Cory
Jonathan Heaton

John Chapman
Benjamin Chapman
Benj^a Ellis
Simeon Ellis
Nathan Ellis
John Chapman Jun^r
James Locke Jun^r
James Locke

Timothy Dewey
Tho^s Morse
Jesse Wheeler
Lockhart Willard
Jonathan Baker
John Dimick
Ebenezer Birdit
John Row
Inhabitants of Gilsom

There is obviously a bit of trickery in this petition. It assumes to be a petition of people living in all of the four towns named, including Packersfield, and two of the signers are represented as living in Packersfield. As a fact (as the document next quoted will show) not a person was yet living in that part of Packersfield which became Sullivan. G. Keith and O. Carter were both living in the Stoddard corner. This deception was evidently practised to make it appear that all four of the towns were practically in favor of the new town. There is also a bit of diplomacy in their saying that they hoped for no objections unless from Gilsum. As a fact, Gilsum offered no objections, so far as known, but Packersfield did send a formal remonstrance, which they very likely feared, although, as the remonstrance shows, the friends of the movement had managed to get Packersfield, at a town meeting, to vote in favor of the proposition. It will be observed that the petitioners requested that the new town be called Orange (orringe), but politicians then, as now, loved to perpetuate their names, and our town perpetuates the name of the state's chief magistrate of that time.

The remonstrance of Packersfield was as follows :

To the Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives for the State of New Hampshire in General Court Conven^d At Portsmouth December A. D. 1786

The petition in behalf of the Town of Packersfield Humbly Sheweth that your petitioners have ben Serv^d With a Copy of a petition and order of Court thereon signed by a number of the Inhabitants of the Towns of Gilsom Stoddard & keen Setting forth in S^d petition that the Situation of a number of the Inhabitants of the Towns aforesaid Together with Part of the Inhabitants of the Town of Packersfeild is such that they Cannot be accomedated with Privilege Equal to the other Inhabitants of their respective Towns, one Part of which Ascertainment your Petitioners absolutely Deny Because there is not one Inhabitant on the Land in packersfeild Praid for in Said Petition—

Although at a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Packerfield in the month of March A. D. 1784 There was a Petition Sign^d by a Number of the Inhabitants of the Towns of Gilsom Stoddard and Keen Preferd in Said meeting praying that the Town of Packerfeild would Vote off a Certain part of Packerfeild to be Erected into a Town S^d part to Contain Two Miles East and west and Two miles and a half North and South which would Contain one Eighth Part of Said Packerfeild and from the reasons offered at that Time and through inadvertency of the People the prayer of Said Petition was granted upon Conditions that all the respective Towns Concern^d ware mutually agreed thereto (Sence Which Period) not supposing that the petitioners referd to would obtain

their request before the general Assembly) have proceeded to agree upon a Center for Erecting a meeting House and have made provision for the Same therefore if the Prayer to the Inhabitants of the town of Gilsom and others Preferd to the General Court Should be Granted it will be a means of removing the Present Center and frustrate our Design in Building a House for Public Worship and thro the Town into the uttermost Confusion imaginable and as we look upon your Honours as Guardians of the State your Petitioners flatter themselves that your honours in your known Wisdom Will not Erect a New Town on the ruins of older ones: therefore your Petitioners pray that the prayer of the petition referd to may not be granted.

As in Duty Bound Shall ever pray.

Solomon Wardwell	} Select men of the town of Packerfeild
Solomon Ingalls	
Pelataiah Day	

Packerfeild Decem^r 1st 1786.

For the preceding and other town papers published in this chapter, see "Town Papers", edited by Hammond, in the 12th volume of the series of public documents which the state has published, pages 639-640; also the 13th volume, pages 490-494.

In due time, a committee appointed by the General Court to view the site of the proposed township, made their report to that body, in the following manner:

We the Subscribers being a Committee Appointed by the General Court of the State to View the Corners of Keene Packerfield Gilsom and Stoddard haveing Viewed the primeces Beg Leave to Report, as their Opinion that the parts of Towns Petitioned for to be made into a Town lies Very Convenient for that purpose by Reason of being incompassed all Round with Mountains and Broken Land that is almost impassable Besides their Lying Very Remote from the Towns to which they Now Belong to—but it must Consequently, if incorporated into a New Town Leaves Some of the Towns from which those parts of Towns were Taken Especially Gilsome in a Broken and inconvenient Shape as may be made to appear by the Plan of s^d Town if S^d Gilsome Could be acomedated by Being annexed to any other parts of Towns which Lies Joyning it is our opinion that it might be a Publick advantage and much for the acomedation and Benifit of the Petitioners

Alstead September y^e 24, 1787

Lem^l Holmes
Absalom Kingsbury

Lemuel Holmes, the former of the two signers of the preceding report, was of Surry. Absalom Kingsbury was of Alstead. This report having been presented to the General Court and accepted, a bill incorporating the town of Sullivan was passed by both branches, and approved by the chief executive of the state, on Sept. 27, 1787. The following is an exact copy of the act of incorporation:—

In the year of our Lord, one Thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven—

An Act to Incorporate a Town by the name of Sullivan.

Whereas a Petition hath been preferred to the General Court by part of the Towns of Keene, Packersfield, Stoddard, and Gilsun, in [L. S.] the County of Cheshire, praying to be Incorporated into a Town by the name of Sullivan, of which due notice has been given and no reasonable objection appearing against it:—

Therefore be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, and by the authority of the same, That there be and hereby is erected and Incorporated into a town within the following bounds viz., Beginning at a beach tree, being the south-west corner of Packer's Quarter (so called), Standing on the dividing line between Packersfield and Keene, and running east ten degrees south two miles, thence North ten degrees east two miles and a half to Packersfield North line, thence crossing said line and running the same course Two miles into Stoddard, thence west ten degrees north one mile, two hundred and forty rods, thence west two miles, two hundred and sixteen rods, thence south four miles, thence east seven degrees North, one mile and fifty six rods, thence North sixteen degrees east one hundred and ninety-two rods, to the first mentioned bounds, saving to the Town of Gilsun an equal proportion of the publick Lands within the aforesaid Incorporation first deducting what remains of said lands in said town of Gilsun.

And the Inhabitants of said tract of Land are erected into a body politick and incorporate to have continuance and succession forever and are hereby invested with all the powers and Infranchised with all the Rights, privileges, benefits, and immunities which any Towns in this State by Law Hold or enjoy—to hold to said Inhabitation and there Successors forever—and Lemuel Holmes Esq. is hereby authorized and Impowered to call a meeting of said Inhabitation for the purpose of chusing all necessary and customary town officers, giving fourteen days notis at least of the time and place and design of said meeting and the officers then chosen shall be invested with all the powers and authority that the officers of any other Town in this State are invested with, and every other meeting of the said inhabitants which shall be annually held in said Town for that purpose shall be on the second Tuesday of March annually—

Provided always that the Inhabitation of said Sullivan pay up all arrears of all county and town taxes already made and assessed in the Towns from which they were respectively taken, and there State taxes untill a new proportion shall be taken throughout the State, anything in the aforesaid act to the contrary notwithstanding.

State of New }
Hampshire }

In the House of Representatives, Sept. 27,
1787

The foregoing bill having been read a third time, voted that it pass to be enacted.

Sent up for Concurrence.

Thos. Bartlett, Speaker, P. T.

In Senate the same day, this Bill having been read a third time, voted that the same be enacted.

John Sullivan, President.

Copy exam^d

Pr. Joseph Pearson, Sec'y.

The town was named for Gen. John Sullivan, then President of New Hampshire. The word SULLIVAN is from the Celtic *suil*, eye, and *ban*, fair, and means "fair-eyed". The name is truly appropriate, for our beautiful hills and the magnificent scenery which we behold from them, together with the "fair" reputation of the citizens of the town, make delightful the natural features of the municipality as well as the companionship of its people.

III. MUNICIPAL ANNALS.

Our narrative having reached the beginning of the municipal history of the town, we shall not find a large number of events of sufficient importance to entitle them to a place in a published history. The lists of town officers (excepting moderators and select-men) a description of all the roads, the appropriations, and affairs pertaining to the first church and to the schools and school districts, will all be treated in chapters or sections appropriately set apart for those topics. We shall here relate such incidents as were out of the ordinary. Each paragraph in these annals will begin with the date of the annual town meeting, at which the town officers were chosen. In later chapters of the book, dates of elections will refer to the year only. If the exact dates are desired, one can refer to the initial dates of these paragraphs. After the meeting for 1787, the date of each annual meeting will be followed by the names of the moderator (abbreviated as M.) and select-men (abbreviated as S. M.) for that year, after which any events worth noting will be given, to the time for the next annual meeting.

As directed by the act of incorporation, Lemuel Holmes, Esq., of Surry, called the first meeting of the voters. That first warrant was as follows:—

"Cheshire SS.

Keene, Oct. ye 12, 1787.

"These are to give Notice to all persons belonging to the Town of Sullivan qualified by Law to vote in Town Meeting, that they assemble and meet at dwelling house of Mr. James Rowe, in said Sullivan, on Monday the twenty-ninth day of this Instant October at ten o'clock before noon, then and there first to choose a Town Clerk, Second—To choose Selectmen & any other Town Officers necessary to be chosen on s^d day, and any other business thought necessary to be done on said day.

"by Order of the General Court

Lemuel Holmes."

Oct. 29, 1787. At this first town-meeting, *Roswell Hubbard* was chosen town clerk, who undoubtedly acted as moderator, as did James Locke at the next meeting. *Roswell Hubbard, Timothy Dimick, and Lockhart Willard* were chosen select-men; Jonathan Heaton, constable; and Lockhart Willard, treasurer. Capt. Jeremiah Stiles of Keene was engaged as a surveyor. Three men, Zadok Nims, Josiah Seward, and Joshua Osgood were chosen to perambulate the lines of the town, with the surveyor.

Mar. 11, 1788—*James Locke, M.; James Locke, Timothy Dimick, Josiah Seward, S. M.*—Voted "that hogs are not to run at large". Voted not to petition the General Court to annex a part of Stoddard, showing that such a request had been contemplated. Voted that the select-men be a committee to provide a place for meetings in the future. This meeting was also at James Rowe's. At a special meeting at Hinds Reed's, Apr. 24, Roswell Hubbard, M., it was voted to take steps to secure an annexation of a little land from Keene. We shall recur to this later. Rates of labor on the highway were fixed: men 4 pence per hour, oxen 3 pence per hour, plows or cart one shilling a day. Voted to post warrants on Simeon Ellis's north door. At a special meeting at Hinds Reed's, June 3, Timothy Dimick, M., voted to hire Rev. Micah Lawrence to preach to the people. At a special meeting, Sept. 8, at Hinds Reed's, Josiah Seward, M., voted to petition the General Court to amend the act of incorporation, by extending the limits further into Keene. Chose Roswell Hubbard, James Locke, and Zadok Nims a committee to apply to Gilsum for a division of the public lands. Voted not to warn anybody out of town, which they did do later, however. Voted not to build a bridge over the Great (now called Spaulding) Brook [where later J. Spaulding's mill was], which was also done later. They also voted not to provide instruction in singing. At a special meeting at Hinds Reed's, Dec. 1, Timothy Dimick, M., Ann Rowe was "set up at vendue to the lowest bidder . . . to supply her with food, lodging, & in health". She was "struck off to Ensign Dimick and partners, at 2 pence per week". It was decided not "to build a grist mill". At a special meeting at Hinds Reed's, Jan 17, 1789, Jas. Rowe, M., votes were cast for three Representatives to the FIRST U. S. CONGRESS.

Mar. 10, 1789. At Hinds Reed's—*Joshua Osgood, M.; Joshua Osgood, Elijah Carter, Zadok Nims, S. M.*—It was humanely voted not to provide stocks for criminals, nor staves for the tithing-men. A special meeting was held at Simeon Ellis's, Mar. 26, Ezra Osgood, M., to vote for state and county officers. The 18 votes of the meeting were cast for John Sullivan as President of New Hampshire. His "gift for his name" to the town was a *book to keep the records in*. A special meeting, June 9, at Simeon Ellis's, adjourned to James Rowe's, Timothy Dimick, M., was called to raise extra money for town charges. At a special meeting, Sept. 10, at Simeon Ellis's, Erastus Hubbard, M., it was voted to build a house for public service; also that the select-men procure a drum and fife. A special meeting called for Oct. 22, 1789, at Simeon Ellis's house, to take measures for building a meetinghouse, was continued by adjournments until Mar. 13, 1792, with Joshua Osgood as the moderator. At the latter date, the house had been completed. Details are given in the chapter on ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Mar. 9, 1790. At Simeon Ellis's—*Abel Allen, M.; Roswell Hubbard, Zadok Nims, Elijah Carter, S. M.*—Voted to procure weights and measures. Voted to post warrants at Benjamin Ellis's. On Mar. 11, a meeting of Surry, Gilsum, and Sullivan was held at Jonathan Heaton's, Lemuel Holmes of Surry, M. Mr. Holmes was chosen a representative to the General Court. Special meetings were held at Simeon Ellis's several times during the year; on June 2, E. Hubbard, M., to raise money for preaching; on July 19, Abel Allen, M., with regard to the penny tax (meaning a tax of one penny per acre on the lands of non-residents), when it was voted to appoint R. Hubbard, Joshua Osgood, and Timothy Dimick a committee to examine the records of the proprietors of the towns from which Sullivan came, to find the original proprietors as a basis for levying the tax; Aug. 30, Abel Allen, M., to vote for Representatives to Congress; Sept. 14, Erastus Hubbard, M., to accept a road; Oct. 8, Abel Allen, M., to raise money and select jurymen; and Dec. 13, Elijah Carter, M., to vote again for Congressmen, there being no choice before.

Mar. 8, 1791. At Simeon Ellis's—*Erastus Hubbard, M.;*

Erastus Hubbard, Elijah Carter, and Samuel Seward, S. M.—A special meeting at Simeon Ellis's on May 30, Zadok Nims, M., was the last held at a private house. A list of the non-resident land owners was presented by the committee previously appointed. A meetinghouse was built this year, and, though not completed, a meeting for drawing jurymen, Sept. 19, was the first occasion of its being used. It was next used for a town-meeting on Dec. 21, Elijah Carter, M., when permission was refused Dr. MacCarty and Dr. Prescott of Keene to inoculate for the small-pox, which then prevailed to some extent in the county. All subsequent town meetings were at this meeting-house, until the second meetinghouse was built.

Mar. 13, 1792.—*Elijah Carter, M.; Elijah Carter, Erastus Hubbard, Eliakim Nims, S. M.* Voted to fence the graveyard and procure a deed of the same from Benjamin Ellis. Voted to buy jury boxes. At a special meeting, May 7, Abel Allen, M., accepted two roads and appointed Roswell Hubbard a committee to take advice about the public land and report. At this meeting, 72 proposed amendments to the state constitution were voted upon. The votes were favorable to all but eight of them, excepting one which was not acted upon. On Aug. 27, Elijah Carter, M., votes were cast for Presidential electors and Congressmen. Oct. 11, same moderator, voted not to hire Mr. Colton as a preacher in connection with Gilsum; also voted to raise a hundred pounds to build school-houses in the several districts. On Feb. 21, same moderator, again refused permission to Drs. MacCarty and Prescott to inoculate for the small-pox.

Mar. 12, 1793.—*Elijah Carter, M.; Erastus Hubbard, Eliakim Nims, Abel Allen, S. M.*—Voted to pay select-men, if they serve more than one year. At a special meeting, Erastus Hubbard, M., a road was accepted, and on Oct. 10, Samuel Seward M., jurymen were chosen. On Nov. 11, Abel Allen, M., a joint meeting of Gilsum, Sullivan, and Surry chose Roswell Hubbard, Esq., a representative to the General Court.

At a meeting of Apr. 28, 1788, it had been voted to take measures to secure to Sullivan a little more territory from Keene. This effort was entirely acceptable to Keene, and the select-men of the two towns presented to the General Court the following petition :—

The Petition of the select Men of the towns of Keene and Sullivan in said State Humbly Sheweth—

That whereas in the year 1789—an Act passed the General Court to Incorporate a town by the Name of Sullivan and in and by said Act the Bounds of Said town are Affixed and Determined—But as they will not Close agreeable to said Act—, We your Humble Petitioners Pray an Amendment may be made to Said Act—, in the following manner (Viz) the West line of Said town to be lengthened South into Keene one Hundred fifty seven Rods thence East twenty Eighth Degrees & 30 minutes South, to the East line of said Keene, thence North on said line to the Bounds from Which they set out from in said Act

and whereas by said Amendment the Lines will run as they ever were Expected to run by the town of Keene and likewise by said Petitioners for Sullivan—It is the Humble Request of Said towns that said Amendment take Place—And your Petitioners as in Duty Bound Shall ever Pray

Keene Decem^r 20th 1793

Lock ^t Willard }	Select Men
David Wilson }	of Keene
Erastus Hubbard }	Select men
Eliakim Nims }	of Sullivan

This petition was granted by the General Court, January 10, 1794.

Mar. 11, 1794—*Elijah Carter, M.; Elijah Carter, Josiah Seward, Joshua Osgood, S. M.*—On Aug. 25, same moderator, voted for Congressmen. On Sept. 19, Abel Allen, M., Erastus Hubbard, Abel Allen, and Roswell Hubbard were appointed a committee to divide with Gilsum the public lands. These were in the "Gore" between the ninth range of the Gilsum lay-out and the Patent Line. On Dec. 8, Elijah Carter, M., votes were cast for one Representative in Congress.

Mar. 10, 1795—*Abel Allen, M.; Elijah Carter, Zadok Nims, Abel Allen, S. M.*—On June 8, E. Carter, M., Voted to let the "settlement of the Gospel ministry" rest for the present. On Oct. 1, Joshua Osgood, M., several roads were accepted. All of these will be described in a special chapter. On Jan. 19, 1796, Abel Allen, M., Roswell Hubbard, Cornelius Howlet, and Samuel Seward were chosen a committee to settle with the town treasurer. An article in the warrant to choose a treasurer was passed over.

Mar. 8, 1796—*Elijah Carter, M.; Elijah Carter, Roswell Hubbard, Erastus Hubbard, S. M.*—Voted \$17.00 to build a pound, at south-west corner of the meetinghouse common, of hackmatack, 25 feet square and 7 feet high, with a good gate,

and underpinned with stone. On the following day, Abel Allen, M., Packersfield and Sullivan, at a joint meeting in Sullivan, chose Roswell Hubbard a representative to the General Court. On June 7, Elijah Carter, M., voted to prosecute James Rowe for the expenses of Hannah Hibbard in her sickness. On Aug. 19, Abel Allen, M., voted for Congressmen. Appointed Zadok Nims and Cornelius Howlet a committee to confer with Gilsum about a change in the town line. No change was made, however. Special meetings to draw jurymen were held Oct. 10, Joshua Osgood, M., and Oct. 22, Elijah Carter, M. On Nov. 7, Elijah Carter, M., votes were cast for one Congressman and for Presidential electors.

Mar. 14, 1797—*Elijah Osgood, M.; Samuel Seward, Eleaser Brown, Benjamin Kemp, S. M.*—The committee on division of the public land with Gilsum reported it best "to let the matter rest". Special meetings were held on Mar. 30, Zadok Nims, M.; Apr. 25, Elijah Carter, M., when all roads in town, built before the incorporation were laid out anew, and Roswell Hubbard and Elijah Carter were chosen to take action about the public land; on July 24, Roswell Hubbard, M., when it was voted to hire Mr. William Muzzey to preach six Sundays on probation; on Aug. 28, Abel Allen, M., when 21 votes were cast for Peleg Sprague for Congress; on Sept. 4, Elijah Carter, M., when it was voted to call Mr. Muzzey to settle in the ministry; on Sept. 21, Erastus Hubbard, M., to arrange the details of Mr. Muzzey's settlement; on Oct. 30, Calvin Locke, M., and on Dec. 6, Calvin Locke, M., when it was decided to ordain Mr. Muzzey on the first Wednesday of the following February.

Mar. 13, 1798—*Elijah Carter, M.; Cornelius Howlet, Erastus Hubbard, Samuel Osgood, S. M.*—It was reported that Peleg Sprague, an eminent lawyer, gave it as his opinion that the school right in the public land should be equally divided between Gilsum and Sullivan. James Locke exhibited a plan showing the centre of the town. Special meetings were held on Mar. 22, Eliakim Nims, M., a joint meeting with Packersfield, at which it was decided to send no representative to the General Court; on Aug. 27, Dr. Messer Cannon, M., when votes were cast for four Congressmen and Roswell Hubbard was chosen as the first representative exclusively from Sullivan to the state

legislature; on Sept. 27, Roswell Hubbard, M., when it was voted to accept the plan of the graveyard (the old one at the Four Corners); and on Nov. 14, Erastus Hubbard, M., to appoint an auditing committee.

During the year 1798, a very singular petition was prepared and signed, addressed to the General Court, praying for a new township to be granted to the citizens of the town on account of their increasing population; that they might keep their sons within the state. This curious document is given as found in the state archives:—

The Petition of the subscribers, Inhabitents of the State of New Hampshire, Humbly Sheweth—

that your Petitioners being inform^d that there is within the limits of this State lands as yet unlocated; and your Petitioners being desirous, to lay a foundation for the settlement of our Children within the bounds of there Native State

We therefore pray that a township may be granted to your Petitioners, for actual Settlement under such restrictions, and limits, as your Hon^l body may think proper, that we may not have the disagreeable Sight of Seeing our Sons Emigrating to other States and prehaps, Kingdoms—

And as in Duty bound will ever pray

Sullivan Nov^r 10th 1798

Roswell Hubbard	gorge Nims	Samuel Seward Junr
Elijah Carter	James W. Osgood	
W ^m Muzzy	Charles Carter	Paul Farnsworth
Elijah Osgood	James Willson	Theophilus Row
Dan ^l Wilson Jun ^r	Calvin Nims	Joseph Seward
Josiah Seward Junr	Oliver Brown	James Row
W ^m Munroe	Phelander Nims	Daniel Farnsworth
Oliver Carter	Ezra Osgood	Thomas Seward
Erastus Hubbard	Elsworth Hubbard	Ichobad Keith
Joseph Ellis Jun ^r	George Hubbard	Elijah Rugg
Roswell Hubbard Jun ^r	Thom ^s Morse	Josiah Seward
Wi ^{ll} Bridge	Thomas Powell Jun	James Comstick
Daniel Willson	David Powell	Peter Barker
John Willson	Joseph Powell	Abijah Seward
Isiah Willson	Jonathan Powell	Nathan Bolster
Sam ^l Willson	Samuel Seward	Samuel Clarke
Frederick Nims	Abel Carter	Henry Carter

This petition was absurd. Many of the signers were mere children, some of whom were not ten years of age. Probably several of them could not write their own names, any more than Peter Barker, a negro, whose name also appears among the signers.

Mar. 12, 1799—*Roswell Hubbard, M., Elijah Osgood, Roswell Hubbard, Ichabod Keith, S. M.*—Special meetings were held on Apr. 9, Calvin Locke, M.; on Oct. 1, same moderator; and on Nov. 18, Joshua Osgood, M. Business unimportant:

Mar. 11, 1800—*Roswell Hubbard, M.; Joshua Osgood, Jonas Stevens, Ebenezer Kendall, S. M.*—The records have James Stevens for 2d S. M. This is supposed to be an error for Jonas Stevens. There were votes about revising the state constitution; 1 for it and 51 against it. Special meetings on Oct. 6, Josiah Seward, M.; Aug. 25, Erastus Hubbard, M.; and Oct. 27, Benjamin Kemp, M. On Aug. 25, votes were cast for Congressmen. Presidential electors were chosen, this year, by the legislature.

Mar. 10, 1801—*Roswell Hubbard, M.; Jonas Stevens, John Farrar, Timothy Dimick, S. M.*—Special meetings on May 22, Cornelius Howlet, M.; on Oct. 8, Eliakim Nims, M.; and on Dec. 28, Elijah Carter, M.; with no important business.

Mar. 9, 1802—*Elijah Carter, M.; Roswell Hubbard, Cornelius Howlet, Thomas McLeod, S. M.*—Special meetings: on May 3, Elijah Carter, M.; and Aug. 30, Ichabod Keith, M.; for business recorded in other chapters of this book. At the latter, votes were cast for Congressmen.

Mar. 8, 1803—*Elijah Carter, M.; Roswell Hubbard, Samuel Seward, Calvin Locke, S. M.*—A special meeting Sept. 21, Ichabod Keith, M., to accept roads described in another chapter.

Mar. 13, 1804—*Elijah Carter, M.; Calvin Locke, David Emery Boynton, Zadok Nims, S. M.*—Voted that the *stamp* of the town be two capital S's (SS). Special meetings: on May 17, Ichabod Keith, M., to prosecute Gilsom for the support of "Dilly" Dolph and her children; on Aug. 27, Elijah Carter, M., to vote for Congressmen; and on Nov. 5, Roswell Hubbard, M., to vote for Presidential electors.

Mar. 12, 1805—*Elijah Carter, M.; Roswell Hubbard, John Wilson, Elijah Carter, S. M.*—There was a special meeting, May 16, Samuel Seward, M., to take steps about building a new meetinghouse. It was adjourned to June 18, when Solomon White served as moderator. It was twice adjourned after this

meeting. A special meeting, Oct. 7, Erastus Hubbard, M., could do nothing but draw jurymen. The contention was bitter as to the spot for locating the proposed new place of worship. Plans of the town were presented showing the centre. Another special meeting, convened Nov. 14, 1805, was continued by adjournments until Jan. 9, 1809, with Abel Allen, M. This was the longest town meeting on our records. In the mean time the new meetinghouse, whose site was the rear of the present Town Hall, was built and dedicated, and the pews all sold. The details are given in the chapter on ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Mar. 11, 1806—*Elijah Carter, M.; John Wilson, William Warren, Samuel Osgood, S. M.*—At a special meeting on Aug. 25, Erastus Hubbard, M., votes were cast for Congressmen.

Mar. 10, 1807—*Abel Allen, M.; Abel Allen, Elijah Frost, Erastus Hubbard, S. M.*—A vote on revising the state constitution resulted in 4 votes for and 57 against revision. Special meetings were held on Apr. 9, James Sawyer, M.; on Sept. 1, Elijah Carter, M.; on Sept. 7, Elijah Frost, M.; and on Oct. 19, Abel Allen, M. No business of great importance was transacted, except at the 2d, when Abel Allen was chosen "as an agent to take care of the legacy that is coming to said town from the estate of James [Rowe] late of Sullivan, deceased." See annals for the year 1809.

Mar. 8, 1808—*Elijah Carter, M.; Elijah Frost, Cornelius Howlet, Elijah Osgood, S. M.*—Special meetings were held on Aug. 29, Elijah Carter, M., to vote for Congressmen; on Oct. 17, Abel Allen, M.; and on Nov. 4, Elijah Frost, M., to vote for Presidential electors.

The last of the adjourned meetings with reference to the 2d meetinghouse (See annals for 1805) was held in this structure, on Jan. 4, 1809. All town meetings for the next 40 years were held in this 2d meetinghouse, which many readers of this book will remember well. The great event of the year 1808 was the dedication of this edifice on the 29th of December. See the chapter on ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Mar. 14, 1809—*Elijah Carter, M.; Elijah Frost, Benjamin Eaton, Ichabod Keith, S. M.*—Appropriated twenty dollars for instruction in sacred music. Voted to build a new pound, two

rods square, of stone. This is the one nearly opposite J. B. Seward's. A superintending school committee of three persons was chosen. They were Rev. Wm. Muzzey, Roswell Hubbard, Esq., and Solomon White. They were the first school inspectors chosen by the town. A list of such officers will be found in the section of this book treating of the SCHOOLS. Capt. Abel Allen reported that he "had received, as a legacy* for the town," the personal effects of James Rowe, which he had placed in the hands of the select-men. At a special meeting, Sept. 25, Abel Allen, M., voted not to build a house for the poor.

Mar. 13, 1810—*Elijah Frost, M.; Elijah Frost, Roswell Hubbard, John Wilson, S. M.*—There were special meetings on Aug. 27, Erastus Hubbard, M., to vote for Congressmen; and on Sept. 24, same moderator, to appoint a committee to repair the bridge at Mason's mill. Chose Samuel Osgood, Elijah Frost, and John Wilson for that purpose.

Mar. 12, 1811—*Col. Erastus Hubbard, M.; Roswell Hubbard, Benjamin Eaton, Amos Wardwell [Sr.], S. M.*—At a special meeting, Sept. 2, Caleb Winch, M., it was voted to choose a committee to take such action as they may deem proper about the public land. No names of such a committee are recorded. See section on *Public Lands* at close of this chapter,

Mar. 10, 1812—*Erastus Hubbard, M.*—Owing to an informality in the warrant, this meeting was not valid for town affairs, and another meeting had to be summoned for March 19. At this meeting *Elijah Frost was M.; Elijah Frost, Roswell Hubbard, and Samuel Seward* were chosen as select-men. There was a special meeting on Sept. 7, Caleb Winch, M., when it was voted to send two delegates to a county convention, whenever one should be called, "to take into consideration the alarming situation of our public affairs". Chose Jonas Stevens and Elijah Frost as delegates. This refers to the war known as the "War of 1812". Voted to authorize the select-men to sell the Rowe land set off to the town as purchasers of John Rowe's share of the estate of his brother James Rowe. There was a special meeting on Sept. 30, John Wilson, M.; also on Nov. 2, Samuel Seward, M., when votes were cast for Congressmen and Presidential electors.

*The town having to support John Rowe, a brother of James, John made over to the town his share of the estate, which is here improperly called a *legacy*.

Mar. 9, 1813—*Erastus Hubbard, M.; Roswell Hubbard, Samuel Seward, Jr., John Mason, S. M.*—There was a special meeting, Sept. 13, Caleb Winch, M., when the old "Gulf Road" was discontinued. It led west from where M. J. Barrett lives to the old Gilsum meetinghouse.

Mar. 8, 1814—*Erastus Hubbard, M.; Samuel Seward, Jr., John Mason, Samuel Locke, S. M.*—On question of revision of state constitution, there were 69 opposed, none in favor. Voted to build a wall on the west side of the road to Roxbury, against Zadok Nims, to compensate him for land taken. That road was accepted at this meeting. There were special meetings on Aug. 29, Erastus Hubbard, M.; and on Sept. 29, Roswell Hubbard, M.—at the former votes were cast for Congressmen.

Mar. 14, 1815—*Erastus Hubbard, M.; John Mason, Samuel Locke, Roswell Osgood, S. M.*—At a special meeting, Oct. 2, Calvin Locke, M., money was raised to pay the soldiers who went to Portsmouth. See MILITARY HISTORY.

Mar. 12, 1816—*Elijah Frost, M.; Roswell Osgood, John Wilson, Stephen Foster, S. M.*—There was a special meeting, Sept. 24, Samuel Locke, M.; also one on Nov. 4, Erastus Hubbard, M., at which votes were cast for Congressmen and Presidential electors.

Mar. 11, 1817—*Roswell Hubbard, M.; John Wilson, Stephen Foster, Joseph Seward, S. M.*—Special meetings on Oct. 15, Erastus Hubbard, M.; and on Dec. 18, Calvin Locke, M., had reference to the minister, Mr. Muzzey. See chapter on ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Mar. 10, 1818—*Roswell Hubbard, M.; John Wilson, Joseph Seward, Rufus Mason, S. M.*—At a special meeting, Oct. 13, Elijah Frost, M., a committee, consisting of Josiah Seward, Erastus Hubbard, and Elijah Frost, was appointed to apply to James Comstock for a division of the school-right, and, on his refusal, to take such advice as they might think fit, and otherwise to proceed in the business as they might think proper. His farm was originally a lot reserved for schools by Gilsum. See section on *Public Lands* at end of chapter.

Mar. 9, 1819—*Elijah Frost, M.; John Wilson, Rufus Mason, Breed Osgood, S. M.*—Votes were cast upon the ques-

tion of dividing the original Cheshire County (which then included what is now Sullivan County). Two votes were in favor and 25 against the measure. Such a division was finally effected on July 5, 1827. Votes were cast at this time for Congressmen. At a special meeting, Oct. 12, Elijah Frost, M., a road was accepted from Mr. Frost's to Mr. Winch's.

Mar. 14, 1820—*Erastus Hubbard, M.; Roswell Hubbard, Samuel Seward, Calvin Locke, S. M.*—The matter of dividing the county again came up and 86 votes were thrown against the measure, none in favor. Sixty dollars were appropriated for instruction in singing. Charles Cummings, Dalphon Gibbs, Samuel Seward, and Solomon White were chosen a committee to "lay out the money appropriated for music." There were special meetings on Oct. 9, Calvin Locke, M.; and on Nov. 6, Rev. Charles Cummings, M. At the latter meeting, votes were cast for Presidential electors and Congressmen.

Mar. 13, 1821—*Col. Erastus Hubbard, M.; John Mason, Samuel Seward, Isaac Rawson, S. M.*—At a special meeting on Oct. 10, Rufus Mason, M., a committee, consisting of Roswell Hubbard, Erastus Hubbard, and Samuel Locke, was chosen to dispose of the public land belonging to the town by terms of the incorporation. See end of chapter. On Mar. 13, there were 93 votes against, none in favor of, a revision of the state constitution.

Mar. 12, 1822—*Col. Erastus Hubbard, M.; John Mason, Samuel Seward, Jr., Dalphon Gibbs, S. M.*—Appropriated \$160.00 to paint the meetinghouse like the one at Keene. Chose Calvin Locke, John Wilson, and Wm. Brown a committee to attend to it. Voted to abate the taxes of Rev. Messrs. Muzzey and Cummings. Special meetings were held on Sept. 16, Calvin Locke, M.; and on Sept. 30, Amos Wardwell [Sr.], M.; at the former of which votes were cast for Congressmen.

Mar. 11, 1823—*Col. Erastus Hubbard, M.; Samuel Seward, Jr., Dalphon Gibbs, Roswell Osgood, S. M.*—73 votes were cast for Edmund Parker for Congress. A special meeting, Oct. 23, Stephen Foster, M. Business unimportant.

Mar. 9, 1824—*Calvin Locke, M.; Roswell Osgood, Amos Wardwell [Sr.], Stephen Foster, S. M.*—There were special meetings on Oct. 1, Solomon White, M.; on Nov. 1, Samuel

Seward, Jr., M., to vote for Congressmen and Presidential electors; and on Feb. 1, 1825, Elijah Frost, M.; at which latter meeting it was voted to "admit a stove into the meetinghouse," also voted not to build a town hall.

Mar. 8, 1825—*Elijah Frost, M.; John Wilson, Roswell Osgood, Stephen Foster, S. M.*—Votes were cast on a second ballot for one Congressman, and for another in place of one who had declined. On the question of retaining Charlestown as a shire town for northern Cheshire, 16 votes were cast in favor and 19 against. On the question of making Newport the northern shire town, the vote was 22 in favor and 15 against. The legislature finally enacted, Dec. 8, 1824, that the court in the following May should be held at Newport, which became henceforth a shire town. There were special meetings on Apr. 18, Col. Solomon White, M.; and on Sept. 29, Amos Wardwell [Sr.], M. At the former, it was voted not to raise money to pay the salary of Mr. Muzzey, and a committee was appointed to consult with him. See ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Mar. 14, 1826—*Col. Erastus Hubbard, M.; John Wilson, Roswell Osgood, Selim Frost, S. M.*—Voted that cattle shall not run at large. Chose Calvin Locke, John Wilson, and Joseph Seward a committee to draught by-laws for the town. The first record of such a kind. There were special meetings on May 5, John Wilson, M.; on Aug. 26, Calvin Locke, M.; and on Oct. 7, Selim Frost, M.; at the first of which they passed over an article in the warrant "to see whether the inhabitants of said town are better satisfied with him [Rev. Wm. Muzzey] than they were the preceding year." Mr. Muzzey was a scholar and a gentleman and one of the best of men, but men have always protested against paying taxes, if they could possibly help it, and probably always will. The legal obligation to pay taxes is all that makes a government possible. The union of church and state, with an obligation to pay a clergyman by municipal taxation, cannot work well whenever persons of different religious denominations or convictions exist in the same community. It was a pity that these disputations should have dragged Mr. Muzzey personally into the matter, for he was a man who was loved and respected by everybody.

Mar. 13, 1827—*Elijah Frost, M.; John Wilson, Samuel*

Locke, John Mason, S. M.—Votes were cast at this meeting for Congressmen instead of during the preceding autumn. Voted to purchase a hearse and build a house to keep it in, as near the graveyard as can conveniently be done. On the question of dividing the county, 10 votes were cast in favor and 29 against the proposition. There were two special meetings, this year, on Apr. 25, Joseph Seward, M., several times adjourned, and on Oct. 8, John Mason, M. The former meeting was very important, resulting in measures leading up to the dismissal of Rev. Mr. Muzzey. It being no longer obligatory by law for towns to enter into any new contracts to support a minister of the gospel, the pressure to bring such a ministry to an end became very great. There were Baptists and Universalists and Unitarians in the town, all of whom were most likely in favor of the change. There were also certain members of the church who thought that they could get rid of paying as much as they were then taxed. It must, however, be said to the credit of others, that they cheerfully gave much more than ever after the town ceased to support the ministry. The county was divided into Cheshire and Sullivan counties, July 5, 1827.

Mar 11, 1828—*Elijah Frost, M.; John Mason, Samuel Locke, James W. Osgood, S. M.*—There were special meetings for drawing jurymen on Apr. 23, Ira Ellis, M.; on Sept. 13, Calvin Locke, M.; and on Oct. 4, John Mason, M.; also a special meeting on Nov. 3, Amos Wardwell [Sr.], M., to cast votes for Presidential electors.

Mar. 10, 1829—*John Wilson, M.; John Wilson, Rufus Mason, Harrison Rugg, S. M.*—Votes were cast at this meeting instead of the last fall meeting, for Congressmen. Four special meetings were held this year: on Mar. 10, John Wilson, M.; on July 31, Rufus Mason, M.; on Sept. 19, Rufus Mason, M.; and on Dec. 26, Enoch Woods, M.; all to draw jurymen.

Mar. 9, 1830—*Amos Wardwell [Sr.], M.; Samuel Locke, Roswell Osgood, Benjamin Kemp, Jr., S. M.*—Voted that cattle should not run at large from May 1 to Nov. 1, but the selectmen may license persons to let cattle run at large, by paying what they deem it worth, or even by paying nothing. At this meeting a vote was passed which was repeated for many years. It was a vote to pay for making coffins and digging graves;

thus relieving the friends of a deceased person from driving any bargain with respect to such solemn matters. It now became customary to hold meetings for such matters as drawing jurymen or arranging for the poor at some store or private house, for the attendance was small. Three meetings were held at the store of Nathaniel Evans, this year: on Mar. 24, Dr. T. L. Lane, M.; on July 28, James W. Osgood, M.; and on Sept. 24, Dr. T. L. Lane, M. Two more special meetings were held at the meetinghouse: on Nov. 16, Isaac Rawson, M.; and on Dec. 25, William Comstock, M. At the former, much opposition was manifested to the building of the Concord Road.

Mar. 8, 1831—*Elijah Frost, M.; Samuel Locke, Roswell Osgood, Benjamin Kemp, Jr., S. M.*—A similar vote was passed to that of the preceding year with respect to cattle in the roads, except that, if persons were licensed to use the highways for pasturage, the rate should be twelve and a half cents per week for each and every cow and other stock in proportion. Votes were cast for Congressmen. Chose Rufus Mason, Selim Frost, and Amos Wardwell [Sr.] a committee to name the best place for a town hall. They reported that the best place would be on the east side of the common. Voted that individuals might erect such a building, 22 feet wide, length not limited, on the east side of the common. Four special meetings were held for minor business at Wardwell's store: on Mar. 25, I. N. Wardwell, M.; on July 25, no moderator recorded; on Aug. 31, Joseph Seward, M.; and Dec. 24, Nathaniel Heaton, M. At a meeting on Oct. 6, Charles H. Cummings, M., an appropriation of \$65.00 was made for the road from near Mr. Hemenway's in Gilsun to a point just north of where Mr. Moore's road now leads from the highway.

Mar. 13, 1832—*Elijah Frost, M.; Samuel Locke, Roswell Osgood, Ellsworth Hubbard, S. M.*—Voted \$8.00 to be used for the "singing society", for a room to meet in. There were two special meetings: on Aug. 20, when the town voted to discontinue the Concord Road! and petitioned the court to sustain this vote and chose Nathaniel Heaton an agent to present the petition; also on Nov. 5, to vote for Presidential electors. Amos Wardwell [Sr.] was the moderator of both meetings. There were four meetings at Wardwell's hall for minor busi-

ness: on Mar. 29, Selim Frost, M.; on Aug. 11, Joseph Thurston, M.; on Sept. 28, Benjamin Tyler, M.; and Dec. 28, James W. Osgood, M.

Mar. 12, 1833—*Samuel Locke, M.; Samuel Locke, Roswell Osgood, Ellsworth Hubbard, S. M.*—On the question of revising the state constitution, 73 votes were cast against the measure, none in favor. No votes for Congressmen were cast, so far as records show, either in 1832 or in 1833. At a special meeting, Nov. 7, Samuel Locke, M., it was voted to appoint a committee and provide means for building the Concord Road. The committee appointed consisted of Amos Wardwell [Sr.], Samuel Locke, and Roswell Osgood. Appropriated \$219.12 for damages and cost of defending the town against the road, the opposition being unsuccessful. There were two meetings at Wardwell's hall for minor business: on Mar. 27, Wm. Brown, M.; and on Sept. 21, Selim Frost, M.

Mar. 11, 1834—*Samuel Locke, M.; Roswell Osgood, Nathaniel Heaton, Ephraim Foster, S. M.*—On question of revising the state constitution, six votes were cast in favor of and 62 against the proposition. A plan for the revision of the boundary lines of the school districts was accepted. There were two meetings for minor business at Wardwell's hall, on Mar. 26, Wm. Brown, M.; and on Sept. 22, Gilman Breed, M.

Mar. 10, 1835—*Samuel Locke, M.; Roswell Osgood, Nathaniel Heaton, Ephraim Foster, S. M.*—There were two meetings for minor business at Ephraim Foster's: on Mar. 28, Nathaniel Heaton, M.; and on Sept. 24, Jacob Spaulding, M. This year, and until 1877, in odd years, votes were cast at annual meetings for Congressmen.

Mar. 8, 1836—*Charles H. Cummings, M.; Nathaniel Heaton, Selim Frost, Joseph Seward, S. M.*—Voted that in working roads men and oxen should be allowed eight cents an hour. At a special meeting, Nov. 7, Amos Wardwell [Sr.], M., votes were cast for Presidential electors. There were two minor meetings at Ephraim Foster's: on Mar. 25, Nathaniel Heaton, M.; and on Sept. 21, Daniel Grosvenor Wright, M.

Mar. 14, 1837—*Charles H. Cummings, M.; Selim Frost, Charles H. Cummings, Alonso Mason, S. M.*—Voted to receive the town's share of public money, according to the act of Jan.

13, 1837, of the state legislature. This vote is thus explained. During President Andrew Jackson's administration, the public debt of the United States was paid and a surplus of thirty-six million dollars, or more, was in the treasury. Opposed to any surplus, and hostile to its being used for internal improvements, President Jackson induced Congress to divide it among the states, according to a fixed ratio. The share that came to New Hampshire approximated \$800,000.00. The state legislature authorized its distribution among the towns, a half according to the rateable polls, and a half according to the proportion which each town paid of the state tax. The towns could invest this money and spend the interest, but the principal was to be returned whenever the state treasurer should demand it, upon a requisition by the U. S. authorities. It was regarded as a loan by the United States and, until recently, the books of the national treasury department carried the loan as unavailable assets. The towns were to give bonds to comply with these obligations, but no such bonds are filed in the state treasurer's office. There was great carelessness in the matter. It is not certain what all of the towns did with the principal. From the records of the annual meeting for 1839, it would appear that the income of Sullivan from this public money amounted to about \$140.00 a year. This would imply that the principal was about \$2,400.00, or at least between two thousand and three thousand dollars. In 1839, this income was applied to town charges. In 1840, so much of this public money as was necessary was used in building the West Road. Then, for a few years, the income of the remainder was applied to the paying of town charges. After 1843 the records do not allude to it. It had probably all been used for public purposes. In some towns, their "surplus money" as it was called, was divided among the legal voters and applied to the payment of their taxes. In reality, the towns would have been liable to refund this public money, if demanded, but it is probable that no demand was ever made for it. In fact the books of the United States treasury no longer carry this loan. It has, by some method, been dropped from their ledgers. There was a special meeting at Wardwell's Hall, Mar. 28, Charles H. Cummings, M., and two more at the meetinghouse: on June 3, Nathaniel Heaton, M.; and on

Sept. 16, Hosea Foster, M. At the third, it was voted not to support Abiah Ellis unless compelled by law. The business transacted at the other meetings appears in other parts of this volume.

Mar. 13, 1838—*Charles H. Cummings, M.; Ephraim Foster, Dexter Spaulding, Charles Franklin Wilson, S. M.*—On the question, "Is it expedient to enact a law authorizing town clerks to record deeds?" voted, one yes, 76 no. On the question of revising the state constitution, the vote was none for and 85 against so doing. There were two special meetings at Wardwell's store, to draw jurymen: on Mar. 27, Martin Spaulding, M.; and on Sept. 26, Ezra Wardwell, M. A special meeting at the meetinghouse, on Sept. 29, Selim Frost, M., was held to take action upon what we call the West Road. Action was postponed until the annual meeting.

Mar. 12, 1839—*Samuel Locke, M.; Charles Franklin Wilson, Nathaniel Heaton, Ashley Mason, S. M.*—On the question of providing a fire-proof building for the county, the vote of Sullivan, this year, was 30, yes; 29, no. Such a building was built in 1840. It was a two-story granite building, on the site of the present Court House at Keene. There were two minor meetings: one at Wardwell's store, Mar. 25, Nathaniel Heaton, M., and the other at the meetinghouse, Sept. 21, with the same man for moderator. At a special meeting, Sept. 21, Roswell Osgood, M., it was decided, after many delays, and much opposition, to build the West Road, and a thousand dollars was appropriated to build it, and, as we have seen, a part of the "public money", which came to the town, was used for that purpose.

Mar. 10, 1840—*Samuel Locke, M.; Roswell Osgood, Lucius Nims, Dauphin Spaulding, S. M.*—A special meeting was held on Mar. 31, at Selim Frost's, Amos Wardwell [Sr.], M., and another at Wardwell's store, on Sept. 22, I. N. Wardwell, M., both for drawing jurymen. Votes were cast for Presidential electors on Nov. 2, Samuel Locke, M.

Mar. 9, 1841—*Daniel Grosvenor Wright, M.; Joseph Seward, Ellsworth Hubbard, Dauphin W. Wilson, S. M.*—Voted that the town clerk procure a set of the "New Hampshire Reports", at the expense of the town. There were two

special meetings for minor business at Wardwell's store: on Mar. 29, Daniel Grosvenor Wright, M.; and on Sept. 25, I. N. Wardwell, M.

Mar. 8, 1842—*Samuel Locke, M.; Joseph Seward, Ellsworth Hubbard, Dauphin W. Wilson, S. M.*—Voted not to suffer horses, cattle, and swine to run at large. Accepted the following by-laws:—1. "Be it enacted by the Town of Sullivan that from and after the first day of April next there shall no horses, neat cattle, or swine be allowed to run at large in any public highway in said town, between the first day of April and the first of November, annually".—2. "And be it further enacted that for each and every violation of the foregoing act the offender shall be liable to the following fines: for every horse or horse kind a sum not exceeding \$2.00 or less than \$0.25; for every neat cattle a sum not exceeding \$1.00, nor less than \$0.25; for every swine or swine kind a sum not exceeding \$1.00, or less than \$0.50, according to the opinion of the justice before whom it may be tried, to be recovered before any justice of the peace competent to try the same, one half to the person complaining, the other half for the benefit of the town."—3. "And be it further enacted that the foregoing shall continue in force until repealed." On the question of revising the state constitution, one vote was cast in favor of and 45 against it. There were two meetings for minor business at Wardwell's store: on Mar. 26, Ichabod Nichols Wardwell, M.; and on Sept. 26, Leander Felt, M.

Mar. 14, 1843—*Ephraim Foster, M.; Dauphin W. Wilson, Joseph Felt, Ephraim Foster, S. M.*—Refused to exempt "Baptist Hall" from taxation. Appointed Samuel Locke, Selim Frost, and Chauncy W. Rawson a committee to repair the meetinghouse where it is defaced and "bring aggressors to justice if possible". Passed over an article with reference to painting the meetinghouse. From this time on, names for jurymen were selected by the town clerk and drawn by him, publicly, and formal meetings for that purpose were no longer called. In accordance with a petition signed by 13 citizens of the town, the select-men, on May, 5, 1843, divided the town into five school districts. They were practically the same that had been in existence, but their limits were more specifically

defined. They are detailed in the chapters devoted to FAMILY HISTORIES. At a special meeting on Feb. 17, 1844, Samuel Locke, M., it was voted "that the select-men be instructed to make returns to the town clerks of Sullivan and Nelson of a straight line between said towns". It would seem that the line usually recognized had deviated from the true line, which would of course be a straight line. It was voted to sell to the First Congregational Society all right to the religious privileges in the meetinghouse, they having the right to make alterations and construct a chapel, leaving a basement eight feet high for town purposes, and they keeping all their part in repair or forfeiting their title. Evidently plans of this nature had been considered. Nothing of the kind was ever done, however. Many believe that it would have been a wise thing to have adopted these plans. It would have preserved an historic structure. Had the work been properly done, a most beautiful building could have been made of it.

Mar. 12, 1844—*Ephraim Foster, M.; Joseph Felt, Ephraim Foster, Charles Franklin Wilson, S. M.*—There was some competition, this year, for the office of representative to the General Court. Votes were divided between C. W. Rawson, Joseph Seward, and Joseph Felt. The last-named won on the fifth ballot. It was the first time in the history of the town that a second ballot was recorded for a representative. Three men were paid \$12.64 in all for keeping Mrs. Pompey Woodward (a colored woman). An extra appropriation of \$400.00 was made on account of "breaking the roads in deep snows". At a special meeting, Nov. 4, Charles Franklin Wilson, M., votes were cast for Presidential electors. On the question of revising the state constitution, 14 votes were in favor of and 67 against the proposition. On the question of abolishing capital punishment in the state, 19 votes were in favor of it and 64 against it. Voted that "our representative to the General Court remonstrate against the alteration of the line between Sullivan and Nelson". No alteration was made, in fact. Voted that Roswell Curtis Nourse be hereafter exempted from taxes, so long as he does not ask for a road from his house to any public highway.

Mar. 11, 1845—*Charles Franklin Wilson, M.; Ephraim*

Foster, Dauphin W. Wilson, Chauncy W. Rawson, S. M.—Voted to remonstrate against the alteration of the Sullivan and Nelson dividing line by a petition of the inhabitants. If any such petition were presented to the General Court, it accomplished its objects, for no alteration was made. Two extra meetings were held, on Sept. 23 and Nov. 29; Charles Franklin Wilson, M. for both, for a 2d and a 3d ballot for a Congressman.

Mar. 10, 1846—*Asa E. Wilson, M.; Chauncy W. Rawson, Selim Frost, Thomas Winch, S. M.*—A 4th ballot for Congressman was taken at this meeting. The Liberty party was now making inroads upon both Whig and Democratic parties, making it difficult to secure majorities. On the question, "Is it expedient to receive the surplus revenue belonging to the State of New Hampshire?" the votes of Sullivan were 52 yes, 2 no. An act of the first U. S. Congress controlled by the Whigs, passed in 1841, distributed among the states, according to the electoral vote, the proceeds of sales of public lands. The Democrats opposed this act. New Hampshire was a Democratic state at that time and its General Court was opposed to receiving any part of this revenue. This vote was to take the sense of the voters. At this election, the Whigs carried the state, and the General Court of 1846 voted to accept the state's share of this public revenue.

Mar. 9, 1847—*Asa E. Wilson, M.; Selim Frost, Thomas Winch, Frederick B. Nims, S. M.*—On the question of revising the state constitution, the votes of Sullivan were 6 yes, 61 no. On the question of adopting a new militia law, the votes were 24 yes, 23 no. At a special meeting, July 8, Samuel Locke, M., a 2d ballot for Congressman was taken. Voted to defer indefinitely the repairs upon the meetinghouse. Voted that Daniel H. Mason, Selim Frost, and Chauncy W. Rawson be a committee to receive proposals for the sale of the meetinghouse, or for its sale including all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, and to report at a future meeting. At a special meeting, Nov. 6, Joseph Felt, M., this committee had no report to make.

Mar. 14, 1848—*Selim Frost, M.; Dauphin W. Wilson, Frederick B. Nims, Amos Wardwell, S. M.*—On the question whether the General Court should enact a law prohibiting the

sale of wines or spirituous liquors, except for chemical, mechanical, or medicinal uses, the Sullivan votes were 65 yes, 24 no. For a few years, beginning in 1847, Mrs. Mercy White was paid for keeping Mrs. Pompey Woodward (the colored woman before mentioned). On Nov. 7, Charles J. White, M., votes were cast for Presidential electors. During this year, the third and present meetinghouse was built by the First Congregational Society, and dedicated, Dec. 7, 1848. Town meetings were still held in the old meetinghouse until the Town Hall was built.

Mar. 13, 1849—*Franklin Buckminster, M.; Amos Wardwell, Franklin Buckminster, Lucius Nims, S. M.*—Voted that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands be divided equally among the school districts. See before, for the year 1846. At a special meeting, Sept. 5, Chauncy W. Rawson, M., the road from the new meetinghouse to the Gilsum road was accepted. At another meeting, Oct. 22, Joseph Felt, M., the construction of the road from the Jacob Spaulding place to East Sullivan was authorized. This road was fought bitterly by the voters on the west side of the town. The road commissioners of the county settled the matter by laying out the road, June 20, 1849.

Mar. 13, 1850—*Franklin Buckminster, M.; Franklin Buckminster, Lucius Nims, Frederick B. Nims, S. M.*—On the question of revising the state constitution, the Sullivan votes were 29 yes, 34 no. Voted to borrow \$700.00 to build the road laid out, last year, by the road commissioners. There was a special meeting on Aug. 24, Frederick B. Nims, M., at which the select-men were authorized to act for the town in certain lawsuits (see section on lawsuits in chapter on INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY). There was another meeting on Oct. 8, Franklin Buckminster, M., at which Asa E. Wilson was chosen a delegate to the constitutional convention at Concord. He declined and no one was chosen in his place. Votes were cast, at this meeting, for a Congressman, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. James Wilson, who had resigned.

Mar. 11, 1851—*Asa E. Wilson, M.; Lucius Nims, Frederick B. Nims, Thomas Winch, S. M.*—Chose a committee, consisting of Martin Spaulding, Ichabod Nichols Wardwell, and Selim Frost, to take measures to sell the old meetinghouse. On

the matter of revising the state constitution, votes were cast upon 15 proposed amendments, of which 8 received a majority of the votes, 6 a minority, and one a half of them with the other half against it. On the question whether it were expedient for the General Court to enact a law exempting homesteads from execution to the extent of \$500.00, the Sullivan votes were 15 yes, 16 no. At a special meeting, May 31, Chauncy W. Rawson, M., it was voted to build a Town Hall. Chose Charles Franklin Wilson, Thomas Winch, and George Wardwell a committee to contract for building it, and to purchase land, if necessary, to set it on. It was, at first, voted not to set the hall on the spot upon which the old meetinghouse stood, but this motion was reconsidered, and it was voted to leave the location discretionary with the building committee. As is well known, it was placed just in front of the site of the old meetinghouse. This was the last town meeting ever held in the old meetinghouse. The first such meeting in that building was on Jan. 4, 1809. It had served the town for its meetings for 42 years and nearly 5 months. Thomas Spaulding erected it, and his grandson, Dauphin Spaulding, 2d, took it down. Had it been preserved, in the original form, with its square pews and galleries retained and decorated, with the accompaniment of paint, cushions, and carpets, it would easily have become an attractive building, and a landmark of great interest and value.

Mar. 9, 1852. The first town meeting in the new Town Hall, where all town meetings have since been held—*Franklin Buckminster, M.; Thomas Winch, Ichabod Nichols Wardwell, George Washington Nims, S. M.*—Votes were cast upon three amendments to the state constitution, all of which received large majorities of the Sullivan votes. At a special meeting, July 1, Franklin Buckminster, M., voted that the select-men insure the Town Hall in the Cheshire County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Voted that the Town Hall be used by those who wish to set up a high school therein in the autumn of 1852. On Nov. 2, Asa E. Wilson, M., votes were thrown for Presidential electors. There was unusual interest in our state, that year, in the Presidential contest, because Gen. Franklin Pierce, the Democratic nominee for the high honor, was a native and a citizen of New Hampshire. Sullivan was a staunch Whig town

and did not enthuse over Gen. Pierce, and cast 41 votes for the Whig electors, who voted for Gen. Scott for the Presidency. The Democratic, or Pierce, electors received 21 votes, and the Free Soil electors received 14 votes.

Mar. 8, 1853—*Rev. Josiah Peabody, M.; George Washington Nims, Daniel Adams Nims, Levi F. Mason, S. M.*

Mar. 14, 1854—*Rev. Josiah Peabody, M.; Franklin Buckminster, Amos Wardwell, David Alvaro Felt, S. M.*—Voted that the select-men dispose of proceeds of the common to best advantage. Voted to raise the price of labor two cents for a man and three cents for a yoke of oxen per hour.

Mar. 13, 1855—*Asa E. Wilson, M.; David Alvaro Felt, Chauncy W. Rawson, Dauphin Spaulding, S. M.*—Voted that select-men procure suitable instruments for sealing weights and measures. Voted that the select-men use their discretion about a new graveyard and hearse.

Mar. 11, 1856—*Asa E. Wilson, M.; David Alvaro Felt, Chauncy W. Rawson, Dauphin Spaulding, S. M.*—The select-men were appointed a committee to purchase and prepare a new burial ground within a half mile of the meetinghouse and, if they purchase one, to build a new hearse house. On Nov. 4, Asa E. Wilson, M., votes were cast for Presidential electors.

Mar. 10, 1857—*Hosea Towne, M.; Ichabod Nichols Wardwell, Joseph Whitney, George C. Hubbard, S. M.*—On May 16, Franklin Buckminster, M., voted to purchase the land for the new burial ground; that the selectmen be instructed and authorized to make the purchase and fit the ground, and build a new hearse house, and be also authorized to build a new tomb. They did not build any tomb. Mr. C. F. Wilson gave one at a later period. At a meeting, Sept. 5, same moderator, the select-men were authorized to fence and prepare the new burying ground as they should see fit.

Mar. 9, 1858—*Franklin Buckminster, M.; Charles Mason, George C. Hubbard, Dauphin W. Nims, S. M.*—Voted that one might take a lot in the new cemetery, where one should choose. Voted not to pay for a new cemetery at East Sullivan. At a meeting on Dec. 1, Charles Mason, M., voted to discontinue so much of the road laid out by the county commissioners, from Moore's mill in Stoddard to the road from J. Spaulding's to East Sullivan, as would be in Sullivan.

Mar. 8, 1859—*George C. Hubbard, M.; Frederick B. Nims, Joseph Whitney, Atwell C. Ellis, S. M.*—Chose David Seward an agent "to investigate the subject of the town's claims in the Winch farm [the town farm] and settle the matter in such a manner as he think proper, with power to prosecute the claim if necessary". This farm had been left to the town, for the use of the poor, by the widow of Caleb Winch, Sr., who was formerly the widow of James Rowe. The widow of her second husband's son, John Winch, was entitled to certain rights therein during her life. She was then living with her son, Thomas Winch, in Langdon. The town had become alarmed lest the rights of Mrs. Winch in the estate had been exceeded. Mr. Seward found no difficulty, however, in reaching a most amicable settlement with Mrs. Winch and her son, who very generously offered to quit their rights in the old farm to the town, together with the title to two and a half acres of land then owned by Mr. Winch, which formerly belonged to the farm, for the modest sum of thirty-five dollars. At a special meeting, May 20, with the same moderator, the town accepted this proposition, and David Seward was authorized to take a deed of it in behalf of the town. This has since been known as the town farm. The buildings are gone, but there is a certain amount of income derived from it. At the annual meeting, it was voted to sell part of the common south of the road leading from the meetinghouse to East Sullivan. It was also voted, and most appropriately, "that the thanks of the town be presented to the Rev. Thomas S. Norton for the interest which he has taken in the schools of this town, and the fidelity with which he has performed the duties of superintending school committee in years past." Mr. Norton had then resigned his long and useful pastorate.

Mar. 13, 1860—*George C. Hubbard, M.; Frederick B. Nims, Joseph Whitney, Atwell C. Ellis, S. M.*—On the question of buying a county poor farm, the Sullivan votes were 13 yes, 39 no. A serious distemper appeared, this year, among the cattle in this state. At a special meeting, June 25, Chauncy W. Rawson, M., it was voted "that a committee of three be appointed to take all precautionary measures to prevent the cattle disease from being brought into town, and to prevent its spread in case it should get into town". Chose the select-men

for such a committee. Voted to pay the expenses of a committee, chosen at an informal meeting of Sullivan citizens on June 9, to investigate the subject and examine the cattle now in town that may have been exposed to the said disease. On Nov. 6, George C. Hubbard, M., voted for Presidential electors.

Mar. 12, 1861—*Charles Mason, M.; Atwell C. Ellis, George C. Hubbard, Alonzo Farrar, S. M.*—On question of revising the state constitution the votes of Sullivan were 23 yes, 29 no. A special meeting, June 27, Joseph Whitney, M., discontinued the lay-out of a new road. All affairs pertaining to roads will be fully treated in a separate chapter. At a special meeting, Nov. 25, Chauncy W. Rawson, M., the first vote was passed by the town which had reference to the great Civil War, which for five years was the all-absorbing matter of business throughout the entire United States. At this meeting, it was voted "that the town will authorize the laying out of money agreeably to an act passed June session, 1861, [by the state legislature], entitled 'An Act authorizing cities and towns to aid the families of volunteers and for other purposes, and choose a committee to carry such vote into effect' ". Chose the selectmen for such a committee.

Mar. 11, 1862—*Charles Mason, M.; Alonzo Farrar, Dauphin W. Nims, John Locke, S. M.*—At a special meeting, Aug. 16, George C. Hubbard, M., voted "to appropriate money for voluntary enlistments in town". Voted "that the selectmen be authorized and instructed to pay to each person, or his order, that enlists in the military service from this town, under the recent call of the Governor for volunteers, until the quota of this town is full, the sum of \$150.00, upon his giving satisfactory evidence to the select-men that he has been accepted and mustered into the United States service". At another meeting, Sept. 27, Dauphin Spaulding, M., it was voted "to pay those who volunteer for nine months (under the recent order for nine months men) the sum of one hundred dollars". It was of course intended that each should be thus paid. Voted "that the select-men be instructed to borrow money and pay to each person \$100.00, who may volunteer for nine months, after he has been mustered into the United States service."

Mar. 10, 1863—*Franklin Buckminster, M.; Dauphin W.*

Nims, John Locke, David Alvaro Felt, S. M.—On the question of revising the state constitution, the Sullivan votes were 4 yes, none opposed. A special meeting was held on June 24, adjourned to June 29, Hersey Wardwell, M., when a hot discussion arose over the new road from J. Spaulding's to J. Dunn's. As the county commissioners had laid it, and a refusal to build it would have laid the town liable to prosecution, there was no alternative but to vote to construct it. Even so small a town as Sullivan was not without men who did not take a philosophical view of the war. A sufficient number of signatures were received to call a meeting, in the warrant for which was an article: "To see if the town will vote to pay such a sum of money as is required by law to exempt every soldier from going to the war from this town, if drafted and called for, so that *our boys* may stay on our soil". The meeting was held June 29, Franklin Buckminster, M. With the good sense characteristic of the town, the article was "passed over". The sentiment of Sullivan was intensely patriotic and loyal and overwhelmingly opposed to any such shirking of the obligations of young men to their country, if their services were required. It did indeed take from the "soil" many of our noble young men, and we have truly never recovered from the blow, but it was a sacrifice as noble as it was costly. The country needed it and required it. The young men went into the service in the most heroic and manly spirit, and no murmur of complaint ever came from their lips or those of their kindred. At a special meeting, Sept. 21, Charles Franklin Wilson, M., it was voted "to pay the sum of \$300.00 to each drafted man from this town, and the same sum if one furnish a substitute, agreeably to the law passed the last session of the legislature". Voted "that the select-men be instructed to borrow the sum of \$300.00 to pay each drafted man, or his substitute, after he has been accepted and mustered into the United States service, agreeably to the law passed at the last session of the legislature". At a meeting, Dec. 5, Franklin Buckminster, M., voted "that the town raise a bounty in addition to the state and United States bounties". Voted "to raise a sum not exceeding \$300.00 for any man who may enlist to fill the quota of this town under the recent call of the President for volunteers". Voted "that the town advance the

money and pay the state and United States bounties to volunteers under the recent call, taking an assignment for the same". Voted "that the selectmen be instructed to borrow money to pay said bounties". Voted "that the select-men act as agents to procure volunteers to fill the quota of the town". Voted "that the select-men be the agents to carry out the provisions of the 5th [preceding] article". Voted "to abate the taxes assessed against citizens of this town who now are or have been in the service of the United States". At a meeting on Feb. 24, 1864, Charles Franklin Wilson, M., it was voted "to pay to veteran volunteers who will re-enlist to fill the quota of this town the sum of \$300.00, and the number not to exceed three". Voted "that the town advance the money and pay the state and United States bounties to veteran volunteers, under the recent call, taking an assignment for the same". Voted "that the select-men be authorized to borrow money to pay said bounties".

Mar. 8, 1864—*Charles Franklin Wilson, M.; David Alvaro Felt, Charles Franklin Wilson, Lucius Pembroke Nims, S. M.*—At a special meeting on Aug. 15, David Alvaro Felt, M., it was voted "that the town pay to three years men who will volunteer to fill the quota of this town, or to their substitutes, the sum of \$300.00, to be paid in gold or its equivalent, to each three years man who shall have been mustered into the service of the United States". This was after the call of the President for 500,000 volunteers. Voted "that the town advance the state and United States bounties and take an assignment for the same,—to volunteers under the recent calls". Voted "to choose an agent to procure volunteers or substitutes to fill the quota of the town". David Alvaro Felt was chosen as such agent. Voted "that the select-men be authorized to borrow money on the credit of the town, to pay said bounties". On Nov. 8, D. A. Felt, M., votes were cast for Presidential electors. On the question of revising the state constitution, the Sullivan votes were 29 yes, 5 no. Paid D. A. Felt \$31.58, Franklin Buckminster \$28.35, and C. F. Wilson \$8.50, for procuring men as volunteers to fill the town's quota. At a meeting, Dec. 9, David Alvaro Felt, M., it was voted "that the town pay bounties, not exceeding \$100.00, for one year men; \$200.00 for 2 years men; and \$300.00 for three years men, to

each person who shall be mustered into the military, naval, or marine service of the United States, to fill the quota of this town, whether such person shall have voluntarily enlisted or volunteered as a substitute for a drafted or enrolled man". Voted "to pay our own citizens who will volunteer for one year into the military service of the United States, after having been mustered into said service, the sum of \$800.00". Voted "that the town advance the state bounty to any person who will enlist and be credited on the quota of the town". Voted "that the select-men be authorized to borrow money on the credit of the town, to pay all bounties which the town may have voted". Voted "to choose an agent to procure volunteers, to be credited to the quota of the town". Franklin Buckminster was chosen as such an agent. No one can read these records of Sullivan's war meetings without a profound sense of the ardent loyalty that little town cherished for our beloved country and the cause of freedom. The aid and encouragement given to the soldiers were all that they could possibly have been. These efforts were matched by the zeal of the ladies for the holy cause, who toiled night and day to prepare the articles which many well-filled boxes carried to the soldiers at the seat of war. A more particular account of Sullivan's part in the great struggle will be found in the chapter on MILITARY HISTORY.

Mar. 14, 1865—*Franklin Buckminster, M.; David Alvaro Felt, Atwell C. Ellis, George White, S. M.*—Voted that the labor of men and oxen on the roads should be ten cents an hour. Voted that the select-men may dispose of the armory. This action ended the militia history of Sullivan. The old red building, originally a school-house, but used many years for an armory, is still well remembered by the older readers of this book. See MILITARY HISTORY. For many years, from 1863 onwards, the vote to pay for coffins and the digging of graves included also the tolling of the bell for the deceased. It had been used for that purpose by the meetinghouse sexton since its purchase in 1860. It was first tolled for the death of Henry H. Keith, on the afternoon of Dec. 6, 1860, and again as his funeral procession passed the church upon the following day. He had died at Saxton's River, Vt., on the 5th. At a special meeting on Apr. 5, Chauncy W. Rawson, M., it was voted

“that the select-men be instructed to build a self-supporting bridge near Caleb Goodnow’s mill, and that \$600.00 be appropriated to build it”.

Mar. 13, 1866—*Franklin Buckminster, M.; David Alvaro Felt, Atwell C. Ellis, George White, S. M.*—Voted that each man and pair of oxen should receive 15 cents an hour, while “working on the roads”.

Mar. 12, 1867—*Charles Mason, M.; George White, Charles Mason, Henry C. Rawson, S. M.*—On the question,—“Is it expedient to abolish pauper settlements in towns?”,—thus throwing the support of the poor upon the counties, the Sullivan votes were one in favor and 49 against the proposition. This vote expressed a humane sentiment. It is cruel to take respectable poor persons from a town where they have long lived, and of which they are perhaps natives. It has caused many heart-burnings. In the case of aliens, who have no attachments to the locality and, like animals, merely wish to be fed, the case is different. Respectable natives and long residents of a municipality ought, if possible, to be cared for near and among their old neighbors and friends. Economic considerations favor the county plan undoubtedly, but humane principles and justice, except perhaps in case of aliens, favor the town system of caring for the poor.

Mar. 10, 1868—*Charles Mason, M.; Charles Mason, Henry C. Rawson, Alanson A. Nims, S. M.*—Voted “that the select-men of Sullivan transmit to the County Commissioners the vote of the town remonstrating against the further expenditure of money for the use of the county farm, and take measures to dispose of the property now held by the county”. Voted not to purchase a mortgage held by Dauphin W. Nims, against the estate of a citizen who died leaving a large family with no means, but to pay the interest on the note. Here again Sullivan showed, as had been repeatedly the case before, how kindly are the instincts and feelings of the people of the town, as a rule. On Nov. 3, Charles Mason, M., votes were cast for Presidential electors. On the question of revising the constitution of the state, 22 votes were in favor of and 23 against the proposition.

Mar. 9, 1869—*Charles Mason, M.; Henry C. Rawson,*

Alanson A. Nims, Daniel Willard Rugg, S. M.—Voted to repair the Town Hall at an expense of \$50.00. Appointed George Washington Nims the agent to make the repairs. On Nov. 9, George C. Hubbard, M., the town voted on the question,—“Are you in favor of an act to establish a state police?” The votes of this town were 4 yea, 11 nay.

Mar. 8, 1870—*Asa E. Wilson, M.; Alanson A. Nims, Daniel Willard Rugg, Joseph N. Nims, S. M.*—Voted to build 17 rods of wall on the north line of the town farm, against land of Seth Nims. On the question,—“Is it expedient to establish the county of Amoskeag?” the votes of the town were none in the affirmative, 77 in the negative. On the question,—“Is it expedient to establish the county of Monadnock?” the votes were none in the affirmative, 74 in the negative. On the question,—“Is it expedient to call a convention to revise the constitution?” the votes were 2 yes, 49 no. It was voted that labor on roads should be 20 cents an hour, and that road taxes might be paid in service or cash.

Mar. 14, 1871—*Asa E. Wilson, M.; John Locke, Henry Melville Osgood, George White, S. M.*—Voted to instruct the select-men “to take all necessary time to examine and appraise the real estates when taking the invoice”. Voted that select-men sell the buildings upon the town farm, reserving what may be of service in mending fence.

Mar. 12, 1872—*George C. Hubbard, M.; John Locke, George White, Merritt L. Rawson, S. M.*—There was a special meeting, Nov. 5, with the same moderator, to vote for Presidential electors.

Mar. 11, 1873—*John Locke, M.; George White, Merritt L. Rawson, George S. Kingsbury, S. M.*—It was voted that an addition might be built upon the north end of the Town Hall, if it could be done without disfiguring the house. It was never done.

Mar. 10, 1874—*John Locke, M.; Amos Wardwell, George S. Kingsbury, George Kingsbury, S. M.*—Voted to purchase a new hearse and authorized the select-men to do so. At a meeting, Nov. 17, John Locke, M., it was voted not to exempt from taxation the tannery of N. Grout, then in process of erection, for a term of five years. There were twenty-seven votes

for and 33 against the proposition. The history of the tannery after this is a disagreeable record, as we shall see when we come to a consideration of the town industries. The different proprietors "exploited" it, borrowing money of the citizens, which was never paid, and finally left the concern in hopeless bankruptcy.

By an act of the state legislature, approved, July 7, 1874, a few acres of land in the north-west corner of Sullivan were annexed to Gilsum. The following is the act :

An Act to sever a tract of land from the town of Sullivan and annex the same to the town of Gilsum.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened :

Section 1. That so much of the territory of the town of Sullivan as is described and bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at the northwest corner of the town of Sullivan, thence south, 87 degrees east, seventy rods to a stake and stones on the east bank of the Ashuelot River, thence by the east and south bank of said river, eighty-seven rods, to a hemlock tree marked, on the west line of Sullivan, thence north, 3 degrees east, fifteen rods, to the place of beginning,— is hereby severed from said town of Sullivan and annexed to said town of Gilsum.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, July 7, 1874.

Mar. 9, 1875—*Alanson A. Nims, M.; George Kingsbury, Ellery E. Rugg, George White, S. M.*—There were several aspirants for places on the board of select-men, this year. Two ballots were required for the second, and six for the third select-man. Voted not to appoint a liquor agent. The customary yearly vote to pay for coffins, digging graves, and tolling the bell, was, this year, modified by limiting the amount towards a coffin to the sum of five dollars. The select-men were authorized to purchase a road scraper. At a meeting on Aug. 23, John Locke, M., the widening and alteration of the road near Goodnow's (now Hastings's) mill was authorized.

Mar. 14, 1876—*Alanson A. Nims, M.; George Kingsbury, Ellery E. Rugg, Marshall J. Barrett, S. M.*—On the question of revising the state constitution, the Sullivan votes were 14 yes, 49 no. On Nov. 7, Alanson A. Nims, M., voted for Presidential electors. Chose Asa E. Wilson as a delegate to the constitutional convention at Concord.

Mar. 13, 1877—*Alanson A. Nims, M.; Ellery E. Rugg,*

Marshall J. Barrett, George L. Mason, S. M.—Of the 13 proposed amendments to the state constitution submitted to the people for their opinions, the Sullivan votes were in favor of 11 and opposed to 2.

Mar. 12, 1878—*Ellery E. Rugg, M.; Marshall J. Barrett, George L. Mason, Lyman Davis, S. M.*—Voted that labor on the highway be 15 cents an hour. Voted "that each school district be furnished with a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, at the expense of the town, and that the superintending school committee be the agent to procure the same". It was voted, this year, for the first time, to print the town reports. 125 copies were printed. It was voted "that our representative be, and is hereby, instructed to use his influence and, if need be, his vote to have the law repealed [which requires the state and county officers to be elected in November], changing the time of holding elections from November,—as it now stands,—to the second Tuesday in March, elections to be held annually for town officers": On Nov. 5, Ellery E. Rugg, M., votes were thrown for the first time at a November meeting, according to the new law, for state and county officers. At a meeting of Sullivan and Gilsum, at the town hall in Gilsum, on Nov. 6, Francis A. Howard of Gilsum, M., Francis C. Minor of Gilsum was chosen representative for the two towns to the General Court.

Mar. 11, 1879—*Ellery E. Rugg, M.; Lyman Davis, Henry C. Rawson, Ellery E. Rugg, S. M.*—Voted to repair the hearse house and cemetery fence. The select-men were appointed a committee to carry out these measures, and the matter of dog licenses was also left with them. It was voted to print 125 copies of the town reports. This became, henceforth, an annual custom. Voted "that the agent of the town farm expend the proceeds of the farm as he may see fit among poor persons".

Mar. 9, 1880—*Ellery E. Rugg, M.; Lyman Davis, Henry C. Rawson, Ellery E. Rugg, S. M.*—Voted that the highway tax be paid in labor, at 15 cents an hour. On Nov. 2, Alanson A. Nims, M., votes were cast for state and county officers, Congressman, and Presidential electors. On the question as to cumulative voting in corporations, the Sullivan votes were 26 for it, 14 against it. On Nov. 3, at a meeting of Sullivan and

Gilsum, in the Sullivan Town Hall, John Locke, M., Elbridge H. Taft of Sullivan was chosen representative to the General Court for the two towns. On Dec. 10, the select-men, at the house of Mason A. Nims, by authority vested in them, severed the home farm of said Nims from District No. 1 and annexed it to District No. 2. On Dec. 28, Alanson A. Nims, M., votes were cast for a Congressman to fill the place of Hon. E. W. Farr of Littleton, deceased.

Mar. 8, 1881—*Alanson A. Nims, M.; Henry C. Rawson, Daniel Willard Rugg, Frederick A. Wilson, S. M.*—This year the vote with respect to deceased persons was still further modified by specifying that the bell should be tolled whenever it was requested. The custom has now largely disappeared, in most places, except in the case of very aged or distinguished persons.

Mar. 14, 1882—*Alanson A. Nims, M.; Daniel Willard Rugg, Henry Davis, John Locke, S. M.*—Voted to buy a road scraper of D. W. Rugg, also one of Mr. Thatcher. Voted that the select-men cause enough wood of the town farm to be cut to prevent loss. Voted that labor on the highway be 20 cents an hour. On Sept. 9, Alanson A. Nims, M., by a close vote, of 31 to 34, it was voted not to exempt from taxation for five years the tannery at East Sullivan, in favor of E. R. Locke. On Nov. 6, at a meeting of Sullivan, Surry, and Roxbury, at the Sullivan Town Hall, Alanson A. Nims, M., Harrison N. Scripture of Surry was chosen representative for the three towns to the General Court. On Nov. 7, same moderator, the votes were cast for state and county officers and a Congressman.

Mar. 13, 1883—*Daniel Willard Rugg, M.; Henry Davis, Frederick A. Wilson, Marshall J. Barrett, S. M.*—Voted unanimously to exempt from taxation a woolen factory, to be built by John S. Collins of Gilsum, for a term of ten years. No such mill was built, however, on Sullivan soil.

Mar. 11, 1884—*Daniel Willard Rugg, M.; Frederick A. Wilson, Marshall J. Barrett, Austin A. Ellis, S. M.*—It was voted "to deliver the blank inventories at the time of taking the invoice". Voted to pay 15 cents an hour for labor on the highway, and to grant 5 per cent discount on all taxes paid on or before July 1. Voted "that the superintendent of cemeteries

make a survey of the grounds, number the lots, and straighten up the gravestones". On Nov. 4, Daniel Willard Rugg, M., votes were cast for state and county officers, a Congressman, and Presidential electors. On the question of calling a constitutional convention, the Sullivan votes were 4 yes, 37 no. At a meeting in Surry of the three classed towns, on Nov. 25, Geo. K. Harvey of Surry, M., Daniel Willard Rugg was chosen as the representative of Sullivan, Surry, and Roxbury in the General Court.

Mar. 10, 1885—*Daniel Willard Rugg, M.; Marshall J. Barrett, Austin A. Ellis, George S. Kingsbury, S. M.*—It was voted to leave with the select-men the matter of appointing an agent or agents to expend the money raised to repair highways and bridges. Chose George S. Kingsbury, William H. Bates, and John S. Currier a committee to see that all soldiers' graves and monuments were decorated upon Decoration Day. Voted to build a town tomb and chose Joseph N. Nims, Henry C. Rawson, and George L. Mason a committee to do it and use any money in the treasury for so doing not otherwise appropriated. The presentation of such a tomb, a little later, by Mr. C. F. Wilson of Keene, formerly of Sullivan, was a reason why this committee took no action in regard to the matter.

Mar. 9, 1886—*Daniel Willard Rugg, M.; Austin A. Ellis, George S. Kingsbury, Henry C. Rawson, S. M.*—Voted not to buy a road scraper and not to pay the road tax in money. Chose Geo. S. Kingsbury, George W. Marston, and Wm. H. Bates a committee to expend \$35.00 on Decoration Day. The votes were 16 yes, 15 no, on the question of calling a convention to revise the state constitution. On Aug. 7, D. W. Rugg, M., voted 12 to 1 to build the road from No. 5 school-house to a point near the old Martin Spaulding place. There were not enough votes thrown to make the ballot valid. On Nov. 2, same moderator, votes were cast for state and county officers and a Congressman. On the previous day, David B. Nims of Roxbury was chosen as a representative to the General Court for the group of towns which included Sullivan, at a meeting of the towns of Sullivan, Surry, and Roxbury, at Roxbury, George K. Harvey of Surry, M.

Mar. 8, 1887—*Daniel Willard Rugg, M.; George S. Kingsbury, Henry C. Rawson, Lyman Davis, S. M.*—Voted 34

to 19 not to pay the highway tax in money. At this meeting it was voted to pass over articles with reference to a town history and a centennial celebration. It was deemed wiser that the celebration should be arranged by the voluntary efforts of the citizens. This would effectually dispose of any adverse criticisms arising from the use of public money for such a purpose. On the sixteenth of August, a general meeting of the citizens was called and D. W. Rugg chosen president of the assembly. Arrangements were made for celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the town's incorporation upon the 27th of September following. The arrangements were upon the most liberal scale. The day was pleasant and a vast concourse of people from this town and other parts of the county and state, as well as from many parts of the United States, assembled on the old common to do honor to the occasion, which was the most memorable day in the history of Sullivan. As the proceedings were printed in full in the first 76 pages of this volume, a more extended notice will not be given here. On the second of April, D. W. Rugg, M., it was voted, 39 to 17, to discontinue the road laid out by the select-men from the No. 5 school-house to the West Road.

Mar. 13, 1888—The great storm, one of the most noted snow-storms in the history of the town, prevented any town meeting. Another meeting was called, in accordance with legal forms, for March thirty-first.—Mar. 31, 1888—*Daniel Willard Rugg, M.; Henry C. Rawson, Lyman Davis, Charles W. Hubbard, S. M.*—Again voted not to buy a road scraper. The road from No. 5 school-house to the West Road was finally accepted at this meeting and the select-men were authorized to build it, to draw \$500.00 from the treasury for the purpose, and to borrow what more might be needed for construction and damages. At this meeting, it was voted "to raise \$300.00 to assist Josiah L. Seward in the expense of publishing the history of the town of Sullivan". The writer of the volume here acknowledges this vote, with thanks, and regrets that the great labor of preparing, single-handed, a work involving so much research, has prevented a speedier use of the appropriation. The town "chose by major vote Frederick A. Wilson a committee to draw the money appropriated for the town history, render such assistance to Mr. Seward in gathering historical

statistics and in the sale of the history as may seem necessary". This excellent man did not live to see the work published. He was a valued friend of the author, who here publicly acknowledges, with deep gratitude, the large amount of assistance which he gave to him in the earlier stages of the preparation of this work. It was voted to appropriate \$35.00 for Decoration Day, and George S. Kingsbury, George W. Marston, and Wm. H. Bates were appointed a committee to superintend its expenditure. On Nov. 6, D. W. Rugg, M., votes were cast for state and county officers, a Congressman, and Presidential electors. On this day, Daniel Willard Rugg was elected state senator from this district, the first and only senator of the state who, during his term of office, resided in Sullivan. On Nov. 10, at a meeting of Sullivan, Surry, and Roxbury, at the Town Hall in Sullivan, Almon A. Davis of Roxbury, moderator, Mason A. Carpenter of Surry was chosen a representative to the General Court, for the three towns. Geo. K. Harvey of Surry was chosen as a delegate, for the same three towns, to the constitutional convention of 1889.

Mar. 12, 1889—*Daniel Willard Rugg, M.; Lyman Davis, Charles W. Hubbard, Henry W. Hubbard, S. M.*—A hundred dollars were raised to repair the Town Hall, and George Kingsbury was chosen the agent to see it done. At this meeting, Sullivan voted in favor of six out of seven of the proposed constitutional amendments, voting against the one which would remove the word "Protestant" from the bill of rights.

Mar. 11, 1890—*Daniel Willard Rugg, M.; Charles W. Hubbard, Henry W. Hubbard, Arthur H. Rugg, S. M.*—On Nov. 4, D. W. Rugg, M., votes were thrown for state and county officers and a Congressman. George S. Kingsbury was chosen to represent the town in the General Court, but that body held that he was not entitled, according to law, to hold his seat.

Mar. 10, 1891—*Daniel Willard Rugg, M.; Henry W. Hubbard, Arthur H. Rugg, Asahel N. Holt, S. M.*—Horace R. Fifield was elected, at first, for the 3d select-man, but declined. It was voted to raise the road tax in money and authorize the select-men to expend it as they should deem most expedient. The provision for tolling the bell for deceased persons was omitted altogether, this year. The custom has practically dis-

appeared from all places, except in particular cases. It is somewhat to be regretted that it has; for it was a tribute of respect to the memory of the departed, and called out a feeling of solemnity which it is peculiarly fitting that such an event should produce. This is not because any law of nature is wrong or deplorable, as such, but because the deepest interests of the soul's life should, at times, engage our attention. The tolling bell, for a few moments, bids us look up from earth to the possibilities of the spiritual life.

Mar. 8, 1892—*Daniel Willard Rugg, M.; Arthur H. Rugg, Asahel N. Holt, Frank L. Rawson, S. M.*—On Aug. 23, same moderator, it was voted to procure an iron bridge to be placed across Otter River at East Sullivan, near the mill of T. A. Hastings, 18 feet in width. At this meeting were received two gifts from Charles Franklin Wilson of Keene, formerly of Sullivan. One was a gift of two hundred dollars in money, to be used in the construction of a town tomb, near the meeting-house cemetery. The other was a gift of one hundred dollars, to be kept as a fund of which the income should be used in keeping in order the donor's burial lot in the same cemetery. At a later date, on Mar. 13, 1894, the town adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS: Our former and highly respected citizen, Charles Franklin Wilson, has through the goodness of his heart, donated the sum of two hundred dollars for a tomb for the town of Sullivan:

Resolved: That the people of the town of Sullivan, in town meeting assembled, extend sincere thanks to said donor for this generous gift.

Resolved: That these resolutions be spread upon our town records and that our town clerk be instructed to transmit a copy of the same to our respected friend.

At the same meeting, on Aug. 23, 1892, it was voted to accept the legacy, left to the town, as a trust fund, by the will of Mrs. Emily L. (White) Fassett. Section 10 of her will reads:

"I give and bequeath to the town of Sullivan, N. H., the sum of one hundred dollars, to be kept as a permanent fund, the income to be annually expended to keep in repair and beautify the old cemetery, where my near relatives are buried".

On Nov. 8, 1892, votes were cast for Presidential electors, and state and county officers, and a Congressman. Daniel

Willard Rugg was chosen moderator for the next two years, according to a new law.

Mar. 14, 1893—*Daniel Willard Rugg, M.* [elected Nov. 8, 1892]; *Asahel N. Holt, Frank L. Rawson, Horace R. Fifield, S. M.*—Voted to comply with the provisions of the state in relation to a free library. Appropriated \$15.00 for the library. Voted that there should be no discount on taxes at any time.

Mar. 13, 1894—*Daniel Willard Rugg, M.* [elected Nov. 8, 1892]; *Frank L. Rawson, Horace R. Fifield, Will H. Harris, S. M.*—Voted 20 cents an hour to road agents. Gave selectmen discretion to repair the town hearse. Instructed Joseph N. Nims to dispose of the bricks remaining of those bought to build the tomb. On Nov. 6, votes were thrown for state and county officers and a Congressman. It was voted that the selectmen build a driveway, as they think best, in the meeting-house cemetery, and have power to buy more land should they deem it necessary. Daniel Willard Rugg was again elected moderator of the town for the next two years. On the question of calling a convention to revise the state constitution, the Sullivan votes were 4 yea, 17 nay.

Mar. 12, 1895—*Daniel Willard Rugg, M.* [elected Nov. 8, 1892]; *Horace R. Fifield, Will. H. Harris, Eugene Marston, S. M.*—Voted that the selectmen should use their discretion about the repairing of the fence around the town farm.

Mar. 10, 1896—*Daniel Willard Rugg, M.* [elected Nov. 6, 1894]; *Will. H. Harris, Eugene Marston, Marshall J. Barrett, S. M.*—Voted that there should be no discount on taxes. Voted to distribute the printed annual reports, by mail or otherwise, to legal voters, at least three days before the annual meeting of 1897. On Nov. 3, Daniel Willard Rugg, M. [elected Nov. 6, 1894], votes were cast for Presidential electors, state and county officers, and a Congressman. On the question: "Is it expedient to call a convention to amend the constitution?", the Sullivan votes were 8 yes, 33 no.

Mar. 9, 1897—*Lyman Davis, M.* [elected Nov. 3, 1896]; *Eugene Marston, Marshall J. Barrett, Henry Davis, S. M.*—Voted that there should be no discount on taxes.

Mar. 8, 1898—*Lyman Davis, M.* [elected Nov. 3, 1896]; *Marshall J. Barrett, Henry Davis, Frank L. Rawson, S. M.*—

The third select-man was elected on the tenth ballot. The trouble does not seem to have arisen from objections to those who received votes, but to an unwillingness to serve. Four different men who were elected declined to serve. It was voted to pay road agents \$2.00 per day. Voted to repair the "line" bridge, or to build a new one in place of it, if need be. On Nov. 8, Lyman Davis, M. [elected Nov. 3, 1896], votes were cast for state and county officers and a Congressman.

Mar. 14, 1899—*Lyman Davis, M.* [elected Nov. 8, 1898]; *Henry Davis, Frank L. Rawson, John H. Woodbury, S. M.*—It was voted, after some discussion, and a few fruitless votes, to adopt the so-called Pillsbury highway law, and to divide the town into six highway districts, and to leave the remaining provisions of the law to the discretion of the select-men. It was voted, at this meeting, to buy a "road machine". The subject had been considered and discussed at each of the five previous meetings, but the article in each warrant would either be passed over, or be pushed aside with a negative vote. Voted to raise \$250.00 to pay for the machine, and to leave the purchase with the select-men. The same board were also authorized to use their judgment about selling any wood from the town farm.

Mar. 13, 1900—*Lyman Davis, M.* [elected Nov. 8, 1898]; *Frank L. Rawson, John H. Woodbury, Samuel Edmund Jenkins, S. M.*—At a meeting on Nov. 6, with the same moderator, votes were cast for Presidential electors, state and county officers, and a Congressman. At this meeting another vote was taken upon the oft-recurring question of calling a convention to revise the constitution of the state. The votes at this time were 13 yes, 16 no.

Mar. 12, 1901—*Lyman Davis, M.* [elected Nov. 6, 1900]; *John H. Woodbury, Samuel Edmund Jenkins, Minot Wesley Hubbard, S. M.*—Voted that the select-men cause the weights and measures used by the sealer to be put in order. This year, for the first time since the inauguration of the custom, in 1830, no appropriation was made for the coffins of deceased persons. For 71 years, from 1830 to 1900, both years inclusive, such a vote had been passed at the annual meeting. From 1830 to 1874, both years inclusive, the vote was to buy the coffins. Until that time, plain coffins were generally used which did not

cost over five dollars. The town made regular arrangements with Keene dealers, to furnish a certain style of coffins at regulation prices. About 1875, the custom of using caskets much more expensive than the old coffins came into use. From 1875 to 1900, both dates inclusive, 26 years in all, the town appropriated \$5.00 towards each coffin (or casket), and the family of the deceased paid all extra charges. After 1900, no appropriation was made for burial caskets of any kind. The former arrangement was a very wise one in its day, but the time has come when it is best to leave such matters with the friends of the deceased.

Mar. 11, 1902—*Lyman Davis, M.* [elected Nov. 6, 1900]; *Samuel Edmund Jenkins, Minot Wesley Hubbard, Henry W. Hubbard, S. M.*—It was voted to leave the housing of the "road machines" with the select-men. No special building has, as yet (1904), been constructed for them. It was voted to continue the existing system of road repairing. An article to provide for a "home week" celebration was passed over. On Nov. 4, with the same moderator, votes were cast for state and county officers and a Congressman.

Mar. 10, 1903—*Lyman Davis, M.* [elected Nov. 4, 1902]; *Minot Wesley Hubbard, Henry W. Hubbard, Winfred J. White, S. M.*—Three men first successively chosen for the office of third select-man declined to serve. Voted to retain the existing highway system, passed over an article to provide for a home week festival, and appropriated \$10.00 for Memorial Day, and chose John S. Currier the agent to draw it. Votes were cast as follows upon 10 proposed amendments to the state constitution:—1. To provide an educational test for voters, 47 yes, 2 no.—2. Examination of militia officers, 29 yes, 5 no.—3. Relating to the appointment of a Commissary General, 9 yes, 18 no.—4. Taxation of franchises, 14 yes, 26 no.—5. Extension of the jurisdiction of the courts, 28 yes, 7 no.—6. With reference to religious clauses in the bill of rights, 12 yes, 21 no.—7. Female suffrage, 23 yes, 20 no.—8. Control of trusts, 31 yes, 10 no.—9. To change the apportionment of representatives to the General Court, 31 yes, 6 no.—10. Provision for voting precincts, 18 yes, 18 no. On the twelfth of May, a special meeting was held, Lyman Davis, the town moderator,

presiding, when it was voted 32 to 5 not to grant licenses in town for the sale of spirituous liquors. It was also voted to exempt the parsonage from taxation, this year.

Mar. 8, 1904—*Lyman Davis, M.* [elected Nov. 4, 1902]; *Minot Wesley Hubbard, Winfred J. White, Leston F. Davis, S. M.*—Two men elected as select-men declined to serve before the number was completed. Articles were passed over having reference to continuing the existing road system, with respect to a home week celebration, and about buying a road plow. On Nov. 8, Lyman Davis, town moderator, presiding, votes were cast for Presidential electors, state and county officers, and a Congressman.

IV. JOHN SULLIVAN.

It would be in place here to say a few words about John Sullivan for whom the town of Sullivan was named. For lack of space, however, we shall not repeat what was said by the author in his oration at the Sullivan Centennial.* Since that oration was delivered, it has been discovered† that the birth-place of John Sullivan was Somersworth, N. H., where his father was teaching and where his family were passing the winter. All the gazetteers and biographical dictionaries had given the place of birth as Berwick, Me. (near Great Falls), very naturally, because his father had his residence there for 50 years or more. This father was named Owen Sullivan (originally O'Sullivan), the etymology of which word we have already explained.‡ Owen was descended from a very illustrious family of pure Irish blood. His ancestors lived at Ardea in Ireland, in the county of Kerry. He reckoned among his ancestors several old Irish lords and persons of great distinction, who traced their pedigree through 30 or more generations. Owen was highly educated and spoke several languages. Through the influence of Rev. Mr. Moody of Portsmouth and other gentlemen of distinction in New Hampshire, he was introduced to the best families and taught publicly and privately for many years. He died at his Berwick home, on Saturday, June 20, 1795, at the age of 105 years and three days, having been born in Ireland,

* See pages 14 to 16 of this volume.

† For authorities see address of Rev. A. H. Quint, D. D., delivered at the dedication of a monument to John Sullivan, on the site of the old Durham meetinghouse, in the published proceedings, entitled "Dedication of the Sullivan Monument, at Durham, N. H., Sept. 27, 1894".

‡ See page 119.

on June 17, 1690. He had four sons in the Revolution, and two, John of New Hampshire, and James of Massachusetts, were governors (the proper title of John however, at that particular time, was president). Mary, the only daughter, married Theophilus Hardy, and was the ancestress of Gov. Samuel Wells of Maine. Special particulars relating to John Sullivan were given in the Centennial oration. His mother's name appears to have been Margery (for Margaret) Browne.

It is worthy of note with how many events and institutions our John Sullivan was connected as *first*. A distinguished royalist, formerly of Portsmouth, Peter Livius, in a letter, very properly charges him with being the *first* to incite armed resistance to Great Britain in the colonies of America. He alluded to Sullivan's efforts in seizing the powder and ammunition at Fort William and Mary, at New Castle, and secreting them under the pulpit of the old Durham meetinghouse. He was instrumental in establishing for New Hampshire her *first* constitution, which was the *first* adopted by any of the states, on seceding from the government of Great Britain. As president of the "Convention to ratify the Constitution of the United States", it became his unique duty to proclaim that vote by which the great instrument was ratified by New Hampshire and which had the still further significance that, as this was the ninth state to ratify, it *made possible* the United States of America. He was one of New Hampshire's electors of the *first* President of the United States. He was the *first* president of the New Hampshire branch of the Cincinnati, of which George Washington was the first president-general. He was the *first* Grand Master of the New Hampshire Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. He was also appointed by President Washington as the *first* judge of the United States District Court of New Hampshire.

V. REFERENDUM VOTES.

In looking through the municipal annals, beginning with page 119, the reader will observe that the opinion of Sullivan voters (in common, of course, with that of the citizens of other towns of the state) was often taken with respect to questions of public interest, to guide the members of the General Court with

respect to important legislation, it being understood that the sentiment of the people expressed at the polls should practically decide whether or not certain acts should be passed. When the General Court refers any such question to the voters of the state, in order to ascertain the sentiments of the people, as expressed by the condition of their votes, such a reference is called a referendum. The word has sprung into use in later years. There have been many such referendums in our state, as the reader will observe. It is interesting to know the fate of such votes, as our records show only the vote of our one town.

By far the larger part of these referendums have had reference to the question of revising our state constitution. At the time of the convention of New Hampshire delegates which ratified the United States Constitution, Sullivan had only been incorporated a little more than four months and was not, so to speak, in working order, and sent no delegate to the convention. Surry and Gilsum, with which Sullivan was at first classed as a representative district, sent Jonathan Smith of Surry.

The first convention to revise the state constitution, called by the General Court, without a referendum to the people, assembled in Concord, Sept. 7, 1791, and continued, with adjournments, until Feb. 24, 1792. The classed towns of Surry, Gilsum, and Sullivan sent as their delegate Lemuel Holmes, Esq., of Surry. The Sullivan records do not mention the election of this delegate. The convention submitted 72 amendments of the constitution to the decision of the people at the polls. The action of Sullivan is given in the annals for the year 1792. The state, as a whole, accepted 46 of the proposed amendments and rejected 26. A second session of the convention was held, lasting from May 30, 1792 to the fifth of the following June, when it was found that the accepted amendments would leave the remainder of the constitution a very inconsistent document. Some more amendments, to obviate these inconsistencies, were submitted to the people for their acceptance or rejection, the vote to be taken on Aug. 27, 1792, and the whole to be accepted or rejected together. They were accepted by the voters by an overwhelming majority. The Sullivan votes (omitted by an oversight on page 122) were 19 in favor and none opposed. The constitution of the state, as

thus so greatly amended, became practically a new instrument and was so regarded, being usually quoted as "the constitution of 1792". The convention reassembled at Concord, Sept. 5, 1792 and adjourned on the following day, having declared the amended constitution to be the new constitution for the state.

According to the constitution, the people must have the opportunity, once in seven years, of determining by vote whether a revision of that fundamental compact is desired. Such votes were taken at the annual meetings of 1800, 1807, 1814, 1821, 1833, 1834, 1838, 1842, and 1847, also upon Nov. 4 of the year 1844. At all of these meetings, the votes of Sullivan are given at the proper places in the "Municipal Annals". The votes of the state, as well as of Sullivan, were against revision in every instance, from the establishment of the constitution of 1792 until 1850. At the annual meeting in 1850, votes were again taken on the question of revising the constitution. This time, a majority of the votes cast in the state favored revision, and the legislature arranged for a convention, which met at Concord, on Nov. 6, of that year. There was, even that year, a small majority of Sullivan votes against the measure. On Jan. 3, 1851, the convention adjourned to Apr. 16, having agreed upon 15 amendments, which they submitted to the people. On Oct. 8, 1850, Sullivan chose Asa E. Wilson as a delegate to this convention, but he declined to serve and no one else was chosen in his place. At the annual meeting in 1851, the voters of the state voted upon the 15 proposed amendments to the constitution and rejected every one of them. The Sullivan votes favored eight and a half of the votes were in favor of another. The convention reassembled on April 16, and, finding all of its proposed amendments rejected, agreed upon three more, which were practically repetitions of three of the rejected amendments, and then adjourned, on Apr. 17, *sine die*. These three amendments were submitted to the voters at the annual meeting in 1852. All three received a large majority of the Sullivan votes, but only one was adopted by the votes of the entire state. That amendment only changed the constitution by simply omitting the property qualification of a candidate for representative, senator or governor. It left the constitution practically as it was. The president of this constitutional convention of 1850-51

was Franklin Pierce, soon after President of the United States. The secretary was the well known Thomas J. Whipple of Laconia, known far and wide as "Tom" Whipple.

At the annual meetings of 1858, 1861, and 1863, the voters of New Hampshire decided by vote not to alter the constitution, except in 1861, when the war excitement prevented the calling of any convention for the purpose. There is no record of Sullivan's vote on that subject in 1858. In 1863, little interest in the matter seems to have been taken by Sullivan. Only four votes were thrown upon that question, all in favor of revision. Everybody was then too much absorbed in the great war to think much about constitutions. At the time of the Presidential election, Nov. 8, 1864, a vote with reference to the subject was in favor of revision, but no convention was called. That time, Sullivan voted 29 to 5 in favor of revision. Again, at the Presidential election, Nov. 3, 1868, Sullivan voted 23 to 22 against revision; and at the annual meeting in 1870, 49 to 2 against it. The returns of the state at large for the last two votes upon the subject are not preserved.

At the annual meeting in 1876, a referendum upon the subject of revising the constitution resulted in favor of the project. Sullivan was 49 to 14 against it. A convention was called to meet at Concord on Dec. 6 of that year. On Nov. 7, preceding, Asa E. Wilson was chosen as the delegate from Sullivan. The convention lasted eleven days. Thirteen amendments to the constitution were agreed to and submitted to the people. The referendum was on the annual meeting in 1877. Eleven of the thirteen proposed amendments were accepted by the voters of the state and two rejected. The accepted amendments provided for the trial of certain causes without reference to a jury; biennial elections; a representation based upon population, classing the smaller towns in representative districts; a senate of 24 members instead of 12; the election by the people of registers of probate, solicitors, and sheriffs; the abolition of a religious test as a qualification for office; prohibiting the General Court from authorizing cities or towns to loan or give their money or credit to corporations; changing the time of holding the state elections from March to November; allowing appeals from a justice of the peace to be tried by some other

court without the intervention of a jury; authorizing the General Court to increase the jurisdiction of justices of the peace to one hundred dollars; and prohibiting money raised by taxation from being applied to the support of the schools or institutions of any religious sect or denomination. The Sullivan votes favored all of these accepted amendments, excepting the one providing for the abolition of a religious test as a qualification for office. Two of the proposed amendments were rejected by the voters of the state, at this referendum. One of them was a proposition to strike out the word "Protestant" from the bill of rights, the other would have prohibited the removal of officers for political reasons. Logically, both of these amendments should have been accepted. Removing officers for no other than a political reason (by which is ordinarily meant a partisan reason) is not the highest standard of ethics. Sullivan favored the second of these two rejected amendments but opposed the former.

The two amendments not favored by Sullivan were those which would have removed the word Protestant from the bill of rights and from the clause defining the qualifications for holding the more important offices. In the former case, the voters of the state were of the same opinion as Sullivan, as expressed by a majority vote. There can be no doubt that the best interests of the state would have been served, and the most wholesome laws passed, if the old qualifications for holding office, which were in force from the beginning of the state until 1877, had been continued in force many years longer, if not forever. The non-Protestants and the anti-Protestants are principally foreigners, many of whom have no proper conception of the true character of our institutions. Their influence has been largely against the purity of the ballot, against temperance legislation, and often against educational interests. The descendants of the old native stock very naturally observe with no little pain the influence which this foreign, non-Protestant element is exerting upon our state and national politics. In large cities, they are a menace to good morals, seriously corrupt the suffrage, and exert a baneful influence upon social institutions. They have interposed serious hindrances and objections to our system

of public education, and were the chief causes in bringing about what may be called a commercial voting system.

Notwithstanding all these facts, the spirit of the age, viewed in its abstract nature, is opposed to any class distinctions based upon creeds or denominational lines. True political ethics would discountenance the rejection of a man's vote because he was not a Protestant. Protestants and non-Protestants, Jews and Christians, persons in fact of any shade and all shades of religious belief must have the same civic rights before the law in a perfect republic. On the other hand, it is equally true that if we live up to this high standard of political ethics and admit all to the same civic rights, we must take the bitter with the sweet. Education of the masses, moral and spiritual, as well as intellectual, is the only hope and the only remedy for the evil.

On Nov. 4, 1884, and at the annual meeting in 1886, there were referendums with reference to a revision of the constitution. Sullivan was opposed on the former and favorable (by a single vote) on the latter occasion to revision. A majority of the votes of the state, cast in 1886, favoring a revision, a convention for the purpose was called, which convened at Concord, Jan. 2, 1889, and remained in session until January 12. They agreed upon seven amendments which were submitted to the people, who voted upon them at the annual March meeting in 1889. Five of the seven proposed amendments were accepted by the people, at the polls. These amendments changed the meeting of the legislature from June to January, together with the beginning of the terms of office in the executive and legislative departments; provided for compensating the members of both houses of the General Court by a fixed salary; made provision for filling any vacancy in the Senate by a new election; provided that the Speaker of the House of Representatives should act as Governor of New Hampshire, in the case of vacancies in both the office of governor and that of president of the Senate; and also made provision for a better system of representation from the small towns, by arranging that each should send a representative such a proportionate part of the time as its population bore to 600. The two proposed amendments rejected were those which prohibited the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor, and the striking of the Protestant

clause from the bill of rights. Sullivan votes favored all except the one to eliminate the Protestant clause. Geo. K. Harvey of Surry was the delegate to the convention of the classed towns, Surry, Sullivan, and Roxbury.

At the state elections, in November of 1894 and 1896, referendums were taken on the matter of revising the constitution. In both instances the vote of the state, as well as of Sullivan, were against revision. At the November election of 1900, however, the voters of the state favored revision by a small majority. Sullivan was 16 to 13 against it. On Nov. 4, 1902, Daniel Willard Rugg was chosen as a delegate to the convention for revising the constitution, which assembled at Concord on the second day of December, 1902, and continued in session until the 19th. The convention agreed to ten proposed amendments which were submitted to the people. At the annual March meeting in 1903, four only of the ten proposed amendments were approved by the voters. The amendments approved provided that every person in order to vote or be eligible for office must be able to read the constitution in the English language and be able to write (excepting those who already had the right to vote, or who would be 60 years of age and upwards on Jan. 1, 1904); that captains and subalterns in the militia of the state shall, before their nomination and appointment, be examined and found duly qualified by an examining board appointed by the governor; that the legislature be empowered to impose taxes, not only upon polls and estates, but also upon other classes of property, including franchises and property when passing by will or inheritance; and that the General Court shall have power to enact laws to prevent the operations within the state of all persons and associations, trusts and corporations, who endeavor to raise the price of any article of commerce or to destroy free and fair competition in the trades and industries through combination, conspiracy, monopoly, or any other unfair means. The Sullivan votes had favored all these except the taxation of franchises, &c. The six proposed amendments which were defeated had reference to the appointment of a commissary general, instead of choosing him by the legislature; the extension of the jurisdiction of the police courts; the elimination of the "Protestant" clause in the bill of

rights; the granting of female suffrage; a new way of apportioning representatives; and a provision for voting precincts. The Sullivan votes upon the same propositions had favored the extension of the jurisdiction of police courts, female suffrage, and the proposed new way to apportion representatives. They were a tie upon the matter of voting precincts and were unfavorable to the others.

It will thus be seen that, since the amendments of 1792, which practically made a new constitution, that instrument has been amended more or less on four occasions only. The people have shown a great unwillingness to change, and a great regard for, this fundamental law of the land.

Three referendums were proposed to the inhabitants of the original Cheshire County, to obtain opinions with respect to a division of the county. These were taken at the annual March meetings in 1819, 1820, and 1827. The Sullivan votes were decidedly against the division. The last referendum appears to have resulted in a vote by the county favoring division. The result was that the General Court divided the county, July 5, 1827, the northern part being called Sullivan county, and the southern part retaining the name of Cheshire County.

At the annual meeting of 1825, two referendums were submitted to the voters of the original Cheshire County, with reference to the shire town for the northern portion of what was then Cheshire. The first was the question whether Charlestown should be retained as the shire town, the second was whether Newport should be substituted for Charlestown. The town of Sullivan, by a small majority, expressed her preference as against Charlestown, in favor of Newport. The decision was in favor of Newport, as expressed by the voters of the county. Accordingly the legislature enacted, on Dec. 8, 1824, that the May term of court should be held at Newport.

At the March meeting in 1838, a referendum was submitted to the voters of the state upon the question: "Is it expedient to enact a law authorizing town clerks to record deeds?" Sullivan was 76 to one against it. The sentiment of the state was opposed to the measure. No such law was passed. In some towns, however, warranty deeds were sometimes recorded, not officially or as an obligation. They are of value

historically, but would be of no avail in court except as circumstantial evidence. The town clerks did record attachments of property, and often recorded mortgages.

At the annual meeting of 1839, there was another referendum, submitted to the voters of Cheshire County, on the question of providing a fire proof building. Such a building, of two stories, was built of granite, in 1840, upon the site of the present Court House at Keene. It was removed to make way for the latter building.

At the March meetings of 1837 and 1846, votes were taken upon the acceptance of certain public monies which the state had received (or was entitled to receive), as the result of distributions voted by Congress, to be divided among the states according to the electoral vote. The action in 1837 is sufficiently explained in the annals for that year (page 134). This distribution had pleased the people. When the Whigs acquired power, in the Harrison-Tyler administration, they soon got an act through Congress to distribute among the states some of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States. Their motive was doubtless none other than to win the favor of the people, as an offset to the popularity of the Democrats in distributing the surplus revenue in Jackson's time. Each party fought the other bitterly in the two distributions. On each occasion, the party in power favored distribution, and the party not in power opposed it. Neither distribution should have been made. There were probably legal objections to both schemes. At all events, where money comes thus easily, extravagances are quite likely to follow in the use of it. After the funds are gone, taxation is dreaded and avoided more than ever.

Nov. 4, 1844, a referendum was presented to the people upon the expediency of abolishing capital punishment in the state. Sullivan was 64 to 19 against the abolition. The sentiment of the state was and always has been opposed to the abolition of this law. Undoubtedly the injunction in Genesis, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed", has operated more than all things else to keep that law upon the statute books. There were many laws given to the Hebrews in their wanderings, such as the laws about leprosy and animal

sacrifices, as well as the laws about purification and about clean and unclean animals, which had a very local application and were designed for a people in their semi-civilized and nomadic condition. We do not ourselves, in this more civilized day, "shed blood", to avenge murder, although this literal interpretation of the law was what was implied in the text quoted. The Old Testament exhibits a progress in the character of the commands given to the Jews, suited to their advancing stages of civilization. This law given to a people in a half-barbarous condition may have been necessary to restrain murderous passions. We are living in a different age. It is argued by many that we cannot do away with some form of capital punishment, as a preventive of murder. It is doubtful how far such a law makes any difference. The ethics of Jesus would certainly point to a more humane law. At the same time, it is still a very difficult and troublesome question. We are persuaded that the spirit of the age is rather against it, and future ages will doubtless furnish a better way of preventing murder, as well as of dealing with murderers. For militia referendum, see end of this section.

At the annual meeting of 1848, there was a referendum upon the vexed question of the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for chemical, mechanical, or medicinal uses. Sullivan was 65 to 24 in favor of such a measure. Sullivan has always been very sane upon this subject. In olden times, liquors were sold at stores and hotels as freely as groceries. When the so-called Washingtonian movement swept over the country, about the time of which we are speaking, Sullivan wheeled nobly into the temperance column and has always so remained. The sentiment of the state, at the time of which we speak, was lukewarm upon this subject. Eight or ten years later, good temperance laws were passed, which were fairly well enforced for many years. Opponents of temperance use many fallacious arguments. They contend that laws are useless (and should not even be on the statute books), unless they are rigidly enforced. Such reasoners should be made to understand that, if their reasoning were to be universally applied, there could never be a law of any kind. All laws are broken, deliberately and repeatedly, but we must have them all the same. The laws against

murder are very stringent and mete out the severest punishment that can be inflicted upon one who has been convicted of murder in the first degree (although, at present, the jury can make a choice between execution and life imprisonment). Notwithstanding, men and women murder, and much more frequently than could be reasonably expected. We have strict laws against arson and larceny, yet men, and women too, are too frequently caught stealing and burning the buildings of their neighbors. Our courts have to deal with a large batch of offenders, in spite of laws. Would you wipe out the laws? Of course not. The trouble with men is that too many of them actually desire to use alcoholic spirits as a beverage, too many policemen and constables love ardent spirits and are too much in sympathy with the dealers in them. The trouble is not at all with laws of any kind, as a rule, but with the manner of their enforcement. It is also a fallacy that free rum makes a community more moral, or that high license, or any kind of license, does such a thing. The exact opposite is the truth. The writer has lived in states with stringent laws, and in places where they have been loose. He knows by observation that the temperance municipalities are many per cent. more moral than any others.

The unfortunate legislation of 1903 undid much of the good that had been done in this state. Irreparable evil has resulted from "letting down the bars". In licensed towns, the arrests are very frequent, as is known, and the resulting state of morals much lower. Sullivan abides by her good temperance principles, but, unfortunately, those of her citizens who like ardent spirits are too dangerously near places where it can be procured. The only radical cure for this evil is practical common sense. Legislation can restrain, and should, the evil propensity, but, in the last analysis, it is deep-seated principle alone which can conquer the vice.

At the annual meeting of 1851, there was a referendum about the matter of exempting homesteads from execution to the extent of \$500.00. The vote of the state favored it. A law to that effect was enacted by the General Court.

At the March meeting in 1860, there was a referendum with respect to buying a county farm for the poor. Sullivan was 39 to 13 against such a proposition. At the annual meet-

ing in 1867, that matter came up again and Sullivan voted 49 to one against the proposition to abolish the custom of caring for paupers in their own towns, thus transferring them to a county farm. Still again, at the March meeting of 1868, Sullivan voted "that the select-men of Sullivan transmit to the County Commissioners the vote of the town remonstrating against the further expenditure of money for the use of the county farm, and take measures to dispose of the property now held by the county". These votes and remonstrances were unavailing. The county, as a whole, approved the plan of buying a farm for the poor of the whole county, and bought the fine Sabin farm in Westmoreland, upon the Connecticut River. It was probably, in the end, the cheapest way to care for the poor, but such a phrase as "*cheapest way to care for the poor*" does not seem to have the right ethical ring. It is probably true, but is it altogether merciful, humane, and just, to take them from their native soil and herd them together, as it were, without any regard for their feelings? Thrift is a virtue, but a learned man has said that "virtue pushed to an extreme may become a vice".

On Nov. 9, 1869, a referendum was taken upon the question: "Are you in favor of an act to establish a state police?" Sullivan voted 11 to 4 against the proposition. The voters of the state seem to have taken the same view as a whole. State police were not established.

At the March meeting of 1870, there were referendums with respect to the establishment of two new counties, to be called Amoskeag and Monadnock. Of the first Manchester would probably have been selected as a shire town, and of the second Peterborough. The votes of Sullivan, as well as of the state at large, were overwhelmingly against the idea of making any new counties and neither was established. There were good reasons for establishing both of these. Many towns in Hillsborough County are inconveniently distant from either county seat, and there are certain towns of Cheshire County which are not conveniently situated with respect to Keene. The expense of building new county buildings probably did more than anything to prevent a favorable vote upon the Amoskeag County scheme (which had some show of a success), and it undoubtedly was the cause of thwarting the scheme for a new county to be called Monadnock.

On Nov. 2, 1880, a referendum throughout the state was taken on the question of cumulative voting in corporations. According to the laws of this state, in corporations a member has one vote for each share that he holds, not exceeding one eighth part of the whole number of shares. The Sullivan vote was 26 to 14 in favor of letting the law remain as it was. There has been no change in this particular. The sentiment of the state appears to have been opposed to it.

At the annual meeting of 1893, the town voted to comply with the conditions of a state law, applicable only to such towns as accept it, in relation to a free library. The law requires annually the appropriation of \$15.00 by towns of a valuation less than \$250,000.00 which accept the act. The librarians and trustees of such libraries can have the advice and assistance of the state library commissioners in selecting books, cataloguing, and other matters pertaining to the administration of a library. As a condition precedent, however, the towns must provide for the custody, care, and distribution of the books in the library.

At the March meeting of 1899, it was voted to accept the provisions of the so-called Pillsbury highway law. This required the division of the town into highway districts, the appointment of special road agents in each, and the raising of a sum of money for highways amounting to one fourth of one per cent of the valuation, and as much more as necessary, the amount of the appropriation not to exceed \$50.00 per mile of the highways of the town. The town can fix the rates of labor and the compensation for tools and teams. The whole work is to be under the direction of the select-men, who are to regulate prices of labor, &c., if the town do not do so in town meeting.

On May 12, 1903, occurred the last vote to the present time (1904) on a state proposition or law. It was to see whether the town would vote to grant or to refuse licenses, in accordance with the new liquor law of the state. As would naturally be expected of a respectable town like Sullivan, it was voted 32 to 5 not to grant licenses for the sale of so-called spirituous liquors. That leaves the former restrictive legislation in force in this town. It remains in force in such towns as do not vote for license under the law of 1903. It is a pity that such a law ever received the sanction of any legislature and

executive approval. It is hoped by many certainly that, after the experiment of four years allowed for it, the voters of the towns and cities will decline to give it further life. It depends upon the will of the voters, and the will depends upon the degree of their reasonableness and saneness upon such a subject.

We conclude the subject of referendums with a note on one of the most important and interesting of all of them. At the annual March meeting of 1847, a referendum was taken throughout the state on the expediency of a new militia law. According to the old law, all able-bodied men from 18 to 45 were subject to military duty, with certain customary exceptions. They were required to drill, to attend musters, and to be subject to emergency calls. This referendum revealed a strong desire to change the law and be rid of obligatory militia duty. Sullivan voted for the change 24 to 23, a bare majority of one. The change came in a year or two, by a new law, which abolished the annual May inspections, although men from 18 to 45 were still enrolled as liable to do duty. At the outbreak of the Civil War, the militia service had shrunk almost to a zero. It now consists of only two regiments where there were 42 when this referendum was taken. These regiments, however, are larger and more completely organized and drilled.

VI. PUBLIC LANDS.

When Sullivan was incorporated, Sept. 27, 1787, Gilsum had not divided all her common land among those who were the proprietors of the town. The situation was peculiar. The eastern line of Gilsum, as chartered, extended as much as a hundred rods east of the present line of Sullivan. It also extended south far enough to include the Ellis and Holt and Martin Rugg and old Wilson and White farms in what was formerly Packersfield. The Masonian towns, of which Stoddard and Packersfield were two, reached west to the Patent Line. They had been lotted to proprietors of their own. Hence the north-easterly part of Sullivan was composed of land claimed by two sets of proprietors. The Masonian proprietors had undoubtedly a better claim than Gilsum proprietors, for, in reality, it was a blunder that the incorporation of Gilsum took in any land east of the Patent Line.

It was only the Gilsum section of Sullivan that gave any

land trouble. The rights of the original proprietors in the Keene, Packersfield and Stoddard sections were never disputed, except so far as Gilsum proprietors disputed with the proprietors of Packersfield and Stoddard. It was a blunder that Gilsum was so incorporated as to obtrude upon the land which came within the patent of the "Masonian Proprietors". Gilsum claimed the lands within her patent which were later incorporated in Packersfield and Stoddard because of the priority of incorporation, but the Masonian Patent was purchased and established, July 30, 1746, long before the incorporation of Gilsum. Ignorance of the western bounds of the Patent, afterwards known as the Patent Line, was responsible for the blunder, although a blunder does not establish a claim.

After the incorporation of Sullivan, the Gilsum proprietors made a division among themselves of lands within Sullivan, east of the ninth range of the Gilsum lay-out. The land between this ninth range and the Patent Line was called the "Gore". East of the Patent Line, the lands had been regularly drawn already by the proprietors of Stoddard and Packersfield. The Packersfield proprietors were slow in selling their lots to settlers. There had not been a settler in that part of the town when Sullivan was incorporated. Immediately after this, the Gilsum proprietors began selling the lots which they claimed in the Packersfield corner of their former town to settlers. Daniel Wilson, James Rowe, and James Comstock had settled upon land originally purchased by them of Gilsum proprietors, irrespective of Packersfield claims. The proprietors of the latter town do not seem to have given much trouble about the land, although a deed has been found where the grantor of a piece of land in this section was placed under bonds to defend the grantee against any suit that might be brought by I. Kidder, who had purchased some of that section from Packersfield proprietors. The settlers upon the Stoddard section purchased their lots directly from the proprietors of Stoddard. We find, however, from recorded deeds, that in almost every instance they "bought off" the Gilsum proprietors also. The price paid to the latter was a trifle. The settlers doubtless paid it to get rid of them and to clear their titles from clouds.

There was a little common land in the "Gore" when Sulli-

van became a town, which would not come within the Stoddard or Packersfield sections. There was also a dispute about the right of Sullivan to some part of the proceeds of the so-called "school right". This was a lot laid out to Gilsum, as a town, by the proprietors, for the benefit of schools. It was the land which James Comstock purchased of the town of Gilsum through their authorized agent. Sullivan put up a claim to a right to receive a part of the proceeds of that "school right".

In the north-east corner of the present Sullivan was a lot of land originally set apart by the proprietors of Gilsum, for the use of the "Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts", a Church of England society. The Revolution would naturally nullify any claim of that society, and we hear no more about it. There were also two lots of land in Sullivan, west of the Patent Line, laid out to the "parsonage", called the minister lots. They were taken by Rev. Elisha Fish, the first minister of Gilsum. One of these was a part of the Frost farm, where Seth Nims once lived, on the hill. The other was the old Isaac Rawson farm, on which the buildings have disappeared. Mr. Fish sold both these pieces of land and the sale was never questioned.

At the annual March meeting in 1788, Roswell Hubbard, James Locke and Zadok Nims were chosen a committee to apply to Gilsum for a division of the public lands, which must have alluded to any common land in the "Gore", to a share in the proceeds of the "school right" or Comstock farm, and perhaps to some adjustment of the claims of the respective proprietors to the lands east of the Patent Line. At a special meeting, May 7, 1792, Roswell Hubbard was appointed as a committee to take advice about the public land and report. Neither his report nor that of the previously appointed committee appears to have been preserved. On Sept. 19, 1794, still another committee was appointed to divide the public land with Gilsum. This committee consisted of Erastus Hubbard, Abel Allen, and Roswell Hubbard. At the annual meeting for 1797, the committee reported that it was best to "let the matter rest". On April 25 of the same year, Roswell Hubbard and Elijah Carter were chosen as another committee to take action about the public land. At the annual March meeting in

1798, the committee reported that Peleg Sprague of Keene, an eminent lawyer, had given his opinion that the "school right" in the public land should be equally divided between Gilsum and Sullivan.

The public land question seems to have narrowed down to this one subject,—the division of the "school right". As we have stated, James Comstock's farm, purchased of Gilsum, was originally set apart as this right. Although nearly a dead issue, yet, like Banquo's ghost, it would not down. On Sept. 2, 1811, the matter came up again and it was voted to choose a committee to take such action as they may deem proper about the public land. No names of such a committee are recorded, and we know nothing of any action taken. Still again, Oct. 13, 1818, Josiah Seward, Erastus Hubbard, and Elijah Frost were appointed a committee to apply to James Comstock for a division of the "school right", and, on his refusal, to take such advice as they might think fit, and otherwise to proceed in the business as they should deem proper. We hear no more about Mr. Comstock's "school right". We do not know how the matter was settled. It is very likely that he gave the town some small sum to clear his title. We find no record of such a transaction. On Oct. 10, 1821, Roswell Hubbard, Erastus Hubbard, and Samuel Locke were appointed a committee to dispose of the public land belonging to the town by the terms of the incorporation. There appears no record of their transactions. This ended the action of the town upon the subject. Perhaps the committee found nothing to do, unless possibly to make some settlement with Mr. Comstock. Their authority to dispose of public land was very likely understood to be a right to sell him the town's right to the farm he had already settled. Mr. Comstock's farm was on some of the original Packersfield territory, but the terms of Sullivan's incorporation called for an equal division with Gilsum of public lands, and this "school-right" was construed to be such by Hon. Peleg Sprague (who was consulted as an attorney), although laid out by Gilsum and not Packersfield.

CHAPTER IV.

CIVIL LISTS.

I. TOWN OFFICERS.*

TOWN CLERKS.

The dates are the same as those for the election of selectmen in the corresponding years. Each served until the election of the one whose name is next on the list.

1787. Roswell Hubbard.	1840. Selim Frost.
1788. James Locke.	1843. Hosea Foster.
1789. Roswell Hubbard.	1848. (Jan. 31) Sam. Locke,
1797. Cornelius Howlet.	in place of H. Foster,
1798. Elijah Carter.	moved from town.
1801. Erastus Hubbard.	1848. Rev. Josiah Peabody.
1804. Calvin Locke.	1850. C. Franklin Wilson.
1806. Roswell Hubbard.	1862. Joseph Whitney.
1814. Samuel Seward, Jr.	1866. Atwell C. Ellis.
1816. Joseph Seward.	1867. John Symonds.
1818. Roswell Hubbard.	1870. Atwell C. Ellis.
1819. Samuel Locke.	1882. George Kingsbury.
1833. Ephraim Foster.	1897. Arthur H. Rugg ; and
1839. Joseph Seward.	since.

TREASURERS.

Dates of election, same as for selectmen in the corresponding years. Each served until election of next on list.

1787. Lockhart Willard.	1810. Erastus Hubbard.
1788. James Locke, Jr.	1827. Roswell Osgood.
1789. James Rowe.	1829. John Wilson.
1794. Erastus Hubbard.	1830. Samuel Locke.
1797. Zadok Nims.	1831. Joseph Seward.
1799. Cornelius Howlet.	1834. Roswell Osgood.
1802. Roswell Hubbard.	1835. Ephraim Foster.

* For moderators and select-men, see the beginnings of the paragraphs in the MUNICIPAL ANNALS.

TREASURERS (continued.)

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1838. Dauphin W. Wilson. | Winch, who left town. |
| 1840. Joseph Seward. | Wardwell qualified, |
| 1842. I. N. Wardwell. | Apr. 13, 1855). |
| 1844. Selim Frost. | 1856. Amos Wardwell. |
| 1850. Dan. H. Mason. | 1862. C. Franklin Wilson. |
| 1855. Thomas Winch. | 1866. C. W. Rawson. |
| (Amos Wardwell was
appointed by select-
men, in place of T. | 1873. Amos Wardwell. |
| | 1882. L. H. Goodnow, and
since. |

ASSESSORS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1787. None. Taxes paid to
towns from which S.
was formed. | 1791. The selectmen. |
| 1788. The selectmen. | 1792. R. Hubbard and Sam.
Seward. |
| 1789. R. Hubbard and Tim.
Dimick. | 1793. The selectmen, who
have ever since per-
formed those duties. |
| 1790. E. Hubbard and Abel
Allen. | |

COLLECTORS.

Each served until the election or appointment of next on list.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1787 to 1792, both inclusive,
none appointed. The
constable collected
the taxes. | 1803. Samuel Mason, at 3
per ct. |
| 1793. Ben. Kemp, for 2 <i>d.</i>
on £. | 1805. Joshua Osgood, at 1½
per ct. |
| 1794. Erastus Hubbard. | 1807. Ichabod Keith, at 3
per ct. |
| 1795. Abel Allen, for 3½ <i>d.</i>
on £. | 1810. Josiah Seward, at 3½
per ct. |
| 1796. Joshua Osgood, for 5 <i>d.</i>
on £. | 1813 to 1822. The constable. |
| 1797. Joseph Kingsbury, for
9 <i>d.</i> on £; and in
1798, 5 <i>d.</i> -2 <i>f.</i> on £. | 1823. Erastus Kemp, at 2
1-5 per ct. He did
not serve. Mason
Gibbs, appointed. |
| 1799. Jesse Wheeler, for 6
½ <i>d.</i> on £. | 1824 to 1827. The constable. |
| 1801. Cornelius Howlet, at 3
per ct. | 1828. Hammond Keith, at 3
per ct. |
| | 1829 to 1834. The constable. |

Since 1835, the appointment of the collector has been left with the selectmen. Since then, the selectmen have appointed the following. Each served till appointment of next on list.

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|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1835. Chas. P. Locke. | 1864. Joseph Whitney. In |
| 1836. I. N. Wardwell. | 1864, bondsmen 1st |
| 1838. Ephraim Foster. | time. |
| (Probably, also in | 1866. Franklin Buckminster. |
| 1839). | 1867. John Symonds. |
| 1840. I. N. Wardwell. | 1868. Asa E. Wilson. |
| (Probably, also in '41 | 1869. Henry C. Rawson. |
| and '42). | 1870. D. Adams Nims. |
| 1843. Alonzo Mason. (Prob- | 1871. G. Washington Nims. |
| ably served 3 years). | 1872. D. H. Mason. |
| 1846. Franklin Buckminster. | 1873. H. C. Rawson. |
| 1847. T. T. Wetherbee. | 1874. E. E. Rugg. |
| 1849. D. H. Mason. | 1875. D. W. Goodnow. |
| 1850. Hersey Wardwell. | 1876. M. J. Barrett. |
| 1852. Samuel Locke. | 1877. Geo. White. |
| 1853. Hersey Wardwell. | 1879. M. J. Barrett. |
| 1854. D. H. Mason. | 1883. Asahel N. Holt. |
| 1855. Asa E. Wilson. | 1885. H. C. Rawson. |
| 1856. Joseph Whitney. | 1886. George Kingsbury. |
| 1859. Hersey Wardwell. | 1891. Lyman Davis, and |
| 1861. D. A. Felt. | since. |

CONSTABLES.

Each served until election or appointment of next on list.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1787. Jonathan Heaton. | 1803. Samuel Mason. |
| 1788. Roswell Hubbard. | 1805. Joshua Osgood. |
| 1789. Elijah Carter. | 1807. Ichabod Keith. |
| 1790. Joshua Osgood. | 1810. Josiah Seward. |
| 1791. Jonathan Burnham. | 1814. Benjamin Kemp. |
| 1792. Josiah Seward. | 1815. Joseph Seward. |
| 1793. Eliakim Nims. | 1820. John Wilson. |
| 1794. Samuel Seward. | 1821. Joseph Seward. |
| 1795. Elijah Carter. | 1825. Roswell Hubbard. |
| 1796. Cornelius Howlet. | 1826. Joseph Seward. |
| 1797. Calvin Locke. | 1829. Solomon White. |
| 1798. Joseph Kingsbury. | 1830. James Comstock. |
| 1799. Josiah G. White. | 1831. Joseph Seward. |
| 1801. Cornelius Howlet. | 1832. Ephraim Foster. |

CONSTABLES (continued.)

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1834. Elijah Frost. | 1877. Geo. A. Willey. |
| 1835. Joseph Seward. | 1878. Loren W. Towne. |
| 1838. Selim Frost. | 1880. Charles T. Holt. |
| 1839. Joseph Seward. | 1881. Samuel S. White. |
| 1849. Daniel H. Mason. | 1884. George Kingsbury. |
| 1852. Joseph Seward. | 1887. M. Wesley Hubbard. |
| 1854. Hersey Wardwell. | 1888. George Kingsbury. |
| 1855. Seth Nims. | 1892. George H. Davis. |
| 1857. Joseph Seward. | 1893. Alba L. Stevens. |
| 1858. John Locke. | 1894. Wm. B. Hastings; d. |
| 1862. Joseph Seward. | Apr. 27. |
| 1865. Rev. Josiah Peabody. | Alba L. Stevens after |
| 1866. Joseph Seward. | May 11, 1894. |
| 1867. Geo. H. Nims. | 1895. John F. McClure. |
| 1869. Joseph N. Nims. | 1903. Charles W. Hubbard, |
| 1870. None elected. | and since, |
| 1871. Ellery E. Rugg. | |

TITHING-MEN.

Their duty was to enforce the ordinances with respect to the Lord's Day, more especially to prevent "Sabbath travelling" and keep order in the meeting-house. There is no evidence that the Sullivan tithing-men ever brought in any complaints. Such officers were long since discontinued.

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|---|--|
| 1787. None appointed. | 1796. Josiah Seward &
Zadock Nims. |
| 1788. Elijah Carter &
Zadoc Nims. | 1797. Ichabod Keith &
Jesse Wheeler. |
| 1789. Samuel Seward &
Eliakim Nims. | 1798. Jesse Wheeler &
Joseph Kingsbury. |
| 1790. Jonathan Burnham &
Benjamin Ellis. | 1799. Calvin Locke &
Enoch Woods. |
| 1791. Ezra Osgood &
Jesse Wheeler. | 1800. Josiah Seward &
Zadock Nims. |
| 1792. Zadock Nims &
Elijah Carter. | 1801. Eliakim Nims &
Calvin Locke. |
| 1793. Eliakim Nims &
Jonathan Kendall. | 1802. Ichabod Keith &
Jonas Stevens. |
| 1794. Samuel Seward &
Eliakim Nims. | 1803. Samuel Seward &
Josiah Seward. |
| 1795. Elijah Carter &
Eliakim Nims. | |

TITHING-MEN (continued)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1804. Elijah Carter &
James Wilson. | 1809 to 1814. None. |
| 1805. Benjamin Kemp &
Eliakim Nims. | 1815. Joseph Seward,
Erastus Hubbard,
Josiah Seward, &
Dalphon Gibbs. |
| 1806. William Comstock &
Zadock Nims. | 1816. Dea. J. Seward,
Erastus Hubbard, &
Sam. Winchester. |
| 1807. Jesse Morse &
Reuben Wright. | |
| 1808. Elijah Carter &
Reuben Wright. | |

No more were appointed, and all who held the office in town have long since been deceased.

In most towns it was the custom of tithing-men to carry staves, as a badge of their authority, and with which to hit the sleepers in church. They were trimmed on one end with brass with which to hit the men, and, sometimes, had some feathers at the other end, with which to brush the faces of women. The town, on Mar. 10, 1789, refused to furnish any staves to such officers.

HOG-REEVES.

(Often called hog-constables).

Their nominal duty was to impound stray swine, but, after the first few years, the comical custom obtained of electing to this undesirable position all men who had been married during the previous year. The list, therefore, after the first four or five years, is a curiosity. This silly custom disappeared from Sullivan after 1837, much earlier than in many other towns.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1787. None appointed. | 1792. Calvin Wilder,
Thorley Belding,
Oliver Osgood, &
Jonathan Kendall |
| 1788. Jonathan Burnham,
John Chapman, Jr.,
Joshua Osgood, &
Zadock Nims. | 1793. Thos. Beels (or Beals),
Luther Wilder,
Erastus Hubbard, &
Ebenezer Kendall. |
| 1789. Simeon Ellis,
Nathan Bolster, &
Ebenezer Burditt. | 1794. Dr. John M. Field &
Calvin Locke. |
| 1790. Nathan Ellis,
Timothy Dimick,
Samuel Seward, &
John Chapman. | 1795. Joseph Ellis,
Enos Bailey, &
David Chapman. |
| 1791. Benjamin Ellis,
Cornelius Howlet,
Nathan Bolster, &
Hinds Reed. | |

HOG-REEVES (continued.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1796. Calvin Locke,
Ephraim Adams,
Silas Shattuck, &
Oliver Osgood. | 1810. John Wilson,
Roswell Nims,
Samuel Seward, Jr.,
Charles Carter, &
Philip Proctor, Jr. |
| 1797. Samuel Osgood,
Ebenezer Kendall,
Thomas Powell, &
Jehiel Wilcox. | 1811. Joseph Seward,
Ephraim Aplin, &
Alpheus Nims. |
| 1798. Samuel Seward &
Erastus Hubbard. | 1812. None. |
| 1799. Jesse Wheeler &
Ichabod Keith. | 1813. None. |
| 1800. James Comstock &
Samuel Clarke. | 1814. Joshua Osgood,
Caleb Winch, &
Ichabod Keith. |
| 1801. Nathaniel Mason &
Elijah Carter. | 1815. Samuel Winchester,
Breed Osgood, &
Aaron Baker. |
| 1802. William Carter &
Abraham Clarke, Jr. | 1816. Benjamin Kemp, Jr.,
Cephas Brown,
Rufus Mason, &
George Baker. |
| 1803. Thomas McLeod &
Josiah Coolidge. | 1817. Ellsworth Hubbard,
Hammond Keith,
Roswell Osgood, &
Roswell Hubbard, Jr. |
| 1804. Erastus Hubbard,
James Wilson, &
Abraham Clarke, Jr. | 1818. None. |
| 1805. Asahel Nims,
Abraham Clarke, Jr.,
Daniel Wilder, &
John Farrar. | 1819. Hammond Keith,
James Bolster,
George Hubbard,
Ben. Tyler, &
Eliakim N. Kemp. |
| 1806. Jasper White &
Cornelius Howlet. | 1820. Solomon White,
Sparhawk Kendall,
Abijah Seward, &
Oliver Heaton. |
| 1807. None chosen. | |
| 1808. William Winch &
Philander Nims. | |
| 1809. Amos Wardwell,
Dan. Brown Brooks, &
John Cannon. | |

HOG-REEVES (continued.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1821. John Proctor &
David Boynton. | 1830. Nahum Nims,
Joseph Thurston, &
Gilman Miller. |
| 1822. James L. Proctor,
Nathaniel Heaton, &
Ira Ellis. | 1831. Martin Spaulding,
Lucius Nims,
Alpheus Kendall, &
Asa Leland. |
| 1823. John Farrar,
Oliver Stone, &
Benjamin Kingsbury. | 1832. James Bolster,
Ashley Mason,
Samuel Winchester, &
I. Nichols Wardwell. |
| 1824. Roswell Osgood,
Selim Frost,
Stephen Foster, Jr.
Joseph Chapman,
Oliver Stone, &
Harrison Rugg. | 1833. Ashley Spaulding &
Ira Myrick Rawson. |
| 1825. Selim Frost,
Harrison Rugg,
Samuel Osgood, 2d,
William Brown,
George Nims, &
Emerson Baker. | 1834. None. |
| 1826. Timothy L. Lane,
Aaron Miller,
Martin Rugg,
Asa Ellis,
Dexter Spaulding, &
David Chapman. | 1835. David Holt. |
| 1827. William Brown,
Jacob Spaulding,
Ephraim Foster, &
Roswell Osgood. | 1836. Fred B. Nims,
Ellsworth Hubbard,
Chas. P. Locke,
Samuel Locke, &
Alonzo Mason. |
| 1828. Abijah Hastings,
Edmund Nims, &
Henry Nims. | 1837. Seth Nims,
D. Adams Nims,
Samuel Locke,
D. Grosvenor Wright,
Dauphin W. Wilson,
Lyman Petts,
William Hastings,
Leander Felt,
J. Eliot Cummings,
Dauphin Spaulding, &
Lanmon Nims. |
| 1829. Chauncy W. Rawson,
Reuben Morse, Jr., &
Abijah Seward. | After 1837 none were ap-
pointed. |

BURYING-GROUND SEXTONS.

See chapter on CEMETERIES.

MEETING-HOUSE SEXTONS.

See chapter on ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

SPECIAL POLICE FOR THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, APPOINTED BY THE SELECTMEN.

1887, qualified Sept. 26.	Thomas A. Hastings, &
Joseph N. Nims,	Lyman Davis.
Marshall J. Barrett,	

SEALERS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Each served until the election of his successor on the list.

1787. None.	1854. Daniel H. Mason.
1788. Roswell Hubbard.	1855. Ashley Spaulding.
1789. None.	1858. Caleb Goodnow.
1790. Erastus Hubbard.	1860. Lewis H. Smith.
1791. Joshua Osgood.	1861. Caleb Goodnow.
1793. Roswell Hubbard.	1874. Leslie H. Goodnow.
1797 to 1803. None.	1879. Loren W. Towne.
1804. Abel Allen.	1881. Leslie H. Goodnow.
1805. John Wilson.	1882. Asahel N. Holt.
1830. William Brown.	1885. Atwell C. Ellis.
1831. Benjamin Tyler.	1887. Elbridge H. Taft.
1833. I. N. Wardwell.	1888. Asahel N. Holt.
1835. William Brown.	1889. Lyman Davis.
1837. Ezra Wardwell.	1891. Thomas A. Hastings.
1838. Dexter Spaulding.	1892. Leslie H. Goodnow,
1840. Joseph Seward.	and since then.
1843. Dexter Spaulding.	

SURVEYORS OF LUMBER.

Each served until election of next on list.

1787. None.	1805. Elijah Osgood.
1788. James Locke, Jr.	1808. John Wilson.
1789. None chosen, nor again until 1795.	1813. Ephraim Aplin.
1795. Elijah Osgood.	1814. John Wilson.
1798. Jesse Wheeler.	1830. William Brown.
1799. Elijah Osgood.	1832. None chosen.
1803. Thomas Rider.	1833. Dexter Spaulding.
1804. D. Emery Boynton.	1837. William Brown.
	1838. C. Franklin Wilson.

SURVEYORS OF LUMBER (continued.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1839 to 1852. None. | 1888. Austin A. Ellis &
Thomas A. Hastings. |
| 1853. Dexter Spaulding. | 1889. Same as in 1888. |
| 1855. Caleb Goodnow. | 1890. Austin A. Ellis &
George Kingsbury. |
| 1856. Dauphin Spaulding. | 1891. Austin A. Ellis &
Thomas A. Hastings. |
| 1857. William Smith. | 1892. Will H. Harris &
T. A. Hastings. |
| 1859. Dauphin Spaulding, 2d. | 1893 to 1902. The same. |
| 1860. Francis O. Brown &
Caleb Goodnow. | 1903. Benjamin A. Hastings
& Will H. Harris. |
| 1862 to 1870. None. | 1904. The same. |
| 1871. George Kingsbury. | |
| 1879. Austin A. Ellis. | |
| 1886. D. Wilmer Goodnow. | |
| 1887. Austin A. Ellis. | |

MEASURERS OF WOOD AND BARK, SOMETIMES CALLED CORDERERS.

Each served until election of next on list.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1787 to 1836. None. | 1869. Fred L. Pitcher &
Alanson A. Nims. |
| 1837. Ezra Wardwell. | 1870. Same as 1869. |
| 1838. William Brown. | 1871. Albert G. Nims &
Fred L. Pitcher. |
| 1839 to 1853. None. | 1872. Same as 1871. |
| 1854. Asa E. Wilson &
Hersey Wardwell. | 1873. Albert G. Nims &
Chas. F. Goodnow. |
| 1855 to 1858. None. | 1874. D. W. Goodnow &
Albert G. Nims. |
| 1859. Hersey Wardwell. | 1875. E. H. Taft &
Albert G. Nims. |
| 1860. Hersey Wardwell &
Joseph Whitney. | 1876. Same as 1875. |
| 1861. Probably same as 1860,
but none recorded. | 1877. Lyman Davis &
Albert G. Nims. |
| 1862. Same as 1860. | 1878 & 1879. Same as in
1877. |
| 1863. Hersey Wardwell &
Joseph Whitney. | 1880. Ellery E. Rugg &
Albert G. Nims. |
| 1864. Joseph Whitney. | 1881. John S. Currier &
Albert G. Nims. |
| 1866. John Little &
Francis O. Brown. | |
| 1867. Francis O. Brown &
L. P. Nims. | |
| 1868. John Symonds &
E. C. Winchester. | |

MEASURERS OF WOOD AND BARK (continued.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1882. Lyman Davis &
Albert G. Nims. | 1898. Lyman Davis,
Marshall J. Barrett, &
George L. Mason. |
| 1883-1887. As in 1882. | 1899. Same as 1898. |
| 1888. Lyman Davis,
Albert G. Nims, &
M. J. Barrett. | 1900. Lyman Davis &
Marshall J. Barrett. |
| 1889-1890. Same as in 1888. | 1901. Frank L. Rawson &
Lyman Davis. |
| 1891. Lyman Davis,
G. W. Marston, &
M. J. Barrett. | 1902. Same as 1901. |
| 1892 to 1896. Same as 1891. | 1903. Benjamin A. Hastings
& Samuel S. White. |
| 1897. M. J. Barrett,
Ernest A. Nims, &
Lyman Davis. | 1904. Benjamin A. Hastings
& Marshall J. Barrett. |

CULLERS OF HOOPS AND STAVES.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1787 to 1852. None. | 1855. Caleb Goodnow. |
| 1853 & 1854. Dexter Spaulding. | None appointed after 1855. |

FISH AND GAME WARDENS.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1787 to 1878. None. | 1891. Frank M. Russell. |
| 1879. Austin A. Ellis. | 1892. Francis O. Ball. |
| 1880 to 1882. Cyrus H.
Bemis. | 1893. Thomas A. Hastings. |
| 1883. Asahel N. Holt. | 1894. Joseph N. Nims. |
| 1884. John S. Currier. | 1895. Manson L. Fowler. |
| 1885. Geo. H. Davis. | 1896 & 1897. George W.
Heald. |
| 1886. Asahel N. Holt. | 1898 to 1900. Frank L. Fi-
field. |
| 1887. Geo. O. Dow. | 1901. John F. McClure. |
| 1888. Thomas A. Hastings. | 1902 to 1904. None chosen. |
| 1889. Reuben A. Dunn. | |
| 1890. Elbridge H. Taft. | |

FENCE VIEWERS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1787. None. | 1790. Cornelius Howlet &
Elijah Osgood. |
| 1788. Benjamin Ellis &
William Burnham. | 1791. None appointed. |
| 1789. Grindall Keith &
Jonathan Heaton. | 1792. Joseph Ellis &
Jonathan Kendall. |

FENCE VIEWERS (continued.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1793. Benjamin Ellis & Nathan Bolster. | 1812. Samuel Seward & Solomon White. |
| 1794. Daniel Wilson & Elijah Osgood. | 1813. David Porter, Benjamin Hastings, & David McIntire. |
| 1795. Samuel Seward & Joshua Osgood. | 1814. Samuel Seward, Samuel Osgood, & Joshua Osgood. |
| 1796. Eliakim Nims & Nathan Bolster. | 1815. Roswell Hubbard, Samuel Osgood, & Samuel Seward. |
| 1797. James Rowe & Josiah Seward. | 1816. Samuel Osgood, Samuel Seward, & Jonathan Baker. |
| 1798. Ezra Osgood & Wm. Comstock. | 1817. Erastus Hubbard & Samuel Osgood. |
| 1799. Eliakim Nims & Josiah G. White. | 1818. Samuel Locke, Samuel Osgood, & Roswell Hubbard, Jr. |
| 1800. Messer Cannon & Josiah Seward. | 1819. Samuel Osgood, Josiah Seward, & Erastus Hubbard. |
| 1801. Ezra Osgood & Josiah Seward. | 1820. Samuel Seward & David Chapman. |
| 1802. John Farrar, 2d, & Cornelius Howlet. | 1821. Roswell Hubbard & Joseph Seward. |
| 1803. Zadok Nims & Daniel Wilson. | 1822. Jas. W. Osgood, Dalphon Gibbs, & Benjamin Hastings. |
| 1804. James Wilson & Samuel Osgood. | 1823. Same as in 1822. |
| 1805. Joshua Osgood & Josiah Seward. | 1824. Erastus Hubbard & Samuel Seward. |
| 1806. John Wilson & Samuel Osgood. | 1825. Isaac Rawson, Judson White, & Amasa Brown. |
| 1807. Thomas McLeod & Joshua Osgood. | 1826. Jonathan Kendall & Isaac Rawson. |
| 1808. Eliakim Nims & Josiah G. White. | |
| 1809. John Wilson & Samuel Osgood. | |
| 1810. Samuel Osgood & Joshua Osgood. | |
| 1811. Samuel Osgood & Samuel Seward. | |

FENCE VIEWERS (continued.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1827. David Boynton,
Benjamin Kemp, Jr., &
David Estey. | 1840. Samuel Locke,
Roswell Osgood, &
Jas. W. Osgood. |
| 1828. Samuel Seward,
Jas. L. Proctor, &
Isaac Rawson. | 1841. Seth Nims,
Dauphin Spaulding, &
Asa Ellis. |
| 1829. Isaac Rawson,
Benjamin Hastings, &
Jas. W. Osgood. | 1842. Joseph Seward,
Ashley Spaulding, &
Harrison Rugg. |
| 1830. D. E. Boynton,
Samuel Seward, &
Thomas Spaulding. | 1843. Charles Rawson,
Samuel Locke, &
Joseph Seward. |
| 1831. Benjamin Hastings,
Jas. W. Osgood, &
William Brown. | 1844. Joseph Felt,
Joseph Seward, &
Ira Myrick Rawson. |
| 1832. Isaac Rawson,
Martin Rugg, &
Stephen Foster. | 1845. Chauncy W. Rawson,
Joseph Seward, &
Harrison Rugg. |
| 1833. Benjamin Hastings,
Jas. W. Osgood, &
Isaac Rawson. | 1846. Samuel Locke,
Selim Frost, &
Rufus Mason. |
| 1834. Jas. W. Osgood,
Joseph Seward, &
Amos Wardwell. | 1847. Jas. W. Osgood,
Selim Frost, &
Joseph Seward. |
| 1835. Jas. W. Osgood,
Benjamin Hastings, &
Elijah Frost. | 1848. Samuel Locke,
Jas. W. Osgood, &
Selim Frost. |
| 1836. Isaac Rawson,
Jas. W. Osgood, &
Selim Frost. | 1849. Samuel Locke,
Joseph Seward, &
David Seward. |
| 1837. Jas. W. Osgood,
William Brown, &
Aaron Baker. | 1850. Ashley Spaulding,
Samuel Locke, &
Joseph Seward. |
| 1838. Jas. W. Osgood,
Samuel Locke, &
Dalphon Gibbs. | 1851. Chauncy W. Rawson,
Dauphin Spaulding, &
I. N. Wardwell. |
| 1839. Roswell Osgood,
Selim Frost, &
Jas. W. Osgood. | 1852. Chauncy W. Rawson,
Selim Frost, &
Dauphin Spaulding. |

FENCE VIEWERS (continued.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1853. Fred B. Nims,
David Seward, &
Joseph Seward. | 1868. Same as in 1867.
(Rawson 1 Mason 3). |
| 1854. David Seward,
Martin Spaulding, &
Ellsworth Hubbard. | 1869. Chauncy W. Rawson,
H. Melville Osgood, &
John Locke. |
| 1855. Seth Nims,
Ashley Spaulding, &
Chauncy W. Rawson. | 1870. Chauncy W. Rawson,
Dauphin W. Nims, &
Amos Wardwell. |
| 1856. Same as in 1855. | 1871. Same as in 1870. |
| 1857. Ashley Spaulding,
Charles Mason, &
Amos Wardwell. | 1872. Chauncy W. Rawson,
Dauphin W. Nims, &
Geo. C. Hubbard. |
| 1858. Amos Wardwell,
Chauncy W. Rawson, &
G. Washington Nims. | 1873. Chauncy W. Rawson,
Dauphin W. Nims, &
Amos Wardwell. |
| 1859. Orlando Seward,
Amos Wardwell, &
Levi Higbee. | 1874. John Locke,
Amos Wardwell, &
Alonzo Farrar. |
| 1860. Chauncy W. Rawson,
Amos Wardwell, &
John Locke. | 1875. Amos Wardwell,
George Hubbard, &
John Locke. |
| 1861. Same as in 1860. | 1876. Amos Wardwell,
G. Washington Nims, &
John Locke. |
| 1862. Chauncy W. Rawson,
David Seward, &
Geo. C. Hubbard. | 1877. D. Willard Rugg &
John Locke. |
| 1863. Chauncy W. Rawson,
Lucius Nims, &
Amos Wardwell. | 1878. Amos Wardwell,
D. Willard Rugg, &
John Locke. |
| 1864. Chauncy W. Rawson,
Amos Wardwell, &
Joseph Seward. | 1879. Amos Wardwell,
D. Willard Rugg, &
Elbridge H. Taft. |
| 1865. Chauncy W. Rawson,
Amos Wardwell, &
John Locke. | 1880. Same as in 1879. |
| 1866. Same as in 1865. | 1881. Elbridge H. Taft,
D. Willard Rugg, &
Joseph N. Nims. |
| 1867. Amos Wardwell,
Chauncy W. Rawson, &
Charles Mason. | 1882. Elbridge H. Taft,
Meritt L. Rawson, &
Sidney E. Barrett. |

FENCE VIEWERS (continued.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1883. Samuel S. White,
Marshall J. Barrett,
Henry Davis. | 1895. Edwin Albert Blood,
Almon P. Tyler, &
Arthur H. Rugg. |
| 1884. Henry Davis,
Asahel N. Holt, &
Will H. Harris. | 1896. Edwin Albert Blood;
Almon P. Tyler, &
Henry Davis. |
| 1885. Will H. Harris,
D. Willard Rugg, &
Lyman Davis. | 1897. Almon P. Tyler,
Thomas A. Hastings, &
Horace R. Fifield. |
| 1886. Henry C. Rawson,
D. Willard Rugg, &
Will H. Harris. | 1898. Almon P. Tyler,
Horace R. Fifield, &
Asahel N. Holt. |
| 1887. Same as in 1886. | 1899. Same as 1898. |
| 1888. Henry C. Rawson,
D. Willard Rugg, &
Geo. S. Kingsbury. | 1900. Horace R. Fifield,
Minot W. Hubbard, &
Daniel Willard Rugg. |
| 1889. Henry C. Rawson,
Almon P. Tyler, &
Geo. S. Kingsbury. | 1901. Frank L. Fifield,
Charles W. Hubbard, &
John F. McClure. |
| 1890. John Locke,
Almon P. Tyler, &
Geo. S. Kingsbury. | 1902. George H. Davis,
John S. Currier, &
Benjamin A. Hastings. |
| 1891. Thomas A. Hastings,
Almon P. Tyler, &
Wm. H. Bates. | 1903. Frank L. Fifield,
Charles W. Hubbard, &
Winfred J. White. |
| 1892. Thomas A. Hastings,
Almon P. Tyler, &
Edwin Albert Blood. | 1904. Frank L. Fifield,
Charles W. Hubbard, &
Harold A. Wilder. |
| 1893 & 1894. Same as 1892. | |

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

See the chapter on SCHOOLS.

PERAMBULATORS.

At the first town meeting, Dec. 29, 1787, three men were chosen to perambulate the lines of the town: Zadok Nims, Josiah Seward, & Joshua Osgood.

In course of time, the legislature passed a law that lines between the towns should be perambulated every seven years and the monuments kept in place. The Selectmen have attended to this duty, and the lines between S. and the adjoining towns have been perambulated by them on the following dates:

BETWEEN S. & GILSUM.

Nov. 7, 1843;	Oct. 22, 1878;
Oct. 30, 1850;	Oct. 16, 1885;
Nov. 2, 1857;	Nov. 23, 1892;
Oct. 31, 1864;	Oct. 24, 1899.
Oct. 25, 1871;	

BETWEEN S. & STODDARD.

Dec. 10, 1846;	Nov. 3, 1875;
Nov. 18, 1853;	Nov. 14, 1882;
Oct. 31, 1861;	Nov. 4, 1889;
Nov. 13, 1868;	Nov. 7, 1896;
	Oct. 26, 1903.

BETWEEN S. & NELSON.

Nov. 8, 1843;	Sep. 21, 1878;
Oct. 4, 1850;	Sep. 1, 1885;
Sep. 21, 1857;	Oct. 29, 1892;
Nov. 11, 1864;	Oct. 14, 1899.
Sep. 18, 1871;	

BETWEEN S. & ROXBURY.

Oct. 4, 1843;	Sep. 1, 1878;
Oct. 8, 1850;	Sep. 15, 1885;
Nov. 7, 1857;	Oct. 25, 1892;
Oct. 20, 1864;	Oct. 18, 1899;
Oct. 23, 1871;	

BETWEEN S. & KEENE.

Nov. 1, 1843;	Oct. 11, 1878;	J. J. Holbrook,
Oct. 9, 1850;	} G. W. Sturte-	surveyor;
Oct. 7, 1857;		vant, surveyor;
Oct. 10, 1864;	Oct. 22, 1885;	
Oct. 19, 1871;	Oct. 24, 1892;	} S. Wadsworth,
	Oct. 13, 1899;	

POUND KEEPERS.

The first pound was constructed in 1796 (see annals for 1796), and this was discontinued and a second pound built in 1809 (see annals for 1809). Before the building of a pound, the pound-keeper probably impounded the strays in his own inclosures. The pound-keepers have been the following, each serving till election of next on list:

1787 & 1788. None.	1870. None.
1789. Daniel Wilson.	1871. L. Pembroke Nims.
1798. Josiah G. White.	1872. Daniel H. Mason.
1799. James Rowe.	1873. Mason A. Nims.
1800. Daniel Wilson.	1874. George A. Willey.
1801. James Wilson.	1875. None.
1806. Thomas Powel.	1876. I. Emerson Comstock.
1807. Josiah G. White.	1877 to 1879. None.
1808. William Winch.	1880. Geo. A. Willey.
1809. Abel Allen.	1881. Chas. A. Brooks.
1813. Michael Saunders.	1884. Joseph B. Seward.
1815. Joseph Seward.	1892. Ernest A. Nims.
1826. Benjamin Tyler.	1893 to 1895. None.
1828. Joseph Seward.	1896. Geo. H. Davis.
1834. Asa Leland.	1897 and since. None.
1835. Joseph Seward.	

Joseph Seward served the town as pound-keeper for 52 years, being probably more years of official service (though not consecutive) than were ever rendered by any other official in the town. There is now little use for such an officer.

AUDITORS.

The first auditors were committees appointed at the regular or special town meetings "to reckon with the treasurer". They seem to have been appointed at irregular intervals, each committee beginning its examination where the preceding committee had left the work. Such committees were the following:

1796, Jan. 15.	1796, Nov. 7.
R. Hubbard,	Zadok Nims &
Cornelius Howlet, &	Samuel Seward.
Samuel Seward.	Audited books of
Audited from the	treasurer elected in
town's incorporation	1796.
to date.	

AUDITORS (continued.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1797, Dec. 6.
Elijah Carter,
Roswell Hubbard, &
Erastus Hubbard.
Audited books of
treasurer elected in
1797. | 1804, Mar. 13.
Elijah Carter,
Samuel Seward, &
Erastus Hubbard.
To audit books of
treasurers elected
1802 to 1804. |
| 1798, Nov. 14.
Samuel Seward &
Benjamin Kemp.
Audited books of
treasurer elected in
1798. | 1806, Mar. 11.
Solomon White,
Elijah Carter, &
Erastus Hubbard.
To audit books of
treasurers elected
1805 & 1806. |
| 1801, Dec. 28.
Roswell Hubbard,
Samuel Seward, &
Elijah Carter.
To audit books of
treasurers elected
1799 to 1801. | From 1807 to 1870, the
select-men audited the books
of the treasurers. |

In 1870, and since then, the auditors have been elected at the annual March meetings. Each served till election of next on the list.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1870. Geo. C. Hubbard. | 1886. John Locke. |
| 1873. Henry C. Rawson. | 1888. D. Willard Rugg. |
| 1874. George White. | 1890. Lyman Davis. |
| 1875. Charles Mason. | 1893. Henry W. Hubbard. |
| 1877. I. Emerson Comstock. | 1901. Asahel N. Holt, and
since then. |
| 1878. Leslie H. Goodnow. | |
| 1882. Lyman Davis. | |

WEIGHERS.

None was chosen until the year 1880.

1880. Ellery E. Rugg.

There is no record of any incumbent of this office after this year.

Some platform scales were prepared for use at East Sullivan, about this time; but, since 1880, the weighing has been unofficial.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF CEMETERIES.

There was no one chosen until 1884. 1901-1902. Marshall J. Barrett.
1884 to 1900. Joseph N. Nims. 1903. Asahel N. Holt, and since.

TOWN FARM AGENTS.

Mrs. Esther Winch, formerly the widow of James Rowe, died on July 4, 1833, and left her farm to the town for the benefit of the poor, subject to its occupancy and use for a time by the Winch family. There is no record of any action by the town in the matter until the year 1859. At the annual meeting for this year, David Seward was chosen to investigate the claims of the town in the old Winch farm so-called. At a special meeting, May 20, 1859, the town voted to buy the rights of the Winches, together with 2½ acres of Thomas Winch, and David Seward was authorized to take a deed of the same for the town. There had been no agent before this. Each served till election of next on the list.

1859. David Seward.	1871. Select-men.
1860. Seth Nims, C. Franklin Wilson, & Ashley Spaulding.	(There is no record of their making any ap- pointment in these three years).
1861. Seth Nims.	1874. Dauphin W. Nims, George White, & Charles Mason.
1862. C. Franklin Wilson.	1875. Alonzo Farrar.
1863. Seth Nims.	1877. George White.
1865. George White.	1879. Mason A. Nims.
1867. Select-men. (No record of their ap- pointing any special agent).	1881. George White.
1870. Asa E. Wilson.	1882 and since. Select-men, with no special agent.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

From 1787 to 1823, the maintenance of the poor was let to the lowest bidder at a public meeting, either the annual meeting or one called for the special purpose.

From 1824 to 1876, the Selectmen had the care of the poor and contracted for their support.

For the methods of caring for the poor, see the section entitled PAUPERS in the INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

Since 1877 the Overseers of the Poor have been the following:

1877. George Kingsbury.	pend the proceeds of
1878. Mason A. Nims.	the town farm, as he
1879. Select-men.	may see fit, among poor
"Voted that the agent	persons".
for the town farm ex-	

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR (continued.)

1880 to 1884. Select-men. 1889 and since. Select-men.
 1885 to 1888. Frederick A.
 Wilson.

AGENTS OF THE TOWN HALL.

Until the Town Hall was built, all town meetings were held in the meeting-houses, and the meeting-house sextons are given in the chapter on Ecclesiastical History.

After the building of the Town Hall, in 1851, the select-men had the general care of it. No special agent was chosen until 1861. Those chosen since have been :

1861 & 1862. Amos Ward- well.	1891. Of course the care would be in charge of the Select-men.
1863. Rev. Geo. S. Kemp.	
1864. None.	1891. Charles F. Jewett.
No more were ap- pointed until the year	1892 and since. Select-men. Key at C. F. Jewett's.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Appointed under a new law, approved Mar. 4, 1897. They are appointed by the select-men, the first three for one, two, and three years, respectively. Afterwards, one annually for three years, so that one is retired and one appointed each year.

1897. Henry W. Hubbard, Apr. 1.	1900. George H. Davis, Apr. 20.
Joseph N. Nims, Apr. 2.	1901. Charles W. Hubbard, Apr. 17.
D. W. Rugg, Apr. 3.	1902. Allan M. Nims, Apr. 21.
1898. Henry C. Rawson, Apr. 20.	1903. George H. Davis, May 7.
1899. Marshall J. Barrett, Apr. 22.	1904. See appendix.

ELECTION INSPECTORS, SOMETIMES CALLED BALLOT CLERKS.

Appointed by the select-men, under a law which went into effect in 1892.

1892. John Locke, Oct. 4.	1894. Marshall J. Barrett,
Henry W. Hubbard,	Oct. 30.
Oct. 4.	John Locke, Oct. 30.
Marshall J. Barrett,	Lyman Davis, Oct. 30.
Oct. 4.	Asahel N. Holt, Oct. 31.
Frank S. Bridge, Oct. 5.	

The above were appointed by Hon. Isaac W. Smith, a justice of the Supreme Court, because the select-men failed to appoint within the time prescribed by law.

ELECTION INSPECTORS (continued.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1896. Asahel N. Holt, Oct. 7. | 1900. Asahel N. Holt, Oct. 4. |
| Frank L. Rawson, | Leston F. Davis, Oct. 8. |
| Oct. 9. | George Kingsbury, |
| George W. Holt, Oct. 9. | Oct. 8. |
| Lyman Davis, Oct. 10. | Charles W. Hubbard, |
| 1898. Fred A. Davis, Oct. 10. | Oct. 9. |
| Eugene Marston, | 1902. Charles W. Hubbard, |
| Oct. 10. | Oct. 15. |
| Asahel N. Holt, Oct. 10. | Asahel N. Holt, Oct. 15. |
| Samuel S. White, | Benjamin A. Hastings, |
| Oct. 10. | Oct. 15. |
| | Geo. W. Holt, Oct. 15. |

The above were appointed by Hon. Robert G. Pike, a justice of the Supreme Court, the select-men not appointing within the time prescribed by law.

1904. See appendix.

SUPERVISORS OF CHECK-LIST.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Chosen biennially since
1878. | Nov. 6, 1888. |
| Nov. 5, 1878. | A. N. Holt, |
| D. W. Rugg, | Henry Davis, |
| E. C. Winchester, | Jos. N. Nims. |
| F. A. Wilson. | Nov. 4, 1890. |
| Nov. 2, 1880. | Henry Davis, |
| A. Farrar, | Jos. N. Nims, |
| G. S. Kingsbury, | Geo. L. Mason. |
| G. A. Willey. | Nov. 8, 1892. |
| Nov. 7, 1882. | Joseph N. Nims, |
| Lyman Davis, | Geo. L. Mason, & |
| A. F. Nims, | M. Wesley Hubbard. |
| I. E. Comstock. | Nov. 6, 1894. |
| Nov. 4, 1884. | Same as preceding. |
| W. H. Harris, | Nov. 3, 1896. |
| A. Farrar, | Chas. F. Jewett, |
| A. N. Holt. | Almon P. Tyler, |
| Nov. 2, 1886. | Addison N. Wilder. |
| A. Farrar, | Nov. 8, 1898. |
| A. N. Holt, | Same as preceding. |
| Henry Davis. | |

SUPERVISORS OF CHECK-LIST (continued.)

Nov. 6, 1900.	Nov. 4, 1902.
Chas. W. Hubbard,	Same as preceding.
E. Albert Blood,	Nov. 8, 1904.
George W. Marston.	See appendix.

BIENNIAL MODERATORS.

Elected on Tuesday after first Monday in November, biennially since 1892.	1892 to 1896. Daniel Willard Rugg. 1896 and since. Lyman Davis.
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II. COUNTY OFFICERS.

The only county offices which have ever been filled by a Sullivan man are the offices of Road Commissioner, County Commissioner, and County Treasurer.

ROAD COMMISSIONER.

John Symonds was elected Road Commissioner in 1855, before he moved to Sullivan. It was the last year of this office, which was replaced in the following year by that of County Commissioner.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

John Symonds was elected County Commissioner in 1856, before he moved to S.

David Alvaro Felt was elected to that office in 1865.

Geo. C. Hubbard was elected County Commissioner in 1876, after moving from S.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Ephraim Foster was chosen County Treasurer in 1859 and again in 1860, after he had moved from Sullivan.

These county officers were all elected at the annual March meetings, before the custom of electing in November had begun. No Sullivan man has been elected to a county office in November.

A complete list of all the Cheshire County officers may be seen in the first part of Child's Gazetteer of that county. It is not the place here to speak of any but those who were elected from S.

JURORS,

with dates of drawing. Abbreviations: G., Grand Jury; P., Petit Jury; S., Superior Court; Gen. S., General Sessions. Unless otherwise stated, the Court of Common Pleas is meant before 1855, and Supreme Judicial Court afterwards.

1787. None chosen.

1788. Sep. 8, Joshua Osgood, G.; James Locke, G. S.; Grindall Keith, P.

1789. Feb. 27, Elijah Carter, P.; Eliakim Nims, P. Gen. S.; June 9, Ebenezer Burdit, P.; Sep. 10, Z. Nims, G.; Oct. 22, Sam. Seward, G. S.; Joshua Osgood, P. S.

1790. Mar. 9, Jona. Baker, P.; Dan Wilson, P. Gen. S.; June 2, N. Bolster, P.; Sep. 14, J. Seward, G.; Oct. 8, Elijah Carter, G.; Zadock Nims, P.

1791. Mar. 8, Ben. Chapman, P. Gen. S.; Ezra Osgood, P.; May 30, Jesse Wheeler, P.; Sep. 19, S. Seward, G. Gen. S.; Abel Allen, G. S.; T. Dimick, P.

1792. Mar. 13, Thos. Morse, P.; Hinds Reed, P. Gen. S.; May 7, Thorley Belding, P.; Aug. 27, Erastus Hubbard, G.; Oct. 11, J. Dimick, G.; E. Carter, G.

1793. Mar. 12, Jona. Heaton, P.; Sep. 21, Abel Allen, G.; Oct. 10, Roswell Hubbard, G.; Zadock Nims, P.

1794. Mar. 11, Oliver Osgood, P.; Luther Wilder, P. Gen. S.; Sep. 19, Abel Allen, G.; Sam. Seward, G. S.; Abel Allen, P.

1795. Mar. 10, Abel Allen, G.; Jona. Kendall, P.; June 8, N. Bolster, P.; Oct. 1, Zadock Nims, G.; T. Dimick, P.

1796. Mar. 8, Eliakim Nims, G.; Jona. Baker, P.; June 7, Ezra Osgood, G.; Cornelius Howlet, P.; Oct. 10, Z. Nims, G.; J. Seward, P.; Oct. 22, Zadock Nims, P. S.

1797. Mar. 30, Calvin Locke, P.; Elijah Carter, G.; Sep. 4, Sam. Seward, P.; Roswell Hubbard, G.; Abel Allen, P.

1798. Mar. 13, Elijah Osgood, G.; John Farrar, 2d, P.; Sep. 27, Sam. Osgood, P.; Erastus Hubbard, P.; Roswell Hubbard, G.

1799. Mar. 12, Cornelius Howlet, G.; Oct. 1, Zadock Nims, P.; Roswell Hubbard, P.; Ichabod Keith, G.

1800. Mar. 11, Sam. Osgood, G.; Amasa Brown, P.; Oct. 6, Tim. Dimick, P.; Ichabod Keith, P.; Eliakim Nims, G.

1801. Mar. 10, Jesse Wheeler, P.; Oct. 8, Solomon White, P.; R. Hubbard, G.

1802. Mar. 9, Oliver Osgood, P.; Aug. 30, S. Seward, G.; J. Osgood, P.; C. Locke, P.

1803. Sep. 21, Ichabod Keith, P.; Zadock Nims, P.; Capt. E. Nims, G.

1804. Mar. 13, Thos. McLeod, P.; Aug. 27, Sam. Seward, P.; E. Nims, P.; E. Carter, G.

1805. Mar. 12, Elijah Osgood, P.; Oct. 7, Sol, White, P.; Jonas Stevens, P.; William Warren, G.

1806. Mar. 11, Ben. Eaton, P.

1807. Sep. 7, Eliakim Nims, P.; Elijah Frost, P.; Joshua Osgood, G.

1808. Mar. 8, Reuben Morse, P.; Oct. 17, A. Allen, P.; Sam. Osgood, P.; J. Osgood, G.

1809. Sep. 25, Sam. Seward, P.; Erastus Hubbard, P.; Solomon White, G.

1810. Mar. 13, Amos Wardwell, P.; Sep. 24, Josiah Seward, P.; Elijah Frost, P.; Calvin Locke, G.

1811. Sep. 2, Sam. Osgood, P.; Abel Allen, P.; Zadock Nims, G.

1812. Sep. 30, John Wilson, P.; Roswell Hubbard, P.; Erastus Hubbard, G.

1813. Mar. 9, Asahel Nims, P.

1814. Mar. 8, Joseph Seward, P.; Sep. 29, Jonas Stevens, G.; Amos Wardwell, P.; Abel Allen, P.

1815. Oct. 2, John Wilson, G.; Roswell Hubbard, P.; Samuel Seward, P.

1816. Mar. 12, Asahel Nims, P.; Sep. 24, Erastus Hubbard G.; Roswell Osgood, P.; Benjamin Eaton, P.

1817. Sam. Locke, G.; John Mason, P.; Rufus Mason G., drawn on Oct. 15. Stephen Foster was drawn Mar. 11, 1817.

1818. Roswell Hubbard, G.; Amos Wardwell, P.; Roswell Osgood, P., drawn Oct. 13. Josiah Seward was drawn Mar. 10.

1819. Mar. 9, Asahel Nims, P.; Oct. 12, Reuben Morse, G.; E. Frost, P.; B. Osgood, P.

1820. Mar. 14, Amos Wardwell, P.; Oct. 9, Rufus Mason, G.; S. Locke, P., C. Locke, P.

1821. Oct. 10, John Wilson, G.; Erastus Hubbard, P.; Amos Wardwell, P.

1822. Sep. 30, Stephen Foster, G.; Jas. L. Proctor, P.; Roswell Osgood, P.

1823. Oct. 23, Josiah Seward, G.; Samuel Seward, P.
1824. Oct. 1, Joseph Seward, G.; Samuel Seward, Jr., P.
1825. Mar. 8, Rufus Mason, P.; Sep. 29, Geo. Hubbard,
G.; S. Foster, P.; S. Locke, P.
1826. Oct. 7, John Wilson, G.; Jeremiah Mason, P.; Ros-
well Osgood, P.
1827. Oct. 8, Samuel Seward, G.; Joseph Seward, P.;
Amos Wardwell, P.
1828. Mar. 11, Ben. Kemp, P.; Apr. 23, Calvin Locke,
G.; Rufus Mason, P.; James W. Osgood, P.; Sep. 13, Ells-
worth Hubbard, P.; Oct. 4, Stephen Foster, G.; Samuel Locke,
P.; Isaac Rawson, P.
1829. Mar. 10, Nat. Evans, P.; July 31, Amasa Brown,
P.; Sep. 19, John Mason, G.; Roswell Osgood, P.; Selim Frost,
P.; Dec. 26, Samuel Locke, P.
1830. Mar. 24, Jeremiah Mason, G.; Stephen Foster, P.;
William Brown, P.; July 28, Elijah Frost, P.; Sep. 24, Amos
Wardwell, G.; Ellsworth Hubbard, P.; Ben. Kemp, Jr., P.;
Dec. 25, Rufus Mason, P.
1831. Mar. 25, James Comstock, G.; Martin Spaulding,
P.; Chas. H. Cummings, P.; July 25, Dalphon Gibbs, P.; Sep.
21, Henry Nims, G.; Isaac Rawson, P.; Jas. W. Osgood, P.;
Dec. 24, C. Locke, P.; Jos. Seward, P.; H. Rugg, P.
1832. Mar. 29, Roswell Osgood, G.; Sam. Locke, P.;
Stillman Eaton, P.; Aug. 11, Nat. Heaton, P.; Sep. 28, Nahum
Nims, G.; Ben. Frost, P.; Ben. Tyler, P.; Dec. 28, Amasa
Brown, P.
1833. Mar. 27, Amos Wardwell, G.; Jeremiah Mason, P.;
Sep. 21, Ellsworth Hubbard, G.; Rufus Mason, P.; Elijah
Frost, P.
1834. Mar. 26, James Comstock, G.; Lucius Nims, P.;
Ben. Kemp, P.; Sep. 22, Isaac Rawson, G.; Dalphon Gibbs, P.;
Selim Frost, P.
1835. Mar. 28, Dexter Spaulding, G.; Joseph Seward, P.;
Roswell Osgood, P.; Sep. 24, James W. Osgood, G.; Nat.
Heaton, P.; Stephen Foster, P.
1836. Mar. 25, Ellsworth Hubbard, G.; I. N. Wardwell,
P.; Chas. H. Cummings, P.; Sep. 21, Ephraim Foster, G.;
Samuel Locke, P.; Rufus Mason, P.

1837. Mar. 28, Archelaus Towne, G.; Hammond Keith, P.; Ben. Kemp, Jr., P.; Sep. 16, Hosea Foster, G.; Jos. Felt, P.; C. P. Locke, P.

1838. Mar. 27, Alonzo Mason, G.; Ashley Mason, P.; Seth Nims, P.; Sep. 26, Chauncy W. Rawson, G.; Jas. W. Osgood, P.; Joseph Seward, P.

1839. Mar. 25, D. W. Wilson, G.; C. F. Wilson, P.; Dauphin Spaulding, P.; Sep. 21, Harrison Rugg, G.; Roswell Osgood, P.; Ellsworth Hubbard, P.

1840. Mar. 31, Dexter Spaulding, G.; Ben. Kemp, Jr., P.; Fred B. Nims, P.; Sep. 22, Selim Frost, G.; Joseph Felt, P.; Archelaus Towne, P.

1841. Mar. 29, Samuel Locke, G.; Rufus Mason, P.; Geo. Hubbard, P.; Sep. 25, Lucius Nims, G.; James W. Osgood, P.; Amos Wardwell, Jr., P.

1842. Mar. 26, Ellsworth Hubbard, G.; Martin Spaulding, P.; D. W. Wilson, P.; Sep. 26, I. N. Wardwell, G.; Asa Ellis, P.; Ephraim Foster, P.

1843. Mar. 25, Joseph Seward, G.; David Seward, P.; Ben. Kemp, Jr., P.; Sep. 9, Charles Mason, G.; Geo. Hubbard, P.; Asa E. Wilson, P.

1844. Mar. 11, Selim Frost, G.; Hosea Foster, P.; Alonzo Mason, P.; Sep. 14, Joseph Felt, G.; C. Franklin Wilson, P.; Ashley Mason, P.

1845. Mar. 10, Fred B. Nims, G.; Ephraim Foster, P.; D. W. Wilson, P.; Aug. 30, Ellsworth Hubbard, G.; Martin Spaulding, P.; Asahel Nims, P.

1846. Mar. 9, Dexter Spaulding, G.; Rufus Mason, P.; Benjamin Kemp, P.; Aug. 22, David Seward, G.; Amos Wardwell, P.; Chauncy W. Rawson, P.

1847. Mar. 8, Seth Nims, G.; C. Franklin Wilson, P.; Dauphin W. Nims, P.; Apr. 3, Thos. Winch, P.; Aug. 28, A. E. Wilson, G.; G. W. Nims, P.; C. P. Locke, P.

1848. Feb. 21, Lucius Nims, G.; Franklin Buckminster, P.; D. Adams Nims, P.; Sep. 5, Fred B. Nims, G.; D. W. Wilson, P.; Dauphin Spaulding, P.

1849. Feb. 22, Levi F. Mason, G.; Dexter Spaulding, P.; Asahel Nims, P.; Aug. 25, Daniel H. Mason, G.; Charles Mason, P.; Hersey Wardwell, P.

1850. Mar. 2, Fred. B. Nims, G.; C. Franklin Wilson, P.; Hosea Towne, P.; Aug. 28, Selim Frost, G.; Amos Wardwell, P.; Rufus Mason, P.

1851. Mar. 3, Chauncy W. Rawson, G.; David Seward, P.; Lucius Nims, P.; Aug. 30, G. Washington Nims, G.; Joseph Seward, P.; Ashley Mason, P.

1852. Feb. 28, I. N. Wardwell, G.; Dauphin W. Nims, P.; Dauphin W. Wilson, P.; Aug. 28, Franklin Buckminster, G.; Ellsworth Hubbard, P.; A. Farrar, P.

1853. Mar. 2, Asahel Nims, G.; Martin Spaulding, P.; Geo. F. Hubbard, P.; Aug. 27, Dauphin Spaulding, G.; Geo. Wardwell, P.; C. F. Wilson, P.

1854. Mar. 6, Chauncy W. Rawson, G.; Charles Mason, P.; Geo. White, P.; Aug. 31, Hosea Towne, G.; Daniel Goodnow, P.; John Locke, P.

1855. Mar. 3, Dexter Spaulding, G.; D. W. Wilson, P.; Asa E. Wilson, P.; Sep. 1, D. Alvaro Felt, P.; I. N. Wardwell, P.; Nov. 5, David Seward, G.; Seth Nims, P.; both for Sup. Jud. C.

1856. Mar. 6, D. Adams Nims, P.; Franklin Buckminster, P.; Apr. 26, Asahel Nims, G.; Ashley Mason, P.; both for S. J. C.; Sep. 1, Amos Wardwell, G.; D. W. Nims, P.; Lucius Nims, P.; all for S. J. C.

1857. Mar. 7, Chas. Mason, G.; Ashley Spaulding, P.; C. F. Wilson, P.; all for S. J. C.; Sep. 5, Alonzo Farrar, G.; Levi F. Mason, P.; C. W. Rawson, P.

1858. Mar. 6, Dauphin Spaulding, G.; Geo. C. Hubbard, P.; Nahum Nims, P.; Sep. 8, C. P. Locke, G., Asa Ellis, P.; Seth Nims, P.

1859. Mar. 4, Fred. B. Nims, G.; Caleb Goodnow, P.; Henry O. Spaulding, P.; Oct. 18, David Seward, G.; Asa Le-land, P.; Amos Wardwell, P.

1860. Mar. 24, John Locke, G.; Geo. White, P.; D. H. Mason, P.; Oct. 10, D. W. Nims, G.; Geo. F. Hubbard, P.; D. W. Wilson, P.

1861. Apr. 2, Lucius Nims, G.; A. C. Ellis, P.; Franklin Buckminster, P.; May 18, Hersey Wardwell, P.; Oct. 5, Alonzo Farrar, G.; George Washington Nims, P.; D. Adams Nims, P.

1862. Mar. 25, A. Nichols Wardwell, G.; C. W. Rawson,

P.; C. F. Wilson, P.; Apr. 21, P. E. Kemp, G.; C. P. Locke, P.; both for U. S. Cir. C., Portsmouth; Oct. 8, M. L. Rawson, G.; Chas. Mason, P.; John Symonds, P.

1863. Apr. 10, Alonzo O. Brown, G.; Ashley Mason, P.; Ashley Spaulding, P.; Oct. 7, Fred. A. Wilson, G.; Geo. C. Hubbard, P.; Joseph Whitney, P.

1864. Mar. 23, Dexter Spaulding, G.; Asahel Nims, P.; D. A. Felt, P.; Oct. 5, Levi F. Mason, G.; Jos. N. Nims, P.; John Locke, P.

1865. Mar. 27, E. C. Winchester, G.; Lucius Nims, P.; Chauncy W. Rawson, P.; Apr. 11, D. Adams Nims, P.; Apr. 19, Asa Ellis, P., for U. S. Cir. C., at Portsmouth, on May 8; Oct. 9, Seth Nims, G.; D. H. Mason, P.; Fred. B. Nims, P.

1866. Mar. 27, Francis O. Brown, G.; Geo. H. Nims, P.; G. Washington Nims, P.; Oct. 3, Franklin Buckminster, G.; H. C. Rawson, P.; D. W. Wilson, P.

1867. Mar. 25, Geo. F. Hubbard, G.; Amos Wardwell, P.; Alanson A. Nims, P.; Sep. 30, Jas. C. Abbott, G.; C. F. Wilson, P.; both for U. S. Cir. C., Exeter; Sep. 30, Joseph B. Seward, G.; Alonzo Farrar, P.; D. W. Nims, P.

1868. Mar. 23, M. L. Rawson, G.; Geo. White, P.; John Symonds, P.; Oct. 12, John Locke, G.; Ashley Spaulding, P.; Chas. Mason, P.

1869. Mar. 22, Seth Nims, G.; H. M. Osgood, P.; D. W. Rugg, P.; Oct. 14, E. C. Winchester, G.; A. C. Ellis, P.; Alonzo Barrett, P.

1870. Mar. 22, L. P. Nims, G.; C. W. Rawson, P.; Joseph N. Nims, P.; Oct. 1, D. Adams Nims, G.; Fred. A. Wilson, P.; Ellery E. Rugg, P.

1871. Mar. 27, Henry Davis, G.; Alanson A. Nims, P.; Daniel M. Burpee, P.; Sept. 23, Amos Wardwell, G.; John Symonds, P.; John Locke, P.

1872. Mar. 12, A. F. Nims, G.; D. W. Nims, P.; H. C. Rawson, P.; D. H. Mason, P.; Sep. 12, M. L. Rawson, G.; Chas. Mason, P.; Geo. Hubbard, P.; J. C. Abbott, P.

1873. Mar. 11, Roswell C. Osgood, G.; Alonzo Farrar, P.; Geo. S. Kingsbury, P.; Apr. 25, P. E. Kemp, G.; Geo. Kingsbury, P.; Lyman Davis, P.; U. S. Cir. C.; Sep. 15, E. C. Winchester, G.; A. C. Ellis, P.; Joseph N. Nims, P.

1874. Mar. 10, Frank R. Boyce, G.; D. W. Rugg, P.; Chas. A. Tarbox, P.; Oct. 5, Geo. White, P.; Asa E. Wilson, P.; for new Cir. C. at Keene.

The new style of court was introduced in 1874.

1875. Mar. 9, Jedediah R. Holt, P.; John Locke, P.; Sep. 22, Leslie H. Goodnow, P.; L. Pembroke Nims, P.

1876. Mar. 14, Lewis H. Smith, P.; Geo. L. Mason, P.; Sep. 14, D. W. Goodnow, G.; Amos Wardwell, P.; Alanson A. Nims, P.; Nov. 7, A. B. Brown, P., for an adjourned session.

1877. Mar. 13, H. C. Rawson, P.; Geo. Kingsbury, P.; Sep. 17, Geo. S. Kingsbury, G.; C. Wilson Rugg, P.

1878. Mar. 12, D. W. Nims, P.; Samuel S. White, P.; Sep. 30, Lyman Davis, G.; Alonzo Farrar, P.; Henry Davis, P.

1879. Mar. 11, L. Pembroke Nims, G.; D. W. Rugg, P.; Sep. 27, Jos. N. Nims, G.; E. C. Winchester, P.; George L. Mason, P.

1880. Mar. 17, D. W. Goodnow, G.; Alanson A. Nims, P.; Asahel N. Holt, P.; Apr. 15, Amos Wardwell, P., for the "Foster murder trial"; Sep. 6, M. J. Barrett, G.; E. H. Taft, P.; Geo. S. Kingsbury, P.

1881. Mar. 8, Dan. M. Burpee, G.; Henry Davis, P.; H. C. Rawson, P.; Oct. 1, Austin A. Ellis, G.; Thos. A. Hastings, P.; Frank R. Boyce, P.

1882. Mar. 14, Chas. F. Jewett, G.; E. A. Blood, P.; Fred A. Wilson, P.; Sep. 23, Almon P. Tyler, G.; M. L. Rawson, P.; E. C. Winchester, P.

1883. Mar. 13, Geo. L. Mason, G.; Geo. Kingsbury, P.; Geo. S. Kingsbury, P.; Sep. 22, M. W. Hubbard, G.; A. F. Nims, P.; Lyman Davis, P.

1884. Mar. 11, Alonzo Farrar, G.; D. Willard Rugg, P.; Leslie H. Goodnow, P.; Sep. 27, Asahel N. Holt, G.; L. Pembroke Nims, P.

1885. Mar. 10, Will H. Harris, G.; Elbridge H. Taft, P.; Sep. 28, John Locke, G.; Charles W. Hubbard, P.

1886. Mar. 9, Henry C. Rawson, G.; Mason A. Nims, P.; Oct. 2, Austin A. Ellis, G.; G. W. Marston, P.

1887. Mar. 8, Ira Emerson Comstock, G.; Lyman Davis, P.; Sep. 25, Henry Davis, G.; Fred A. Wilson, P.

1888. Mar. 24, D. Willard Rugg, G.; Frank E. Comstock, P.; Sep. 29, Leslie H. Goodnow, G.; Asahel N. Holt, P.
1889. Mar. 16, Augustus F. Nims, G.; Caleb Goodnow, P.; Oct. 5, Henry C. Rawson, G.; Geo. L. Mason, P.
1890. Mar. 19, Chas. F. Jewett, G.; Henry Davis, P.; Oct. 4, Elbridge H. Taft, G.; Austin A. Ellis, P.
1891. Mar. 21, Lyman Davis, G.; S. Edwin Jenkins, P.; June 3, Henry W. Hubbard, P., for adj. U. S. Cir. C. at Portsmouth; Oct. 14, George S. Kingsbury, G.; Marshall J. Barrett, P.
1892. Mar. 22, Horace R. Fifield, G.; D. W. Rugg, P.; Oct. 11, T. A. Hastings, G.; George Hubbard, P.
1893. Mar. 24, Addison N. Wilder, G.; M. W. Hubbard, P.; Oct. 7, E. A. Blood, G.; Joseph N. Nims, P.
1894. Mar. 22, Charles A. Howard, G.; Henry C. Rawson, P.; Oct. 6, George W. Holt, G.; Asahel N. Holt, P.
1895. Mar. 21, Alba L. Stevens, G.; Mason A. Nims, P.; Oct. 4, Almon P. Tyler, G.; Henry Davis, P.
1896. Mar. 21, Frank L. Rawson, G.; Will. H. Harris, P.; Oct. 6, George L. Mason, G.; Augustus F. Nims, P.
1897. Mar. 20, Marshall J. Barrett, G.; Charles F. Jewett, P.; Oct. 11, Joseph N. Nims, G.; Asahel N. Holt, P.
1898. Mar. 21, Lyman Davis, G.; Henry Davis, P.; Oct. 12, Charles A. Howard, G.; D. Willard Rugg, P.
1899. Mar. 22, Mason A. Nims, G.; Horace R. Fifield, P.; Oct. 7, Arthur H. Rugg, G.; George D. Smith, P.
1900. Mar. 22, Joseph N. Nims, G.; Henry C. Rawson, P.; Oct. 3, Henry W. Hubbard, G.; M. Wesley Hubbard, P.
1901. Mar. 23, Frank L. Rawson, G.; John H. Woodbury, P.; Sept. 21, S. E. Jenkins, G.; Albert Davis, P.
1902. Mar. 19, Chas. W. Hubbard, G.; E. A. Blood, P.; Sept. 27, Eugene Marston, G.; Asahel N. Holt, P.
1903. Mar. 26, Charles F. Jewett, G.; Will. H. Harris, P.; Sept. 24, Leston F. Davis, G.; Marshall J. Barrett, P.; Dec. 1, Edwin F. Nims, P.; George D. Smith, P., for special session of court to try Malachi Barnes for murder.
1904. Mar. 24, Lyman Davis, G.; S. E. Jenkins, P. See appendix.

The select-men of each town are required annually, in December, to make a list of such persons in the town as they deem fit for jurors. Such lists, in towns

of less than 600 inhabitants (like Sullivan), must not contain more than fifteen names, nor less than half of that (that is to say, not less than eight names.) These names must be written upon separate pieces of paper, folded so that they cannot be seen, and placed in a box kept for the purpose, by the town clerk, under lock. When the names are reduced after a drawing, or in consequence of removals, deaths, or cases of disability of any kind, the list must be revised. The clerk of the court issues to the town clerks writs of *venire facias* (a Latin phrase, meaning "you will cause to come," that is to the court.) If he send them directly to the town clerk, it must be done 25 days before the sitting of the court. If he send them to the sheriff of the county, it must be 40 days before the sitting of the court, and the latter must deliver them to the town clerk at least 25 days in advance of the sitting. The *venires* indicate the number of jurors wanted, both grand and petit, and for what court. The town clerk personally notifies the select-men of the time and place of the drawing, posts a warning of the meeting in some public place, and, at the time and place specified, in the presence of the select-men, and others who wish to be present, he draws from the box, so holden that the papers cannot be seen, the names of as many persons as are wanted by the court. If any thus drawn are deceased or incapacitated, the drawing continues till there are names enough secured.

Before 1855, the jurors of the preceding list, when not otherwise stated, were for the "Court of Common Pleas." Since 1855, when not otherwise stated, they were drawn for the highest court which has held trial terms within the county. The highest courts have sometimes been abolished, mostly for political reasons, and others, with slightly altered names, have taken their places. Since 1855, they have been known as the "Supreme Judicial Court," the "Superior Court of Judicature," the "Supreme Court," and (since 1901) the "Superior Court." The latter court was created that the Supreme Court might be occupied exclusively in law terms.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Appointment by the "Governor and Council," for terms of five years, which are usually always renewed. The dates here given are for the first appointment in each case. The dates of deaths and removals from town are not here given. They can easily be found, if desired, from the genealogies in the latter part of this volume.

Roswell Hubbard,	Jan. 31, 1788.
Samuel Seward, Jr.,	June 21, 1823.
John Wilson,	Dec. 2, 1825.
Timothy L. Lane,	June 29, 1830.
Samuel Locke,	June 29, 1830.
Roswell Osgood,	June 27, 1831.
Charles H. Cummings,	June 27, 1831.
Ephraim Foster,	June 24, 1839.
David Seward,	Aug. 8, 1843.
Dauphin W. Wilson,	July 6, 1846.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE (continued.)

Selim Frost,	May 20, 1847.
Rev. Josiah Peabody,	Dec. 27, 1848.
Asa E. Wilson,	July 5, 1850.
George C. Hubbard,	July 11, 1856.
Charles Mason,	Dec. 4, 1856; quorum, Nov. 26, 1861; state, Oct. 9, 1866.
David Alvaro Felt,	June 26, 1857; state and quorum, July 7, 1864.
John Symonds,	July 11, 1856.
John Locke,	May 24, 1872.
Elbridge H. Bullard,	June 6, 1873.
Leslie H. Goodnow,	July 1, 1879; state and quorum, May 23, 1894.
George Kingsbury,	July 1, 1879; state and quorum, June 15, 1894.
Arthur H. Rugg,	Mar. 2, 1904; quorum and state.

The "New Hampshire Register" for 1800, and perhaps one or two other years, names J. McCurdy as a justice of the peace in Sullivan. It is a mistake. He was of Surry. Samuel Osgood, an early resident of the town, was always addressed as Esquire Osgood, but there is no record of his ever receiving any commission in this state. If he had the title, he obtained it in Massachusetts, before moving to Sullivan. Franklin Buckminster is named as a justice of the peace in the "New Hampshire Register" for 1859, but we fail to find the record of his commission at Concord, in the records of the "Governor and Council". Joseph Seward and Frederick A. Wilson did much business often done by justices, but the records do not show that they were ever commissioned as such.

A justice of the peace can transact the duties of his office in the town and county of his residence. A justice of the *quorum* is one whose presence is necessary at the performance of certain functions, such as administering the oath of office to other justices or to officers appointed by the "Governor and Council". The term *quorum* is derived from the first word of a Latin expression occurring in the commission of a justice empowered with such functions in olden times. The expression is *quorum unum A. B. esse volumus* ("of whom we wish A. B. to be one", that is one such justice). A justice of the state is one who is empowered to perform the duties of his office anywhere in the state. Sullivan has had five state justices and five of the *quorum*, as seen by the list.

A justice of the peace may act as the judge of a court, known as a justice court, and hear and determine civil causes in which the title to real estate is not involved and in which the damages demanded do not exceed one hundred dollars (formerly \$13.33). Either party may appeal from the decision of the justice to the next trial term of the superior court. A justice may hear and determine criminal causes, if the punishment would be a fine of not over twenty dollars or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both. In other cases, he can cause the offender to be bound over to a higher court. He can also execute deeds and other instruments and join persons in marriage.

CORONER.

Elijah Carter was appointed a coroner for the county of Cheshire, by the "Governor and Council", Jan. 9, 1794. He held this position during all the time that he lived in Sullivan and for some years after. He sold his Sullivan property, Jan. 5, 1808.

III. STATE OFFICERS.

No Sullivan man has been a governor, councillor, treasurer, or secretary of the state of New Hampshire, or filled any place in an executive department.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

No person, while a resident of Sullivan, seems ever to have been appointed a notary public. David Alvaro Felt, while living in another state, is said to have been a notary, but he was never commissioned as such in New Hampshire. Notaries have been plentifully supplied to other towns. It is a little singular that no one was ever appointed for this town.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

For justices of the peace and quorum throughout the state, see p. 208.

SENATOR.

Daniel Willard Rugg was elected, Nov. 6, 1888, to serve in the state Senate for the term 1889-91. He is the only person who, while a resident of Sullivan, was elected to the Senate. Lockhart Willard of Keene, who was living in Sullivan at its incorporation, was a senator for five years, from 1806 to 1810, both inclusive.

REPRESENTATIVES.

When Sullivan was incorporated, it did not have enough inhabitants to send a representative to the General Court by itself. On Dec. 13, 1787, the legislature classed this town with Surry and Gilsum. The representatives for the classed towns were the following, with dates of election.

- 1787, Dec. 13, Sullivan was classed with Gilsum and Surry, too late to vote for the representative for that year, who was Lemuel Holmes of Surry.
- 1788 (probably on Mar. 3, at Surry.)
Jonathan Réad of Surry.
- 1789, Mar. 11, at Gilsum.
Lemuel Holmes of Surry. He was re-elected, 1790, Mar. 11, at Sullivan; 1791, Mar. 7, at Surry; 1792, Mar. 6, at Gilsum; and in 1793 (record lacking, probably on Mar. 14), at Sullivan.
- 1793, Nov. 11, at Sullivan, Roswell Hubbard, in place of L. Holmes, who had removed.
- 1794, Mar. 3, at Surry, John McCurdy of Surry.

In accordance with a new act of the General Court, Sullivan and Packersfield were classed together as a representative district from 1795 to 1798. Their representatives follow, with dates of their elections.

- 1795, Mar. 16, at Nelson, Samuel Griffin of Nelson.
- 1796, Mar. 9, at Sullivan, Roswell Hubbard of Sullivan.
- 1797, Mar. 23, at Nelson, Samuel Griffin of Nelson.
- 1798, Mar. 22, at Sullivan, voted to send no representative.

In accordance with a new act of the General Court, Sullivan, as well as certain other towns not having a sufficient number of ratable polls according to the state constitution, was empowered to send a representative annually from the town. One was chosen each year from 1798 to 1878, both years inclusive, 81 years in all. Excepting the first, who was chosen, Aug. 27, 1798, immediately after the enactment of the new law, all the others were chosen at the annual March meetings. Therefore only the year is here given. The month and day may be found in the MUNICIPAL ANNALS. Each served until the election of the next whose name is on the list.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1798. Roswell Hubbard. | 1820. Dea. Josiah Seward. |
| 1799. Samuel Seward. | 1825. John Wilson. |
| 1806. Roswell Hubbard. | 1829. Amos Wardwell, Sr. |
| 1807. Samuel Seward. | 1831. Roswell Osgood. |
| 1808. Erastus Hubbard. | 1834. Samuel Locke. |
| 1809. Samuel Seward. | 1837. Selim Frost. |
| 1813. Jonas Stevens. | 1839. Roswell Osgood. |
| 1815. Erastus Hubbard. | 1840. Rufus Mason. |
| 1817. Elijah Frost. | 1842. Charles F. Wilson. |

1844. Joseph Felt.	1861. Dauphin W. Wilson.
1845. Rev. Josiah Peabody.	1863. David Alvaro Felt.
1847. Dexter Spaulding.	1865. Alonzo Farrar.
1849. Asa E. Wilson.	1867. Atwell C. Ellis.
1851. Dauphin W. Wilson.	1869. Charles Mason.
1852. Rev. Thos. S. Norton.	1871. Elliott C. Winchester.
1853. Selim Frost.	1873. Lucius Nims.
1855. George C. Hubbard.	1875. George White.
1857. David Alvaro Felt.	1877. Amos Wardwell.
1859. Caleb Goodnow.	1878. Amos Wardwell.

This was the last annual representative. The amended constitution went into effect in the autumn and representatives were elected biennially in November, in the even years, beginning with 1878. In 1878 and 1880, Sullivan was classed with Gilsum, by an act of the General Court, approved Aug. 17, 1878. In 1882, 1884, 1886, and 1888, Sullivan was classed with Surry and Roxbury, by an act of the General Court approved Aug. 19, 1881. The representatives for this period follow, with dates and places of the elections:—

1878, Nov. 6, at Gilsum, Francis C. Minor of Gilsum.	1884, Nov. 25, at Surry, Daniel Willard Rugg of Sullivan.
1880, Nov. 3, at Sullivan, Elbridge H. Taft of Sullivan.	1886, Nov. 1, at Roxbury, David B. Nims of Roxbury.
1882, Nov. 6, at Sullivan, Harrison N. Scripture of Surry.	1888, Nov. 10, at Sullivan, Mason A. Carpenter of Surry.

By amendments to the constitution which went into effect in 1891, Sullivan could send a representative a proportionate part of the time. Since then the representatives have been elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, biennially. They have been:

1890, Nov. 4, George S. Kingsbury. Not seated.	1898, Nov. 8, Joseph N. Nims.
1892, Nov. 8, Lyman Davis.	1900, Nov. 6, Arthur H. Rugg.
1894, Nov. 6. No one chosen.	1902, Nov. 4. No one chosen.
1896, Nov. 3, Henry W. Hubbard.	1904, Nov. 8. See appendix.

The legislature for 1889 does not appear to have determined the years in which the towns of less than 600 inhabitants should elect representatives. Hence the Sullivan representative elected in 1890 was not seated. A commission to revise the statutes was appointed by the General Court, July 30, 1889, with authority to revise and amend the statutes. They appear to have fixed a

table of years in which the small towns should elect representatives. This table appeared in the "Public Statutes of New Hampshire" which they issued at the close of 1890. Sullivan was entitled to a representative in 1892, 1896, and 1898, and such were elected as shown above. One was also chosen in 1900 and seated in the next General Court. The apportionment was again fixed by a legislative act of Mar. 22, 1901, based on the last census. By this act, Sullivan will be allowed a representative in 1904 and again in 1908.

VOTES FOR STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

The possibility of destruction by fire or otherwise of the old manuscript records of the town makes it wise to put in permanent form all parts of the records that can be deemed of the least consequence. Omitting all verbiage, we here give a transcript of the vote of Sullivan for state and county officials. It serves to show the political complexion of the town at each general election. It gives the number of ballots for each candidate for governor, councillor, senator, county treasurer, register of deeds, and, later on, of road commissioner, county commissioner, sheriff, solicitor, and register of probate. These are indicated by the abbreviations: Gov., Cou., Sen., Tr., Reg., R. Com., Com., Sh., Sol., and Pr. The party affiliations of candidates for governor are indicated by the following abbreviations: F., Federalist; N. R., National Republican; W., Whig; A., American; and R., Republican (all of which parties belong in a line of succession, being practically the same party, changing names as old questions were settled and new issues arose, according to the period); also A. F., Anti-Federalist; D. R., Democratic Republican; and D., Democratic (which also belong to a line of succession). There have also been minor parties indicated by the abbreviations: F. S., Free Soil; I. D., Independent Democrat; L. R., Liberal Republican; G., Greenback; and P., Prohibition (or Temperance). The candidate for each office who is first named in the following lists was successful in the election. If only one name appear, it was that of the successful candidate. If Sullivan cast no vote for the successful candidate, his name is followed by a o.

1787. Sullivan was incorporated too late in the year to vote for state and county officers this year.

1788. No record of votes for state and county officers, this year.

1789, Mar. 26. President of N. H., John Sullivan, F., 18.

—Sen*, John Hubbard of Charlestown, 17; Amos Shepard of Alstead, 0; Josiah Richardson, 16; Abel Parker, 2; Wm. Page, 1.—Tr., Thos. Sparhawk of Walpole, 0; John Bellows, 18.—Reg., Benjamin Bellows, of Walpole, 17.

Beginning with 1790, until 1878, state and county officers were elected at the annual March meetings.

1790. Pres. of N. H., John Pickering, F., 20, (Josiah Bartlett, A. F., was elected by the Senate).—Sen., Amos Shepard of Alstead, 19; Sanford Kingsbury of Claremont, 0; Josiah Richardson, 19.—Tr., John Hubbard of Charlestown, 23.—Reg., Benjamin Bellows, 24.

1791. Pres. of N. H., Josiah Bartlett, A. F., 26.—Sen., Sanford Kingsbury of Claremont, 24; Wm. Page of Charlestown, 0; Amos Shepard, 24.—Tr., J. Hubbard, 23.—Reg., B. Bellows, 23.

1792. Pres. of N. H., Josiah Bartlett, A. F., 28.—Sen., Amos Shepard of Alstead, 27; John Bellows of Walpole, 0; Lemuel Holmes, 23.—Tr., J. Hubbard, 23.—Reg., B. Bellows, 24.

1793. Gov., Josiah Bartlett, A. F., 25.—Cou., Lemuel Holmes of Surry, 22.—Sen., Elisha Whitcomb of Swanzey, 0; Josiah Richardson, 19.—Tr., J. Hubbard, vote not stated.—Reg., B. Bellows, vote not stated.

1794. Gov., John Taylor Gilman, F., 36.—Cou., Thomas Bellows of Walpole, 0; John Bellows, 25.—Sen., Elisha Whitcomb of Swanzey, 0; Daniel Newcomb, 26.—Tr., J. Hubbard, 29.—Reg., B. Bellows, 28.

1795. Gov., J. T. Gilman, F., 31.—Cou., Thos. Bellows, 0; Peleg Sprague, 20.—Sen., Elisha Whitcomb of Swanzey, 0; Daniel Newcomb, 33.—Tr., J. Hubbard, 17.—Reg., B. Bellows, 20.

1796. Gov., J. T. Gilman, F., 33.—Cou., Thos. Bellows, 3; Peleg Sprague, 14.—Sen., Elisha Whitcomb of Swanzey 1; Daniel Newcomb, 24.—Tr., J. Hubbard, 18.—Reg., B. Bellows, 26.

1797. Gov., J. T. Gilman, F., 42.—Cou., Thos. Bellows, 23; Jeremiah Stiles, 2.—Sen., Elisha Whitcomb of Swanzey, 3;

* Until 1792, each district sent two senators. Those elected in this district are here the first two candidates in each year, 1789 to 1792.

Peleg Sprague, 31.—Tr., J. Hubbard, 25.—Reg., B. Bellows, 30; J. Hubbard, 2.

1798. Gov., J. T. Gilman, F., 42.—Cou., Thos. Bellows, 0; Daniel Newcomb, 27.—Sen., Elisha Whitcomb of Swanzey, 2; Calvin Frink, 15; Dan. Newcomb, 5; Jeremiah Stiles, 2.—Tr., J. Hubbard, 16.—Reg., B. Bellows, 21.

1799. Gov., J. T. Gilman, F., 31.—Cou., Samuel Stevens of Charlestown, 0; Amos Shepard, 24; Thos. Sparhawk, 5.—Sen., Elisha Whitcomb of Swanzey, 0; Dan. Newcomb, 32.—Tr., J. Hubbard, 21.—Reg., B. Bellows, 25.

1800. Gov., J. T. Gilman, F., 47.—Cou., Samuel Stevens, 0; Geo. B. Upham, 28; Dan. Newcomb, 8.—Sen., Daniel Newcomb of Keene, 30.—Tr., J. Hubbard, 27; Abel Allen, 1.—Reg., B. Bellows, 34.

1801. Gov., J. T. Gilman, F., 60.—Cou., Samuel Stevens, 14; Wm. Gardner, 18; John Bellows, 6.—Sen., Elisha Whitcomb of Swanzey, 1; Noah Cook, 27; Nahum Parker, 5; Roswell Hubbard, 6.—Tr., J. Hubbard, 36.—Reg., B. Bellows, 36.

1802. Gov., J. T. Gilman, F., 52.—Cou., Samuel Stevens, 31; Thos. Sparhawk, 1.—Sen., Ezra Pierce of Westmoreland, 24; Noah Cooke, 3.—Tr., Samuel Crosby of Charlestown, 3; J. Hubbard, 20.—Reg., Abel Bellows of Walpole, 0; B. Bellows, 31.

1803. Gov., J. T. Gilman, F., 62.—Cou., Samuel Stevens, 1; Moses Hale, 55.—Sen., Ezra Pierce of Westmoreland, 57.—Tr., Sam. Crosby, 0; Oliver Hall, 39.—Reg., James Campbell of Walpole, 35; Moses Hale, 24; Abel Bellows, 1.

1804. Gov., J. T. Gilman, F., 67.—Cou., Samuel Stevens, 54.—Sen., Seth Payson of Rindge, 64.—Tr., Oliver Hall of Charlestown, 25; Moses Hale, 17.—Reg., James Campbell, 59.

1805. Gov., John Langdon, D. R., 17; J. T. Gilman, F., 73.—Cou., Nahum Parker of Fitzwilliam, 18; Moses Hale, 68.—Sen., Daniel Newcomb of Keene, 70; Elisha Whitcomb, 17.—Tr., Oliver Hall, 69.—Reg., James Campbell, 60.

1806. Gov., John Langdon, D. R., 19; Timothy Farrar, F., 48; Oliver Peabody, 1.—Cou., Nahum Parker, 13; Moses Hale, 49.—Sen., Lockhart Willard of Keene, 55; Elisha Whitcomb, 10.—Tr., Oliver Hall, 53.—Reg., James Campbell, 56.

1807. Gov., John Langdon, D. R., 19; Jeremiah Smith,

F., 16; J. T. Gilman, F., 7; Benjamin West, 4.—Cou., Amasa Allen of Walpole, 18; Moses Hale, 31.—Sen., Lockhart Willard, 36; Elisha Whitcomb, 9.—Tr., Oliver Hall, 28.—Reg., James Campbell, 34.

1808. Gov., John Langdon, D. R., 18; Benjamin West, F., 12; Jeremiah Smith, F., 8; Thomas Packer Batchelder (a son of the famous loyalist, Breed Batchelder of Packersfield) 2.—Cou., Amasa Allen, 0; James Bingham, 15; Moses Hale, 25.—Sen., Lockhart Willard, 37.—Tr., Oliver Hall, 15.—Reg., James Campbell, 27.

1809. Gov., Jeremiah Smith, F., 69; John Langdon, D. R., 4.—Cou., Caleb Ellis of Claremont, 62; Amasa Allen, 5.—Sen., Lockhart Willard, 60; George Aldrich, 2.—Tr., Oliver Hall, 42.—Reg., J. Campbell, 43; Oliver Hall, 2.

1810. Gov., John Langdon, D. R., 6; Jeremiah Smith F., 65.—Cou., Caleb Ellis, 63; Samuel Dinsmoor, 4.—Sen., Lockhart Willard, 60; Moses Tyler, 6; Jonas Stevens, 1.—Tr., Oliver Hall, 47.—Reg., James Campbell, 50.

1811. Gov., John Langdon, D. R., 12; Jeremiah Smith, F., 75.—Cou., Ithamar Chase of Cornish, 75; Amasa Allen, 12.—Sen., Josiah Wilder of Rindge, 75; Moses Tyler, 12.—Tr., Oliver Hall, 54.—Reg., James Campbell, 58.

1812. Gov., J. T. Gilman, F., 62.—Cou., Ithamar Chase, 52.—Sen., Levi Jackson of Chesterfield, 55.—Tr., Oliver Hall, 50.—Reg., James Campbell, 48.

1813. Gov., J. T. Gilman, F., 85; Wm. Plummer, D. R., 6; John Langdon, D. R., 1; Jeremiah Smith, F., 1.—Cou., Ithamar Chase, 86; Nathan Babbitt, 4; Levi Jackson, 2.—Sen., Levi Jackson, 85; Asa Britton, 5; Nathan Babbitt, 3.—Tr., Oliver Hall, 71.—Reg., James Campbell, 68.

1814. Gov., J. T. Gilman, F., 95; Wm. Plummer, D. R., 14.—Cou., Ithamar Chase, 95; Nathan Babbitt, 14.—Sen., Levi Jackson, 95; Asa Britton, 14.—Tr., Oliver Hall, 95.—Reg., James Campbell, 109.

1815. Gov., J. T. Gilman, F., 98; Wm. Plummer, D. R., 11.—Cou., Ithamar Chase, 98; Elisha Huntley, 11.—Sen., Levi Jackson, 98; Asa Britton, 11.—Tr., Oliver Hall, 98; Fred. A. Sumner, 11.—Reg., James Campbell, 109.

1816. Gov., Wm. Plummer, D. R., 14; James Sheafe, F.,

101.—Cou., Levi Jackson of Chesterfield, 101; Elisha Huntley, 14.—Sen., Phinehas Handerson of Chesterfield, 101; Joseph Buffum, 14.—Tr., Oliver Hall, 101; Fred A. Sumner, 14.—Reg., James Campbell, 115.

1817. Gov., Wm. Plummer, D. R., 16; Jeremiah Mason, F., 92.—Cou., Levi Jackson, 92; Aaron Matson, 16.—Sen., Phinehas Handerson, 92; Joseph Buffum, 16.—Tr., Frederick A. Sumner of Charlestown, 16; Oliver Hall, 92.—Reg., James Campbell, 108.

1818. Gov., Wm. Plummer, D. R., 17; Jeremiah Mason, F., 86.—Cou., Samuel Grant of Walpole, 86; Aaron Matson, 17.—Sen., Joseph Buffum of Westmoreland, 17; John Wood, 76; Joseph Frost, 5; Daniel Hough, 5.—Tr., F. A. Sumner, 0; Geo. Olcott, 86.—Reg., James Campbell.

1819. Gov., Samuel Bell, D. R., 18; Wm. Hale, F., 50; Geo. B. Upham, F., 15.—Cou., Aaron Matson of Stoddard, 18; Samuel Grant, 65.—Sen., John Wood of Keene, 65; Joseph Buffum, 18.—Tr., Fred. A. Sumner, 37; George Olcott, 46.—Reg., James Campbell, 83.

1820. Gov., Samuel Bell, D. R., 81.—Cou., Aaron Matson, 16; Samuel Grant, 63.—Sen., Elijah Belding of Swanzey, 16; Dan. Hough, 19; John Wood, 47.—Tr., Fred. A. Sumner, 81.—Reg., James Campbell, 81.

1821. Gov., Samuel Bell, D. R., 89; Jeremiah Mason, F., 3.—Cou., Samuel Dinsmoor of Keene, 19; Elijah Belding, 69; Levi Jackson, 3.—Sen., Jotham Lord, Jr., of Westmoreland, 21; Phinehas Handerson, 70.—Tr., Fred. A. Sumner, 91.—Reg., James Campbell, 91.

1822. Gov., Samuel Bell, D. R., 82; Geo. B. Upham, F., 3.—Cou., Elijah Belding of Swanzey, 68; Samuel Dinsmoor, 13; Phinehas Handerson, 3.—Sen., Jotham Lord, Jr., 81; Dan. Hough, 3.—Tr., Fred. A. Sumner, 85.—Reg., James Campbell, 85.

1823. Gov., Levi Woodbury, D. R., 38; Samuel Dinsmoor, D. R., 45.—Cou., Elijah Belding, 81; Phinehas Handerson, 1.—Sen., John Wood of Keene, 82.—Tr., Fred. A. Sumner, 83.—Reg., James Campbell, 83.

1824. Gov., David L. Morrill, N. R., 4; Jeremiah Smith, an old F., 93.—Cou., Thomas C. Drew of Walpole, 0; John

Blood, 69; Phinehas Handerson, 28.—Sen., Salma Hale of Keene, 91; Phinehas Handerson, 28; Joel Parker, 1.—Tr., Foster Alexander of Keene, 97.—Reg., James Campbell, 97.

1825. Gov., David L. Morrill, N. R., 86; Jeremiah Smith, an old time F., 1.—Cou., Thomas C. Drew, 11; John Wood, 77.—Sen., Phinehas Handerson of Chesterfield (later of Keene), 77; Jotham Lord, Jr., 11.—Tr., Jona. Gove of Acworth, 9; Foster Alexander, 77.—Reg., James Campbell, 88. He died in 1825, and Lewis Campbell was appointed.

1826. Gov., David L. Morrill, N. R., 76; Benjamin Pierce, D., 9.—Cou., Jotham Lord, Jr., of Westmoreland, 83; Joel Parker, 1.—Sen., Asa Parker of Jaffrey, 14; Phinehas Handerson, 70.—Tr., Jonathan Gove, 14; Foster Alexander, 72.—Reg., Lewis Campbell of Walpole, 47, Wm. Britton, 37.

1827. Gov., Benjamin Pierce, D., 27; David L. Morrill, N. R., 31; Jeremiah Smith, N. R., 2; Matthew Harvey, D., 1.—Cou., Jotham Lord, Jr., 60.—Sen., Asa Parker, 60; Tr., Foster Alexander of Winchester, 0; Jona. Gove, 60.—Reg., Lewis Campbell, 60.

1828. Gov., John Bell, N. R., 100; Ben. Pierce, D., 1.—Cou., Jotham Lord, Jr., 99; Aaron Matson, 1; Joel Parker, 1.—Sen., Nahum Parker of Fitzwilliam, 100; Horace Chapin, 1.—Tr., Foster Alexander, 100; Nathan G. Babbitt, 1.—Reg., Lewis Campbell, 101.

1829. Gov., Ben. Pierce, D., 10; John Bell, N. R., 110.—Cou., Joseph Healey of Washington, 107; Aaron Matson, 10.—Sen., Levi Chamberlain of Fitzwilliam, 110; Horace Chapin, 10.—Tr., Foster Alexander, 110; Nathan G. Babbitt, 10.—Reg., Lewis Campbell, 121.

1830. Gov., Matthew Harvey (J. M. Harper, Pres. of the Senate, acted in his stead in the latter part of the term), D., 14; Timothy Upham, N. R., 92.—Cou., Joseph Healey, 91; Stephen Johnson, 14; J. Parker, 1.—Sen., Levi Chamberlain, 92; Elijah Sawyer, 14.—Tr., Foster Alexander, 92; Henry Coolidge, 14.—Reg., Lewis Campbell, 106.

1831. Gov., Samuel Dinsmoor, D., 19; Ichabod Bartlett, N. R., 90; Samuel Densmore (misspelling), 1.—Cou., Joseph Healey, 94; Stephen Johnson, 17.—Sen., Phinehas Handerson of Chesterfield, 92; Henry Coolidge, 18.—Tr., Foster Alexander, 93; Fred. Vose, 18.—Reg., Lewis Campbell, 110.

1832. Gov., Samuel Dinsmoor, D., 32; Ichabod Bartlett, N. R., 65.—Cou., Stephen Johnson of Walpole, 28; Joseph Healey, 68.—Sen., Phinehas Handerson, 67; N. G. Babbitt, 31.—Tr., Foster Alexander, 66; Henry Coolidge, 31.—Reg., Lewis Campbell, 97.

1833. Gov., Samuel Dinsmoor, D., 46; Arthur Livermore, N. R., 12.—Cou., Stephen Johnson, 29; Thos. Bellows, 37; Sam. Griffin, 7.—Sen., Nathan Wild of Chesterfield, 29; James Wilson, 35; Sam. Patrick, 7.—Tr., Henry Coolidge of Keene, 29; Sam. Wood, 31; Dan. W. Farrar, 12.—Reg., Lewis Campbell, 73.

1834. Gov., Wm. Badger, D., 26.—Cou., Stephen Johnson, 26.—Sen., Nathan Wild, 26.—Tr., Henry Coolidge, 26.—Reg., Lewis Campbell, 30.

1835. Gov., Wm. Badger, D., 21; Joseph Healey, W., 68.—Cou., Jonathan Gove of Acworth, 21; Enos Stevens, 68.—Sen., Levi Fisk of Jaffrey, 68; Nathan Hill, 21.—Tr., John H. Fuller of Keene, 20; Sam. Wood, Jr., 68.—Reg., Lewis Campbell, 89.

1836. Gov., Isaac Hill, D., 21; George Sullivan, W., 73.—Cou., Jonathan Gove, 22; Enos Stevens, 74.—Sen., Levi Fisk, 74; Henry Coolidge, 22.—Tr., John H. Fuller, 21; Sam. Blood, 74.—Reg., Lewis Campbell, 96.

1837. Gov., Isaac Hill, D., 16; George Tilden, W., 1.—Cou., Leonard Biscoe of Walpole, 16.—Sen., Henry Coolidge of Keene, 16.—Tr., John H. Fuller, 15.—Reg., Lewis Campbell, 18. John Foster was appointed during the year to take the place of Lewis Campbell, who had resigned.

1838. Gov., Isaac Hill, D., 23; James Wilson, Jr., W., 84.—Cou., Enos Stevens of Charlestown, 85; Leonard Biscoe, 24.—Sen., John Prentiss of Keene, 85; Henry Coolidge, 24.—Tr., Jona. K. Smith of Dublin, 81; J. H. Fuller, 26; Sam. Locke, 1.—Reg., Charles Sturtevant of Keene, 85; John Foster, 24.

1839. Gov., John Page, D., 23; James Wilson, Jr., W., 88.—Cou., Enos Stevens, 85; Leonard Biscoe, 25; S. A. Gerould, 4.—Sen., John Prentiss, 85; Henry Coolidge, 23; Jacob Haskell, 4.—Tr., Jona. K. Smith, 84; J. H. Fuller, 23; Abijah Wilder, 4.—Reg., Charles Sturtevant, 89; Harvey A. Bill, 23.

1840. Gov., John Page, D., 23; Enos Stevens, W., 76;

George Kent, 1.—Cou., Phineas Handerson of Keene, 75. Leonard Biscoe, 23; Sam. Gerould, 1; Selim Frost, 1.—Sen., Elijah Belding of Swanzey, 74; Francis Holbrook, 23; Abijah Wilder, 1; Sam. Locke, 1.—Tr., Ben. F. Adams of Keene, 75; Joshua D. Colony, 23; Geo. Tilden, 1; Wm. Kimball, 1.—Reg., Charles Sturtevant, 76; H. A. Bill, 23; Jacob Haskell, 1.

1841. Gov., John Page, D., 20; Enos Stevens, W., 73.—Cou., Phineas Handerson, 73; Sam. Egerton, 20.—Sen., Elijah Belding, 72; Francis Holbrook, 20.—Tr., Ben. F. Adams, 73; J. D. Colony, 20.—Reg., Charles Sturtevant, 73; Geo. W. Sturtevant, 20.—R. Coms., Ezra Kidder of Alstead, 73; Oliver Prescott of Jaffrey, 73; David Ball of Winchester, 72; Allen Giffin, 20; Simeon Cobb, 2d, 20; Henry Coolidge, 21, 1st 3 elected.

1842. Gov., Henry Hubbard, D., 24; Enos Stevens, W., 26; John H. White, I. D., 34; Dan. Hoit, F. S., 11.—Cou., Sam. Egerton of Langdon, 24; Alvah Smith, 69.—Sen., Jacob Straw of Henniker, 24; Barton Skinner, 61; John M. Whiton, 8; Sam. Locke, 1.—Tr., Geo. Tilden of Keene, 62; John H. Fuller, 24; Isaac Colby, 6.—Reg., Chas. Sturtevant, 66; Geo. W. Sturtevant, 24; Ben. J. Bruce, 6.—R. Coms., 1st 3 el., Sam. Winchester of Westmoreland, 62; Allen Giffin of Marlow, 24; Samuel Griffin of Nelson, 33; Joshua Converse, 62; Henry Coolidge, 45; Simeon Cobb, 24; Asa Frost, 6; Oliver Heald, 6; Jas. F. Isham, 6.

1843. Gov., Henry Hubbard, D., 21; Anthony Colby, W., 58; J. H. White, I. D., 5; Dan. Hoit, F. S., 6.—Cou., Francis Holbrook of Surry, 22; Alvah Smith, 63.—Sen., Timothy Hoskins of Westmoreland, 21; Elijah Carpenter of Swanzey, 1; Barton Skinner, 55; Milan Harris, 5; Jas. Batcheller, 3.—Tr., Geo. Tilden, 62; J. D. Colony, 22; Isaac Colby, 6. Reg., Chas. Sturtevant, 62; G. W. Sturtevant, 21; Wm. Read, 6; Francis G. Dow, 1.—R. Coms., 1st 3 el., Sam. Winchester, 58; Allen Giffin, 23; Sam. Griffin, 42; Thos. Thompson, 58; Leonard Biscoe 23; Dan. Read, 23; Asa Frost, 6; Jos. Foster, 6.

1844. Gov., John H. Steele, D., 27; Anthony Colby, W., 56; Dan. Hoit, F. S., 16.—Cou., Francis Holbrook, 27; Alvah Smith, 57; Milan Harris, 11.—Sen., Timothy Hoskins of Westmoreland, 27; Jas. Hale, 56; Oliver Heald, 15.—Tr., Geo. Tilden, 56; J. D. Colony, 27; Abijah Wilder, 15.—Reg., Isaac

Sturtevant of Keene, 56; G. W. Sturtevant, 27; Wm. Read, 15.—R. Coms., 1st 3 el., Barton Skinner of Westmoreland, 57; Jona. K. Smith of Dublin, 57; Allen Giffin of Marlow, 26; Sam. Locke, 56; Allen Slade, 27; Kendall Fisher, 27; Wm. B. Turner, 15; Asa Frost, 15; Oliver Heald, 13; Sam. Griffin, 1.

1845. Gov., John H. Steele, D., 21; Anthony Colby, W., 52; Dan. Hoit, F. S., 14.—Cou., Amos Perkins of Unity, 22; Sam. Tutherly, 52; Milan Harris, 14.—Sen., David Patten of Hancock, 22; Asaph Wilson, 52; Oliver Heald, 14.—Tr., Geo. Tilden, 52; J. D. Colony, 22; Abijah Wilder, 14.—Reg., Isaac Sturtevant, 52; G. W. Sturtevant, 22; Wm. Read, 14.—R. Coms., 1st 3 el., Barton Skinner, 52; J. K. Smith, 52; Asahel J. Humphrey of Winchester, 52; Ansel Glover, 22; Asa Marsh, 22; Jarvis Weeks, 22; J. B. Turner, 14; Asa Frost, 14; O. Heald, 14.

1846. Gov., Anthony Colby (elected by legislature), W., 67; Jared W. Williams, D., 26; Nat. S. Berry, F. S., 16; Dauphin W. Wilson, 1.—Cou., Jared Perkins of Unity, 84; Amos Perkins, 26.—Sen., David Patten of Hancock, 26; Ben. F. Wallace, 68; Selim Frost, 16.—Tr., Phinehas Handerson of Keene, 68; John Foster, 26; Abijah Wilder, 16.—Reg., Barton Skinner of Westmoreland (soon moved to Keene), 68; G. W. Sturtevant, 26; Wm. Read, 16.—R. Coms., 1st 3 el., J. K. Smith, 68; Dan. W. Farrar of Troy, 68; Aaron P. Howland of Walpole, 68; Reuben Marsh, Allen Slade, and John Cooke, each 26; and Oliver Heald, Asa Frost, and Jas. B. Turner, each 16.

1847. Gov., Jared W. Williams, D., 26; Anthony Colby, W., 56; Nat. S. Berry, F. S., 15.—Cou., Jared Perkins, 71; Sam. Dinsmoor, 25.—Sen., Frederick Vose of Walpole, 26; Henry S. Tudor, 55; Sam. Woodward, 15.—Tr., Phinehas Handerson, 55; J. Foster, 25; A. Wilder, 16.—Reg., Barton Skinner, 55; Joshua Wyman, 25; Wm. Read, 16.—R. Coms., 1st 3 el., D. W. Farrar, A. P. Howland, Charles Converse of Chesterfield, each 55; Allen Slade, Abijah French, Carter Whitcomb, each 26; O. Heald, and J. B. Turner, each 16; S. Woodward, 15.

1848. Gov., Jared W. Williams, D., 26; Anthony Colby, W., 1; Nat. S. Berry, F. S., 73.—Cou., Jared Perkins, 79; Sam. Dinsmoor, 26.—Sen., Fred. Vose, 26; Henry S. Tudor, 72; Sam. Woodward, 7.—Tr., Geo. F. Starkweather of Keene, 72; Wm.

L. Foster, 25; Cyrus Harris, 7.—Reg., Barton Skinner, 71; J. Wyman, 25; Selim Frost, 7.—R. Coms., 1st 3 el., C. Converse, Jas. Hale of Walpole, and Levi Howe of Rindge, each 72; Carter Whitcomb, Jacob Taylor, and Haskell Buffum, each 26; Jos. Jones, Rufus B. Phillips and Francis A. Howard, each 7.

1849. Gov., Samuel Dinsmoor, Jr., D., 23; Levi Chamberlain, W., 53; Nat. S. Berry, F. S., 22; D. W. Wilson, 1; I. N. Wardwell, 1.—Cou., Alvah Smith of Lempster, 77; Harvey Huntoon, 24.—Sen., Hiram Monroe of Hillsborough, 24; Sam. Griffin, 11; Henry S. Tudor, 66.—Tr., G. F. Starkweather, 67; Elijah Sawyer, 24; Sam. Woodward, 10.—Reg., Barton Skinner, 71; Thos. Fisk, 5; G. W. Sturtevant, 24.—R. Coms., 1st 3 el., Jonathan Brown, Marlow, 67; Jacob Taylor, Stoddard, 24; David Fisher, Walpole, 24; Laban Rice, 24; Asa Healey, Asa Frost, and F. A. Howard, each 10; Levi Howe, and James Hale, each 67.

1850. Gov., Sam. Dinsmoor, Jr., D., 21; Levi Chamberlain, W., 54; Nat. S. Berry, F. S., 11.—Cou., Alvah Smith, 64; Harvey Huntoon, 21.—Sen., Hiram Monroe, 21; Abner S. Hutchinson, 55; Sam. Griffin, 8.—Tr., G. F. Starkweather, 54; Wm. L. Foster, 21; Sam. Woodward, 9.—Reg., Barton Skinner, 55; G. W. Sturtevant, 21; Thos. Fisk, 6.—R. Coms., 1st 3 el., Jacob Taylor, 33; Laban Rice of Jaffrey, 21; Jona. S. Adams of Fitzwilliam, 64; Cyrus Frost, 9; David Fisher, 22; Upton Burnap, 32; Ephraim Holland, 54.

1851. Gov., Sam. Dinsmoor, Jr., D., 21; Thos. E. Sawyer, W., 62; John Atwood, F. S., 9; Nat. S. Berry, F. S., 3.—Cou., Geo. Huntington of Walpole, 21; John Prentiss, 48; Alvah Smith, 22.—Sen., Jacob Taylor of Stoddard, 20; David Low, 61; John Cole, 13.—Tr., G. F. Starkweather, 58; H. A. Bill, 21; Geo. Tilden, 8; Barton Skinner, 3.—Reg., Barton Skinner, 66; G. W. Sturtevant, 21; Thos. Fisk, 6; G. F. Starkweather, 3.—R. Coms., 1st 3 el., Jonathan S. Adams, Augustus Noyes of Westmoreland, and Jona. Harvey, Jr., of Surry, each 64; N. G. Babbitt, Ansel Glover, and Asa H. Fiske, each 21; R. B. Phillips, Calvin Mason, and Almon Wheeler, each 11.

1852. Gov., Noah Martin, D., 22; Thos. E. Sawyer, W., 54; J. Atwood, F. S., 16; Nat. S. Berry, F. S., 1.—Cou., James

Batcheller of Marlborough, 71; Geo. Huntington, 22.—Railroad Commissioner* (in future abbreviated as R. R. Com.), Asa P. Cate, 22; Joseph Sawyer, 54; Gilbert Wadleigh, 17.—Sen., Jacob Taylor, 22, David Low, 54, Jacob Straw, 17.—Tr., Farnum F. Lane of Keene, 54; H. A. Bill, 22; John Cole, 17.—Reg., Charles Sturtevant of Keene, 49; Barton Skinner, 22; J. Wyman, 20.—R. Coms., 1st 3 el., J. S. Adams, 71; A. Noyes, 71; J. Harvey, Jr., 56; Asa S. Fisk, Ansel Glover, and Warham R. Platts, each 22; Luther Abbott, 15.

1853. Gov., Noah Martin, D., 21; James Bell, W., 54; John H. White, F. S., 19.—Cou., James Batcheller, 76; Dan. M. Smith, 21.—R. R. Com., Ben. F. Plaisted, 21; Jos. Sawyer, 56; John Gove, 19.—Sen., Leonard Eaton of Warner, 19; Milan Harris, 66.—Tr., Joshua D. Colony of Keene, 21; John A. Draper, 58; Ephraim Foster, 14.—Reg., Harvey A. Bill of Keene, 21; Charles Sturtevant, 58; Thos. Fisk, 14.—R. Coms., 1st 3 el., A. Noyes, 58; Lawson Robertson of Alstead, 57; Sam. Slade, Jr., of Alstead, 21; John Felt, 58; David Parsons and John Cook, Jr., each 21; Asa Frost, Alonzo Kingsbury, and Zenas Britton, each 15.

1854. Gov., Nathaniel B. Baker, D., 26; James Bell, W., 49; Jared Perkins, F. S., 13.—Cou., Daniel M. Smith of Lempster, 26; Sam. Garfield, 51; Thos. J. Harris, 11.—R. R. Com., Stephen W. Dearborn, 26; Wm. Whittle, 51; John Gove, 11.—Sen., Leonard Eaton, 25; John P. Maynard, 33; Geo. W. Hammond, 22.—Tr., J. D. Colony, 26; John A. Draper, 53; Ephraim Foster, 9.—Reg., Harvey A. Bill, 26; Chas. Sturtevant, 54; Thos. Fisk, 8.—R. Coms., 1st 3 el., Sam. Slade, Jr., Laban Rice of Jaffrey, and Edmund Jones of Marlow, each 26; L. Robertson, John Felt, and Gilman Scripture, 50, 52, and 49 respectively; Asa Frost, 12; Alonzo Kingsbury, 10; Zenas Britton, 11.

1855. Gov., Ralph Metcalf, A. (American or Knownothing), 63; Jas. Bell, W., 13; Asa Fowler, F. S., 1; Nat. B. Baker, D., 22.—Cou., Milan C. McClure of Claremont, 70; Carter Whitcomb, 22.—R. R. Com., Francis H. Lyford, 69; Mark Noble, 22; Wm. Whittle, 4.—Sen., Geo. W. Hammond of Gilsum, 68; Ansel Glover, 22.—Tr., Edward Edwards of Keene, 70; Obed

* One was elected annually, by the voters of the state, from 1852 to 1878. Three were elected in each of the years 1878, 1880, and 1882. All others have been appointed by the "Governor and Council." A full list is in the "N. H. Manual for the General Court," for 1891, Page 126.

G. Dort, 22.—Reg., Charles Sturtevant of Keene, 71; H. A. Bill, 22.—R. Coms., 1st 3 el., Nelson Converse of Marlborough, Arvin Aldrich of Westmoreland, and John Symonds of Marlow, each 70; L. Robertson, 1; E. Jones, 25; Jacob B. Burnham, 22; Philip D. Angier, 22.

1856. Gov., Ralph Metcalf, A., 51, el. by legislature; Ichabod Goodwin, W., 10; John S. Wells, D., 29.—Cou., Milan C. McClure, 61; Carter Whitcomb, 28.—R. R. Com., Greenleaf Cummings, 61; Mark Noble, 29.—Sen., Geo. W. Hammond, 57; Asa H. Fiske, 28.—Tr., Edward Edwards, 61; Obed G. Dort, 28.—Reg., Chas. Sturtevant, 61; Henry Colony, 28.—County Coms., for one, two and three years respectively, as applied to first 3, being those elected: Nelson Converse, Arvin Aldrich, and John Symonds, each 60; N. G. Babbitt, J. B. Burnham, J. Wyman, each 28.

On and after 1857, one county commissioner was annually elected for three years. The abbreviation used is simply Com.

1857. Gov., William Haile, R., 69; John S. Wells, D., 22.—Cou., Allen Giffin of Marlow, 69; Daniel George, 22.—R. R. Com., Jeremy O. Nute, 69; Mark Noble, 22.—Sen., Chas. F. Brooks of Westmoreland, 69; Harvey Carleton, 22.—Tr., Marvin T. Tottingham of Keene, 69; F. F. Lane, 22.—Reg., Chas. Sturtevant, 69; G. W. Sturtevant, 22.—Com., John A. Prescott of Jaffrey, 69; J. B. Burnham, 22.

1858. Gov., Wm. Haile, R., 73; Asa P. Cate, D., 20.—Cou., Allen Giffin, 73; Dan. George, 20.—R. R. Com., Archibald H. Dunlap, 73; Fred. Vose, 20.—Sen., Chas. F. Brooks, 73; H. Carleton, 20.—Tr., M. T. Tottingham, 75; Stephen Barker, 20.—Reg., Chas. Sturtevant, 73; Geo. Aldrich, 20.—Com., Lawson Robertson of Alstead, 72; E. P. Kimball, 20.

1859. Gov., Ichabod Goodwin, R., 66; Asa P. Cate, D., 14.—Cou., Robert Elwell of Langdon, 66; Fred. Boyden, 14.—R. R. Com., Merrill C. Forrest, 0; Adams Twitchell, 66; Fred. Vose, 14.—Sen., Thos. Fisk of Dublin, 66; Tileston A. Barker, 14.—Tr., Ephraim Foster of Keene (formerly of Sullivan), 66; S. Barker, 14.—Reg., Calvin May, Jr., of Keene (formerly of Gilsun), 66; G. W. Sturtevant, 13; Chas. Sturtevant, 1.—Com., Willard Adams of Swanzey, 66; E. P. Kimball, 14.

1860. Gov., Ichabod Goodwin, R., 75; Asa P. Cate, D.,

16.—Cou., Robert Elwell, 75; Fred. Boyden, 16.—R. R. Com., Jeremiah C. Tilton, 75; Fred. Vose, 16.—Sen., Thos. Fisk, 75; T. A. Barker, 16.—Tr., E. Foster, 74; Abel H. Miller, 16.—Reg., C. May, Jr., 74; Geo. Aldrich, 16.—Com., Sam. Atherton of Winchester, 75; Warren S. Barrows, 16.

1861. Gov., Nathaniel S. Berry, R., 75; John Stark, D., 15.—Cou., Chas. F. Brooks of Westmoreland, 75; Eleazar Jackson, 15.—R. R. Com., Jonathan T. P. Hunt, 75; Fred. Vose, 15.—Sen., John J. Allen, Jr., of Fitzwilliam, 75; David L. M. Cummings, 15.—Tr., Augustus T. Wilder of Keene, 75; Horatio Colony, 15.—Reg., Calvin May, Jr., 76; G. W. Sturtevant, 14.—Com., Aaron P. Howland of Walpole, 75; Warren S. Barrows, 15.

1862. Gov., Nat. S. Berry, R., 66; Geo. Stark, D., 17.—Cou., Chas. F. Brooks, 66; Eleazar Jackson, 17; Edmund L. Cushing, 1.—R. R. Com., Dixi Crosby, 66; Jas. A. Cheney, 17.—Sen., John J. Allen, Jr., 66; David L. M. Cummings, 17.—Tr., A. T. Wilder, 66; Horatio Colony, 17.—Reg., C. May, Jr., 56, died Sept. 20, 1862; I. W. Derby appointed; Isaac W. Derby, 20; Chas. K. Mason, 1.—Com., Jonathan S. Adams of Fitzwilliam, 65; Christian B. Lucke, 17.

1863. Gov., Joseph A. Gilmore (el. by legislature), R., 59; Ira A. Eastman, D., 19; Walter Harriman, I. D., 2.—Cou., Chas. H. Eastman of Claremont, 60; Ansel Glover, 21.—R. R. Com., David H. Buffum, 60; Jas. S. Cheney, 21.—Sen., Milan Harris of Nelson (now Harrisville), 59; Fred. Boyden, 21.—Tr., Albert Godfrey of Keene, 60; G. W. Sturtevant, 21.—Reg., Isaac W. Derby of Westmoreland, 24; John J. Allen, Jr., 56. Mr. Derby resigned and Mr. Allen was appointed in his place, Nov. 10, 1863.—Com., Sumner Knight of Stoddard, 54; Christian B. Lucke, 20.

1864. Gov., Joseph A. Gilmore, R., 65; Edward W. Harrington, D., 21.—Cou., Chas. H. Eastman, 67; Ansel Glover, 21.—R. R. Com., Person C. Cheney, 67; Orsino A. S. Vaughan, 21.—Sen., Milan Harris, 67; Fred. Boyden, 21.—Tr., Albert Godfrey, 67; G. W. Sturtevant, 21.—Reg., John J. Allen, Jr., of Fitzwilliam (removed to Keene), 67; Luther Cheney, 21.—Com., Zebulon Converse of Rindge, 67; C. B. Lucke, 21.

1865. Gov., Frederick Smyth, R., 60; E. W. Harrington,

D., 21.—Cou., John Henry Elliot of Keene, 56; Jona. H. Dickey, 21.—R. R. Com., Milan W. Harris, 56; O. A. J. Vaughan, 21.—Sen., Orren Perkins of Winchester, 58; Elijah Boyden, 21.—Tr., Royal H. Porter of Keene, 59; G. W. Sturtevant, 21.—Reg., John J. Allen, Jr., 59; Obadiah Sprague, 21.—Com., David Alvaro Felt of Sullivan, 51; D. W. Bill, 18.

1866. Gov., Fred. Smyth, R., 50; John G. Sinclair, D., 23.—Cou., John Henry Elliot, 50; J. H. Dickey, 23.—R. R. Com., Geo. W. Savage, 50; Geo. H. Pierce, 23.—Sen., Orren Perkins, 50; Elijah Boyden, 23.—Tr., Royal H. Porter, 50; John Bowker, 23.—Reg., John J. Allen, Jr., 50; O. Sprague, 23.—Com., Sumner Knight of Stoddard, 39; Dan. W. Bill, 23.

1867. Gov., Walter Harriman, R., 53; John G. Sinclair, D., 21.—Cou., Wm. E. Tutherly of Claremont, 54; John Q. Jones, 21.—R. R. Com., Jesse Gault, 54; Geo. H. Pierce, 21.—Sen., Ben. Read of Swanzey, 54; Horatio Kimball, 21.—Tr., Geo. W. Tilden of Keene, 54; John Bowker, 21.—Reg., John J. Allen, Jr., 54; Clark F. Rowell, 21.—Com., Henry O. Coolidge of Chesterfield (later of Keene), 54; Dan. W. Patten, 21.

1868. Gov., Walter Harriman, R., 55; John G. Sinclair, D., 29.—Cou., Wm. E. Tutherly, 55; John Q. Jones, 29.—R. R. Com., Jas. W. Johnson, 55; Geo. H. Pierce, 29.—Sen., Ben. Read, 54; H. Kimball, 28.—Tr., Geo. W. Tilden, 54; John Bowker, 29.—Reg., John J. Allen, Jr., 55; C. F. Rowell, 29.—Com., Franklin H. Cutter of Jaffrey, 55; Jas. L. Bolster, 29.

1869. Gov., Onslow Stearns, R., 56; John Bedel, D., 17.—Cou., Sam. W. Hale of Keene, 54; Amos F. Fisk, 2; Martin Chase, 17.—R. R. Com., Sam. D. Quarles, 56; Michael T. Donahue, 17.—Sen., Ellery Albee of Winchester, 56; Henry Colony, 17.—Tr., Geo. W. Tilden, 56; Obed G. Dort, 17.—Reg., John J. Allen, Jr., 56; Fred. A. Barker, 17.—Com., Joshua B. Clark of Walpole, 56; Jas. L. Bolster, 17.

1870. Gov., Onslow Stearns, R., 60; John Bedel, D., 21.—Cou., Sam. W. Hale, 60; Fred. W. Lewis, 21.—R. R. Com., Chas. P. Gage, 60; M. T. Donahue, 21.—Sen., Ellery Albee, 60; Henry Colony, 21.—Tr., Daniel K. Healey of Keene, 60; O. G. Dort, 21.—Reg., John J. Allen, Jr., 60; F. A. Barker, 21.—Com., Aaron Smith of Potter, 21; Jewett E. Buffum, 21.

1871. Gov., (el. by legislature), D., 19;

James Pike, R., 56.—Cou., Dexter Richards of Newport, 56; Geo. Rust, 19.—R. R. Com., David Gilchrist, 19; Dauphin W. Buckminster, 55.—Sen., Tileston A. Barker of Westmoreland, 56; Ansel Dickinson, 19.—Tr., Daniel K. Healey, 56; Warren S. Barrows, 19.—Reg., John J. Allen, Jr., 55; Virgil A. Wright, 19.—Com., John Humphrey of Keene, 56; J. E. Buffum, 19.

1872. Gov., Ezekiel A. Straw, R., 54; Jas. A. Weston, D., 24.—Cou., Dexter Richards, 54; Oscar H. Bradley, 24.—R. R. Com., Albert S. Twitchell, 54; Henry Colony, 24.—Sen., Tileston A. Barker, 54; Ansel Dickinson, 24.—Tr., Dan. K. Healey, 54; Warren S. Barrows, 24.—Reg., John J. Allen, Jr., 54; V. A. Wright, 24.—Com., Alonzo A. Ware of Swanzy, 54; Stephen Faulkner, 24. Mr. Ware resigned and Aaron Smith of Pottersville was appointed to the vacancy.

1873. Gov., Ezekiel A. Straw, R., 56; Jas. A. Weston, D., 17.—Cou., Bolivar Lovell of Walpole, 56; Ora M. Huntoon, 17.—R. R. Com., Edward P. Hodson, 56; H. Colony, 17.—Sen., Henry Abbott of Winchester, 55; Reuben Stewart, 17.—Tr., Oscar G. Nims of Keene, 56; C. F. Rowell, 17.—Reg., John J. Allen, Jr., 56; Chas. Fisher, 17.—Com., Willard Bill, Jr., of Westmoreland, 56; Amos A. Putnam, 17.

1874. Gov., Jas. A. Weston (el. by legislature), D., 21; Luther McCutchins, R., 55.—Cou., Bolivar Lovell, 56; O. M. Huntoon, 20.—R. R. Com., Alvah W. Sulloway, 20; Granville P. Conn, 56.—Sen., Henry Abbott, 55; R. Stewart, 20.—Tr., Oscar G. Nims, 54; O. G. Dort, 20.—Reg., John J. Allen, Jr., 56; Chas. Fisher, 20.—Com., Joseph B. Abbott of Richmond, later of Keene, 56; A. A. Putnam, 20.

1875. Gov., Person C. Cheney (el. by legislature), R., 61; Hiram R. Roberts, D., 22.—Cou., Albert S. Scott of Keene, 61; Albert McKean, 22.—R. R. Com., Chas. H. Powers, 61; Adams T. Pierce, 22.—Sen., Geo. H. Stowell of Claremont, 61; Geo. E. Dame, 22.—Tr., Luther W. Wright of Keene, 61; Lewis J. Colony, 22.—Reg., John J. Allen, Jr., 61; Chas. Fisher, 22.—Com., Chas. H. Whitney of Keene, 61; A. A. Putnam, 22.

1876. Gov., Person C. Cheney, R., 69; Daniel Marcy, D., 25.—Cou., Albert S. Scott, 69; Jonas Livingston, 26.—R. R. Com., Wm. A. Pierce, 69; Thos. Dinsmore, 26.—Sen., Jas. Burnap of Marlow, 69; Wm. C. Sturoc, 26.—Tr., Luther W. Wright,

69; L. J. Colony, 26.—Reg., John J. Allen, Jr., 69; Chester L. Kingsbury, 26.—Com., Geo. C. Hubbard of Gilsum (formerly of Sullivan), 69; Jewett E. Buffum, 26.

1877. Gov., Ben. F. Prescott, R., 66; Daniel Marcy, D., 20.—Cou., Francis A. Cushman of Plymouth, 67; Lyman Rounsevel, 20.—R. R. Com., Granville P. Conn, 67; Thos. Dinsmore, 20.—Sen., Oliver H. Noyes of Henniker, 20; Hermon T. Hale, 67.—Tr., Warren W. Mason of Keene, 58; L. J. Colony, 21.—Reg., John J. Allen, Jr., 67; C. L. Kingsbury, 20.—Com., Chas. R. Sargeant of Hinsdale, 67; J. E. Buffum, 20.

1878. Gov., Ben. F. Prescott, R., 58; Frank A. McKean, D., 24.—Cou., Francis A. Cushman, 59; L. Rounsevel, 24.—R. R. Com., David E. Willard, 59; Hadley B. Fowler, 24.—Sen., Daniel M. White of Peterborough, 24; Chas. H. Brooks, 59.—Tr., Warren W. Mason, 56; Francis E. Newcomb, 24.—Reg., John J. Allen, Jr., 59; Fred. Colony, 24.—Com., Gardner C. Hill of Keene, 58; Ben. E. Webster, 24.

This was the last election of state and county officers in an annual March meeting. Henceforth, the elections of these officers have been upon the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, biennially, in the even years, beginning with 1878, their terms of service beginning in the years following the elections. Another change was also introduced. The solicitors, sheriffs, and registers of probate, who had heretofore been appointed by the "Governor and Council," have been since 1878 elected by the voters of their respective counties.

We must pause here, to make certain observations and to supply deficiencies.

Major Joseph Willard of Keene was chosen by the provincial assembly, Mar. 28, 1771, and qualified Apr. 5, 1771, as the register of deeds and conveyances for Cheshire County, immediately after the formation of the county, and was continued in office until the election of Mr. Bellows, under the new government. After the overthrow of the provincial government and the establishment of an independent government, the New Hampshire legislature removed the officers appointed by the provincial authorities, and Benjamin Bellows of Walpole was elected as the second recorder of deeds by the same legislature, Jan. 26, 1776. He held this office, by legislative and popular re-elections, a quarter of a century, until Abel Bellows was elected in 1802, as the preceding votes show. All subsequent registers of deeds have been elected at the regular elections for county officers, and their names appear in these lists, as the first (sometimes the only) candidate for each election.

The first county treasurer was Daniel Jones of Hinsdale, who was appointed, 1771*, immediately after the formation of the new county of Cheshire, by virtue of a warrant from the justices of the quarter sessions court. He con-

* In October term, days not given in court proceedings.

tinued to hold that office until the election, Jan. 26, 1776, of Thomas Sparhawk of Walpole, by the revolutionary legislature which overthrew the provincial government. Mr. Sparhawk was continued in office by appointment of the justices and by popular election until 1790, when he was succeeded by John Hubbard of Charlestown. A statement in one of the N. H. Registers that Mr. Hubbard was first elected in 1796 is wrong. A zero in some manuscript date was obviously mistaken for a six, making 1790 appear as 1796. All subsequent treasurers of the county are found in these records of votes, the successful candidate for each election being the one whose name is next after the abbreviation, Tr., sometimes the only name.

In the old rosters at Concord, it is recorded that a board of five road commissioners was appointed for Cheshire County, May 16, 1829, consisting of John Wood of Keene, Aaron Hodgkins (sometimes spelled Hodskins) of Westmoreland, Elijah Belding of Swanzey, Sam. Griffin of Roxbury, and Francis Matson of Stoddard. Beginning with 1841, to and including 1855, three road commissioners were annually chosen by the county. The names of the three elected each year are the first three in each list after the abbreviation, R. Coms. In 1856, three county commissioners were chosen for terms of one, two, and three years respectively, whose names are the first three in the vote list for that year, after the abbreviation, Coms. From 1856, to and including the March election of 1878, one county commissioner was chosen for three years, whose name, in the election lists, is first after the abbreviation, Com. At each biennial election, beginning with 1878, three county commissioners have been chosen, whose names are the first three, in the election lists, after the abbreviation, Coms.

Solicitors were first elected in the autumn of 1878, the successful candidate being the one whose name is first after the abbreviation, Sol., in the lists. Those previously appointed by the "Governor and Council," with the dates of appointment, are the following: Daniel Newcomb of Keene, Aug. 6, 1789; Peleg Sprague of Keene, Nov. 26, 1792; Geo. B. Upham of Claremont, Dec. 14, 1796; Francis Gardner of Walpole, June 20, 1806; Henry Hubbard of Charlestown, Dec. 8, 1820; Levi Chamberlain of Fitzwilliam (later of Keene), Sept. 1, 1827; Frederick Vose of Walpole, Sept. 4, 1832; Aldis Lovell of Walpole, Sept. 26, 1835; Wm. P. Wheeler of Keene, Oct. 10, 1845; Francis A. Faulkner of Keene, Nov. 2, 1855; Farnum F. Lane of Keene, Jan. 3, 1863; Leonard Wellington of Keene, Jan. 3, 1873; Don H. Woodward of Keene, July 18, 1874; Daniel K. Healey of Keene, July 25, 1876, who continued in office until the biennial elections began.

The sheriffs of the county (often called high sheriffs) began to be elected by the voters of the county with the beginning of the biennial elections in 1878, the successful candidate at each election being the one whose name first appears in the election lists after the abbreviation, Sh. Those previously appointed for the county by the "Governor and Council," with dates of appointment, were the following: Josiah Willard of Keene, in 1771 (probably on July 16); Sam. Hunt of Charlestown, Jan. 27, 1776 (declined to serve); Enoch Hale of Rindge, June 28, 1776 (in place of Hunt); Sam. Hunt of Charlestown, Feb. 28, 1783; Thomas Bellows of Walpole, Oct. 1, 1799; who held the office almost 33 years; Elijah Carpenter of Swanzey, Sept. 4, 1832; Geo. Huntington of Walpole, Sept. 5,

1842; John Foster of Keene, Sept. 5, 1847; Warham R. Platts of Chesterfield, Sept. 5, 1852; Bolivar Lovell of Alstead, July 13, 1855; Geo. W. Holbrook of Surry, July 1, 1865; Elisha F. Lane of Keene, July 11, 1870; Edward P. Kimball of Troy, July 18, 1874; Ralph J. Holt of Keene, July 25, 1876, who served until (and after) the election of sheriff commenced.

The registers of probate for the county began to be elected by the people with the fall election of 1878. Those previously appointed by the "Governor and Council" were the following, with dates of appointment: Thomas Sparhawk of Walpole, July 16, 1771; Ichabod Fisher of Keene, Jan. 27, 1776; Micah Lawrence of Walpole, Mar. 25, 1785; Sam. Stevens of Charlestown, Feb. 8, 1794; Frederick A. Sumner of Charlestown, Nov. 10, 1823; Asa Parker of Jaffrey, Sept. 1, 1827; Elijah Sawyer of Swanzey, Nov. 1, 1833; Geo. F. Starkweather of Keene, Jan. 17, 1847; Geo. W. Sturtevant of Keene, Dec. 13, 1851, from and after Jan. 17, 1852; Calvin May, Jr., of Gilsom (soon removed to Keene), Dec. 4, 1856, to take effect after Jan. 17, 1857; Silas Hardy of Keene (formerly of Nelson), in place of C. May, Jr., resigned, Jan. 7, 1859; Geo. Ticknor of Keene (in place of S. Hardy, promoted to be probate judge), Mar. 18, 1864; Allen Giffin of Marlow (later of Keene), Nov. 9, 1866; Frank H. Hills of Keene, Nov. 7, 1871; Dauphin W. Buckminster of Keene (in place of F. Hills, resigned), May 9, 1873, who served until and after the beginning of the election of the register of probate by the people. Those elected in the fall of 1878 and since are the first names in the records of votes after the abbreviation, Pr.

It will be convenient here to name the judges of probate, who have always been appointed by the "Governor and Council." With dates of appointment, they have been the following: Simeon Olcott of Charlestown, Jan. 29, 1771 (on authority of G. Parker Lyon in a N. H. Register); Thos. Sparhawk of Walpole, Jan. 26, 1776; John Hubbard of Charlestown, July 16, 1789; Sanford Kingsbury of Claremont, Dec. 20, 1797; John Hubbard of Walpole (not the same man as the former John Hubbard), June 20, 1798; Benjamin West of Charlestown, Apr. 14, 1802; Abel Parker of Jaffrey, May 17, 1802; Samuel Dinsmoor of Keene, Mar. 24, 1823; Aaron Matson of Stoddard, June 17, 1831; Frederick Vose of Walpole, Sept. 26, 1835; Larkin Baker of Westmoreland, Nov. 12 (or 13), 1841; Silas Hardy of Keene, Mar. 18, 1864; Harvey Carleton of Winchester, July 18, 1874; Josiah G. Bellows of Walpole, July 25, 1876; John T. Abbott of Keene, Jan. 17, 1894; John E. Allen of Keene, Jan. 11, 1900.

The first Senate of New Hampshire was inaugurated by the constitution of 1783, which went into effect, except for the election of officers, on the first Wednesday in June, 1784. The 12 senators were elected, at first, by counties, Cheshire County (then including what is now Sullivan County) choosing two each year. Those chosen in 1784 were Simeon Olcott of Charlestown and Enoch Hale of Walpole; in 1785, Moses Chase of Cornish and John Bellows of Walpole; in 1786, John Bellows of Walpole and Amos Shepard of Alstead; in 1787, the same men; in 1788, Amos Shepard of Alstead and Moses Chase of Cornish. The two elected each year from 1789 to 1792, both years inclusive, appear as the first two names in the yearly record of votes, after the abbreviation, Sen. After that date, the district including Sullivan, whose limits were occasionally changed, sent one man each year until the spring of 1878. The successful candi-

date in each year is the one whose name in the list is first after the abbreviation, Sen.

Railroad commissioners were formerly appointed by the "Governor and Council." In 1852, and until 1878, one was yearly elected by the people. Their names are given in the yearly vote lists, the successful candidate being the first named after the abbreviation, R. R. Com. In the biennial elections of 1878, 1880, and 1882, three railroad commissioners were chosen at each election, the names of the successful three being named as first three in the vote lists, after the abbreviation, R. R. Coms. Since then, those officers have been appointed by the "Governor and Council." See "Manual for the Gen. Court," 1891, p. 126.

The governors of the state are all named in the Manual for the General Court, No. 2, for 1891, page 118, with continuation in subsequent manuals. The councillors of the state are all named in the same manual on page 121. All of the governors and councillors until the end of the Revolutionary period are given with great fulness and accuracy in the Manual for the General Court, No. 5, for 1897, pages 1-36. These manuals are easy of access, and the long lists cannot here be given. To make our lists complete, since the constitution went into effect in 1784, we will add that the presidents (as the chief executives were then called) from 1784 to 1789, when Sullivan began voting, were Meshech Weare, chosen in 1784, a Federalist; John Langdon (el. by senate), an Anti Fed., in 1785; John Sullivan, a Fed., in 1786; John Sullivan (el. by senate) a Fed., in 1787; and John Langdon, an Anti Fed., in 1788. Since then, the successful candidate is indicated as the first name in the vote lists. In the same time, before 1793, there were five councillors: Moses Chase of Cornish, for 1784 and 1787; Amos Shepard of Alstead, for 1785 and 1786; Josiah Richardson of Keene, for 1788; Sanford Kingsbury of Claremont, for 1789; Lemuel Holmes of Surry, for 1790 to 1792. All future councillors are those whose names appear first in the vote lists, after the abbreviation, Cou.

These lists of county officers are the most complete and accurate of any yet to be found in any single volume. Henceforth the elections have been biennial, beginning with 1878, upon the Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

1878. Gov., Nat. Head, R., 64; Frank A. McKean, D., 20; Warren G. Brown, G., 2.—Cou., Jas. Burnap of Marlow, 65; Elisha A. Huntley, 20; Henry H. Darling, 2.—R. R. Coms., Granville P. Conn, David E. Willard, Jas. E. French, each 65; Hadley B. Fowler, David H. Young, Edwin A. Peterson, each 20; Nat. Wiggan, Chas. S. Eastman, Chas. M. Weeks, each 2.—Sen., Edward Gustine of Keene, 65; Dan. W. Patten, 20; Nathan G. Woodbury, 2.—Tr., Geo. A. Litchfield of Keene, 65; Francis E. Newcomb, 20; Leonard J. Tuttle, 2.—Reg., John J. Allen, Jr., 67; Fred. Colony, 20.—Coms., Chas. R. Sargeant of Hinsdale, Gardner C. Hill of Keene, Levi A. Fuller of Marlborough, each 65; B. E. Webster, Dan. W. Bill, Rob. M. Silsby,

each 20; Geo. Carpenter, I. T. Burnham, Jas. R. Stanley, each 2.—Sh., Ralph J. Holt of Keene, 65; Rodney R. Wilson, 20; Abel W. Baker, 2.—Sol., D. K. Healey of Keene, 61; E. M. Forbes, 24.—Pr., Dauphin W. Buckminster of Keene, 65; H. Kimball, 20; John Ahern, 2.

1880. Gov., Chas. H. Bell, R., 76; Frank Jones, D., 22.—Cou., Geo. H. Stowell of Claremont, 76; Dan. W. Johnson, 22.—R. R. Coms., Jas. E. French, Chas. A. Smith, Edward J. Tenney, each 76; Jos. W. Goodwin, John W. Dodge, Wm. H. D. Cochrane, each 22.—Sen., Edward Gustine of Keene, 75; Horatio Kimball, 22.—Tr., G. A. Litchfield, 76; O. E. Randall, 22.—Reg., John J. Allen, Jr., 76; Murray V. Wright, 22.—Coms., Levi A. Fuller, Jos. B. Abbott of Keene, Geo. W. Stearns of Rindge, each 76; Sidney W. Morse, Chas. C. Smith, Sam. D. Bemis, each 22.—Sh., Horace A. Perry of Walpole, 74; John Q. Jones, 24.—Sol., Edmund P. Dole of Keene, 73; E. M. Forbes, 22.—Pr., Henry O. Coolidge of Keene, 76; Willard S. Perham, 22.

1882. Gov., Sam. W. Hale, R., 49; Martin V. B. Edgerly, D., 26; John F. Woodbury, L. R., 1.—Cou., David H. Goodell of Antrim, 60; Jona. H. Dickey, 19; S. A. Mitchell, 1.—R. R. Coms., Edward J. Tenney, Ben. W. Hoyt, Stillman Humphrey, each 60; Thos. C. Grey, Alden B. Smith, Henry A. Emerson, each 19; L. Moore, W. P. Ella, J. E. Norwood, each 1.—Sen., Geo. K. Harvey of Surry, 59; Dan. W. Patten, 19; Geo. Carpenter, 1.—Tr., Gardner C. Hill of Keene, 60; O. G. Dort, 19; O. A. Whipple, 1.—Reg., John J. Allen, Jr., 60, who resigned on account of illness in 1883 and C. C. Buffum of Keene was appointed in his place; M. V. Wright, 19; Geo. Stearns, 1.—Coms., J. B. Abbott, G. W. Stearns, Alfred W. Burt of Walpole, each 60; A. D. Hammond, R. L. Angier, S. D. Bemis, each 19; J. C. Thompson, H. R. Fifield, E. L. Pickett, each 1.—Sh., H. A. Perry, 60; J. Q. Jones, 19; Hosea G. Pickett, 1.—Sol., E. P. Dole, 60; D. H. Woodward, 19; Jos. Hammond, 1.—Pr., H. O. Coolidge, 60; L. J. Colony, 19; W. S. Perham, 1.

1884. Gov., Moody Currier, R., 57; John M. Hill, D., 19; Larkin D. Mason, P., 1; Geo. Carpenter, L. R., 1.—Cou., Peter Upton of Jaffrey, 62; Henry S. Martin, 18; Thos. L. Fowler, 1; S. Mitchell, 1.—Sen., Wm. P. Chamberlain of Keene, 62; Hora-

tio Kimball, 18; Russell Foster, 1; Paul S. Willis, 1.—Tr., Jerome E. Wright of Keene, 62; Henry S. Martin, 18; Ephraim Foster, 1; H. G. Pickett, 1.—Reg., Chas. C. Buffum of Keene, 62; Chas. K. Mason, 20.—Coms., J. B. Abbott, A. W. Burt, each 62; Elbridge Kingsbury of Roxbury, 61; Fred. Taylor, W. S. Barrows, each 18; C. F. Rowell, 19; M. J. Russell, O. L. Brock, E. Guild, J. C. Thompson, J. J. Streeter, and H. R. Fifield, each 1.—Sh., H. A. Perry, 62; Wm. S. Tuttle, 18; J. T. Burnap, 1; O. A. Whipple, 1.—Sol., E. P. Dole, 62; D. H. Woodward, 18; E. M. Forbes, 1; Elbridge Clarke, 1.—Pr., H. O. Coolidge, 62; Calvin B. Perry, 18; Jos. Hammond, 1; A. Dwinell, 1.

1886. Gov., Chas. H. Sawyer, R., 48; Thos. Cogswell, D., 12; Geo. Carpenter, L. R., 1; Joseph Wentworth, P., 1.—Cou., John B. Smith of Hillsborough, 48; J. D. Hosley, 12; S. A. Mitchell, 1; S. W. Stone, 1.—Sen., Chas. H. Hersey of Keene, 48; Fred. Taylor, 13; Geo. A. Sherman, 1; Orlan S. Eaton, 1.—Tr., Jerome E. Wright, 48; H. S. Martin, 12; Jas. Burnap, 1; H. G. Pickett, 1.—Reg., Chas. C. Buffum, 48; T. W. Sabin, 12; Calvin E. Hills, 1; Lyman Gay, 1.—Coms., A. W. Burt, 48; E. Kingsbury, 47; Perley E. Fox of Marlow, 48; J. F. Dickey, D. W. Bill, and J. C. Parker, each 12; J. C. Thompson, J. J. Streeter, H. R. Fifield, E. Guild, J. K. Southwick, and J. G. Beman, each 1.—Sh., H. A. Perry, 47; J. B. Fisher, 13; J. E. Norwood, 1; O. H. Thayer, 1.—Sol., E. P. Dole, 48; D. H. Woodward, 12; Henry Holbrook, 1; Jesse P. Twiss, 1.—Pr., H. O. Coolidge, 48; J. N. Morse, 12; J. Hammond, 1; Wm. F. Flint, 1.

1888. Gov., David H. Goodell, R., 60; Chas. H. Amsden, D., 18.—Cou., Frank C. Churchill of Lebanon, 64; Geo. Bailey, 15.—Sen., Daniel Willard Rugg of Sullivan (the only resident of Sullivan ever elected to the senate), 63; H. S. Martin, 15.—Tr., Jos. Reynolds Beal of Keene, 64; J. B. Fisher, 13.—Reg., C. C. Buffum, 64; Thos. W. Sabin, 15.—Coms., P. E. Fox, 56; J. B. Abbott of Keene, 47; Geo. G. Davis of Marlborough, 61; Geo. W. Clyde, 16; Virgil A. Wright, 18; Asa H. Bullock, 15.—Sh., H. A. Perry, 62; Fred. S. Pierce, 15.—Sol., E. P. Dole, 58; L. Wellington, 20.—Pr., H. O. Coolidge, 64; Elijah Boyden, 15.

1890. Gov., Hiram A. Tuttle, R., 49; Chas. H. Amsden,

D., 12.—Cou., John M. Whipple of Claremont, 49; Wm. C. True, 12.—Sen., Jos. Reynolds Beal of Keene, 47; Reuben Hyland, 12.—Tr., Walter R. Porter of Keene, 49; Frank G. Dort, 12.—Reg., C. C. Buffum, 49; T. W. Sabin, 12.—Coms., J. B. Abbott, 36; G. G. Davis, 44; P. E. Fox, 43; Fred. Taylor, 14; Geo. E. Whitcomb, 12; C. P. Pitcher, 11; Frank K. Jewett, 1.—Sh., H. A. Perry, 49; Fred. A. Barker, 12.—Sol., Chas. H. Hersey of Keene, 49; Jos. Madden, 12.—Pr., H. O. Coolidge, 49; E. Boyden, 12.

1892. Gov., John B. Smith, R., 57; Luther F. McKinney, D., 18.—Cou., Edwin O. Blunt of Nashua, 56; Dan. M. White, 15.—Sen., Clement J. Woodward of Keene, 54; Albert W. Metcalf, 19.—Tr., W. R. Porter, 56; Fred. E. Kingsbury, 15.—Reg., C. C. Buffum, 58; T. W. Sabin, 15.—Coms., Warren H. Butler of Chesterfield, 51; Geo. G. Davis, 52; Arad Fletcher of Keene, 51; S. D. Bemis, 16; J. F. Dickey, 16; Geo. H. Eames, 23; Solo. Garfield, 1.—Sh., H. A. Perry, 55; Frank W. Green, 15.—Sol., Chas. H. Hersey, 54; D. H. Woodward, 16; J. T. Burnap, 1.—Pr., H. O. Coolidge, 57; E. Boyden, 13; John H. Leach, 1.

1894. Gov., Chas. A. Busiel, R., 50; Henry O. Kent, D., 8; Geo. D. Epps, People's Party, 1; Dan. C. Knowles, P., 1.—Cou., Francis C. Faulkner of Keene, 49; Frank G. Dort, 9; F. L. Sprague, 1.—Sen., Thaddeus W. Barker of Nelson, 46; John S. Collins, 8; Wm. E. Burdett, 1.—Tr., Jerome E. Wright of Keene, 52; Arthur L. Wright, 8; S. W. Stone, 1.—Reg., C. C. Buffum, 51; Orren C. Robertson, 6; John H. Leach, 2.—Coms., Warren H. Butler, 48; Daniel R. Cole of Keene, 44; Russell H. Kittredge of Jaffrey, 47; Geo. H. Eames, 8; C. R. Crowell, 7; A. H. Bullock, 7; S. Garfield, 2; Quinten D. Streeter, 1; O. H. Thayer, 1.—Sh., Wm. S. Tuttle of Keene, 50; Chas. F. Holton, 7; J. F. Field, 1.—Sol., C. H. Hersey, 50; D. H. Woodward, 6; J. T. Burnap, 1.—Pr., H. O. Coolidge, 51; Fred. E. McIntire, 7; C. W. Darling, 2.

1896. Gov., Geo. A. Ramsdell, R., 56; Henry O. Kent, D., 5.—Cou., Geo. W. Cummings of Francestown, 53; Chas. M. Morse, 6; J. M. Fletcher, 1.—Sen., Fred. A. Faulkner of Keene, 56; John J. Colony, 7.—Tr., Jerome E. Wright, 55; Arthur L. Wright, 6.—Reg., C. C. Buffum, 57; T. W. Sabin, 4.—Coms., W. H. Butler, 56; D. R. Cole, 55; R. H. Kittredge, 55;

D. W. Bill, 7; Geo. J. Bennett, 6; J. F. Dickey, 7.—Sh., W. S. Tuttle, 56; Francis O. Nims, 8.—Sol., C. H. Hersey, 57; Jos. Madden, 4.—Pr., Wilton H. Spalter of Keene, 58; Ben. F. Allen, 4.

1898. Gov., Frank W. Rollins, R., 46; Chas. F. Stone, D., 14; Augustus G. Stevens, P., 1.—Cou., Geo. F. Hammond of Nashua, 48; R. H. Cram, 11; J. M. Fletcher, 1.—Sen., Bertram Ellis of Keene, 46; Wilson J. Nims, 12; F. L. Sprague, 1.—Tr., Wallace L. Mason of Keene, 49; Bernard F. Bemis, 11; Guy Roberts, 1.—Reg., C. C. Buffum, 46; J. F. Howard, 12.—Coms., D. R. Cole, 44; R. H. Kittredge, 47; Allen C. Wilcox of Swanzey, 44; G. E. Whitcomb, 14; F. E. Adams, 14; Walter Holton, 1; Hezekiah Bosworth, 2.—Sh., W. S. Tuttle, 42; Ned. Thrasher, 15; J. F. Field, 1.—Sol., C. H. Hersey, 47; Jos. Madden, 11.—Pr., W. H. Spalter, 49; H. F. Horton, 11.

1900. Gov., Chester B. Jordan, R., 68; Fred. E. Potter, D., 7; J. M. Fletcher, P., 1.—Cou., Chas. H. Hersey of Keene, 65; D. W. Bill, 8; L. E. Richardson, 1.—Sen., Bertram Ellis of Keene, 64; Fred. E. Adams, 11.—Tr., W. L. Mason, 70; F. P. Kellom, 6.—Reg., C. C. Buffum, 69; F. J. Marvin, 7.—Coms., D. R. Cole, 69; A. C. Wilcox, 67; Frank E. Nesmith of Surry, 67; J. W. Prentiss, 7; G. E. Whitcomb, 7; F. P. Wellman, 6.—Sh., W. S. Tuttle, 64; Ned. Thrasher, 9; J. F. Field, 1.—Sol., Hiram Blake of Keene, 67; Jos. Madden, 8.—Pr., W. H. Spalter, 70; Elgin A. Jones, 7.

1902. Gov., Nahum J. Batchelder, R., 46; Henry F. Hollis, D., 9.—Cou., Frank E. Kaley of Milford, 46; Frank A. Dearborn, 6.—Sen., Levi A. Fuller of Marlborough, 47; Dan. W. Bill, 5.—Tr., Walter R. Porter of Keene, 44; Arthur L. Wright, 7.—Reg., C. C. Buffum, 46; Thos. J. Winn, 5.—Coms., D. R. Cole, 46; A. C. Wilcox, 47; F. E. Nesmith, 46; Edwin Stebbins, 7; Cummings B. McClure, 6; Henry H. Stone, 6.—Sh., W. S. Tuttle, 44; Don. F. Petts, 7.—Sol., Hiram Blake, 46; Arthur J. Holden, 6.—Pr., W. H. Spalter, 46; Eugene A. Dickinson, 5.

1904. See appendix.

In these lists of votes, the residences of the governors have not been given as they can so readily be obtained. The residences of the minor officers have been given at the time of first election, but not repeated. The names are generally fully spelled when first used and abbreviated afterwards.

IV. UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

With the exception of postmasters, we are not aware that any resident of Sullivan or any native of the town was ever elected or appointed to any federal office, excepting HON. CHARLES CARTER COMSTOCK, who was elected to the 49th Congress of the United States, in 1884, from the fifth district of Michigan, which included the city of Grand Rapids, where he resided.

POSTMASTERS.

Post-offices were not numerous in the early part of the nineteenth century. Sullivan people had their mail come to the Keene post-office as late as 1830. In that year, an office was established at Sullivan. In 1851, an office was established at East Sullivan. The Sullivan postmasters have been:

William Brown,	appointed, about 1830.
I. N. Wardwell,	" " 1838.
Dan. H. Mason,	" " 1846.
Rev. J. Peabody,	" " 1857.
Albert G. Nims,	" " 1870.
Geo. W. Marston,	" Jan. 11, 1886.

Mr. Marston is still postmaster at Sullivan. The postmasters at East Sullivan have been:

Caleb Goodnow,	appointed, about 1851.
Asa E. Wilson,	" " 1857.
David Alvaro Felt,	" " 1859.
Caleb Goodnow (2d time),	" " 1863.
Laban S. Bond,	" " 1873.
Horace H. Bridge,	" " 1877.
Mrs. Lois M. Leland,	" " 1879.
Mrs. Lyman Davis,	" Feb. 10, 1886.
Leslie H. Goodnow,	" Apr. 26, 1891.

During Mr. Felt's administration, the office was at Mr. C. Goodnow's.

VOTES FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Until, and including, the election of 1845, votes were cast upon one ticket for the entire delegation of representatives from New Hampshire. All were elected by the state at large. Beginning with the election in 1847, the state has been divided into representative districts. From 1847 to 1881, both dates inclusive, Sullivan belonged to the third representative district. Since 1883, Sullivan has belonged to the second of the two districts into which the state has been divided. As in preceding lists, the successful candidates are named first in the following vote lists, and the word Congress is abbreviated as Cong., the word elected or election as el., and the word Sullivan as S.

1789, Jan. 17. For 1st Cong., Abiel Foster, 0; Nicholas Gilman, 19; Samuel Livermore, 19; all elected. Also, Ben. West, 19.

1790, Aug. 30. For 2d Cong., Nicholas Gilman, 0; Sam. Livermore, 9; Jeremiah Smith, 9; all of whom were finally elected. Also, John Pickering, 9. In case of Smith a second ballot was necessary on Dec. 13, 1790: J. Smith, 8; Abiel Foster, 8.

1792, Aug. 27. For 3d Cong., Nicholas Gilman, 17; John S. Sherburne, 0; Jeremiah Smith, 17; Paine Wingate, 17; all elected. Also, Joseph Pearson, 17.

1794, Aug. 25. For 4th Cong., Abiel Foster, 0; Nicholas Gilman, 0; John S. Sherburne, 16; Jeremiah Smith, 16; who were all finally elected. Also, Moses Dow and Sanford Kingsbury, each 16. Abiel Foster was el. after a 2d ballot, Dec. 8, 1794, and had 14 votes in Sullivan, none opposed.

1796, Aug. 19. For 5th Cong., Abiel Foster, 20; Jonathan Freeman, 2; Wm. Gordon, 3; Jeremiah Smith, 20; who were elected. Also, Robert Wallis, 11; Peleg Sprague, 14; Aaron Hutchinson, 7; John Hubbard, 3. In Freeman's case a 2d ballot was taken, Nov. 7, 1796. Sullivan voted Peleg Sprague 25; J. Freeman, 6. The latter was chosen. Smith resigned in 1797. Two special elections were necessary. At the 1st, Aug. 28, 1797, P. Sprague had 21 votes, and no opposition. At the 2d, Oct. 30, 1797, Sprague had 11, Woodbury Langdon, 4. Sprague was elected to the vacancy.

1798, Aug. 27. For 6th Cong., Abiel Foster, 28; Jona. Freeman, 27; Wm. Gordon, 28; James Sheafe, 0; who were finally elected. Also, Peleg Sprague, 27; Timothy Farrar, 1. Sheafe was elected on a 2d ballot, taken, Nov. 18, 1799. Sullivan gave him 16 votes, with no opposition. Gordon resigned. At a special el., Aug. 25, 1800, Geo. B. Upham had 14 votes, all cast. Sam. Tenney was elected.

1800, Aug. 25. For 7th Cong., Abiel Foster, 21; Jos. Pierce, 21; Sam. Tenney, 21; Geo. B. Upham, 21; who were elected. Pierce resigned. At a special meeting, Aug. 30, 1802, Sullivan cast 43 votes, all for Sam. Hunt, who was elected to the vacancy.

1802, Aug. 30. For 8th Cong., Silas Betton, 43; Clifton

Claggett, 43 ; David Hough, 26 ; Sam. Hunt, 42 ; Sam. Tenney, 43 ; all elected. Also, Seth Payson, 17 ; T. Farrar, 1.

1804, Aug. 27. For 9th Cong., Silas Betton, 65 ; Caleb Ellis, 66 ; David Hough, 65 ; Sam. Tenney, 66 ; Thos. W. Thompson, 65 ; all el. Also, Ezra Bartlett and Thos. Cogswell, each 16 ; Nahum Parker and J. K. Smith, each 15 ; and Nat. Parker, 1.

1806, Aug. 25. For 10th Cong., Peter Carleton, Dan. M. Durell, Francis Gardner, Jedediah K. Smith and Clement Storer, each 8 ; all el. Also, Sam. Tenney, Silas Betton, T. W. Thompson, Caleb Ellis, and David Hough, each 30.

1808, Aug. 29. For 11th Cong., Dan. Blaisdell, 73 ; John C. Chamberlain, 73 ; Wm. Hale, 72 ; Nat. A. Haven, 73 ; Jas. Wilson (then of Peterborough, father of the late Gen. Jas. Wilson), 73 ; all el. Also, C. Storer, D. Durell, J. K. Smith, F. Gardner, and Chas. Cutts, each 6.

1810, Aug. 27. For 12th Cong., Josiah Bartlett, Samuel Dinsmoor, Sr., of Keene, Obed Hall, and John A. Harper, each 9 ; Geo. Sullivan, 64 ; all el. Also, Wm. Hale, Jas. Wilson, Roger Vose, and D. Blaisdell, each 64 ; and David L. Morrill, 9.

1812, Nov. 2. For 13th Cong., Bradbury Cilley, Wm. Hale, Sam. Smith, Roger Vose, Daniel Webster, and Jeduthun Wilcox, each 91 ; all el. Also, John E. Parrott, John A. Harper, D. L. Morrill, Sam. Dinsmoor, Jesse Johnson, and Josiah Butler, each 9. According to S. records, there was a special el., Aug. 29, 1814, for a representative in place of Smith, resigned. Vote, Parker Noyes, 92 ; D. L. Morrill, 11. There was no choice evidently, for no one was seated.

1814, Aug. 29. For 14th Cong., Chas. H. Atherton, Bradbury Cilley, Wm. Hale, Roger Vose, Daniel Webster, and Jeduthun Wilcox, each 92 ; all el. Also, J. F. Parrott, Nat. Upham, D. L. Morrill, Elisha Huntley, Stephen P. Webster, and Josiah Butler, each 11.

1816, Nov. 4. For 15th Cong., Josiah Butler, Clifton Claggett, Salma Hale of Keene, Arthur Livermore, John F. Parrott, and Nat. Upham, each 14 ; all el. Also, Jere. Smith, B. Cilley, Wm. Hale, P. Noyes, R. Vose, and J. Wilcox, each 91.

1819, Mar. 9. For 16th Cong., Jos. Buffum, Jr., of Westmoreland, Josiah Butler, Clifton Claggett, Arthur Livermore,

Wm. Plummer, Jr., and Nat. Upham, each 14; all el. Also, Jere. Smith, John Haven, Parker Noyes, Stephen Moody, Levi Jackson, and Miles Olcott, each 47.

1820, Nov. 6. For 17th Cong., Josiah Butler, 53; Matthew Harvey, 53; Aaron Matson of Stoddard, 8; Wm. Plummer, Jr., 53; Nat. Upham, 53; Thos. Whipple, Jr., 8; all el. Also, A. Livermore, 46; Levi Jackson, 46.

1822, Sept. 16. For 18th Cong., Ichabod Bartlett, 54; Matthew Harvey, 54; Arthur Livermore, 0; Aaron Matson of Stoddard, 44; Wm. Plummer, Jr., 54; Thos. Whipple, Jr., 54; all el. Also, Edmund Parker, 54; Jas. H. Bingham, 10.

1824, Nov. 1. For 19th Cong., Ichabod Bartlett, 57; Titus Brown, 0; Nehemiah Eastman, 15; Jonathan Harvey, 0; Joseph Healey, 0; Thos. Whipple, Jr., 42; all el. Also, Dan. C. Atkinson, 43; Ezekiel Webster, 56; Jas. Miller, 43; Phinehas Handerson, 57; A. Livermore, 12; Edmund Parker, 8.

The future representatives, until and including the election of 1877, were chosen at the annual March meetings. The exact dates are given in the MUNICIPAL ANNALS, and only the year of election will be given here.

1827. For 20th Cong., David Barker, Jr., 32; Ichabod Bartlett, 32; Titus Brown, 31; Jona. Harvey, 32; Jos. Healey, 24; Thos. Whipple, Jr., 31; all el. Also Sam. Cartland, 1.

1829. For 21st Cong., John Broadhead, Thos. Chandler, Jos. Hammons, Jona. Harvey, Henry Hubbard, John W. Weeks, each 10, all el. Also, Langley Boardman, David Barker, Jr., Ezekiel Webster, and John Wallace, Jr., each 105; Jas. Wilson, Jr., 96; Jos. Bell, 105; Jotham Lord, 9.

1831. For 22d Cong., John Broadhead, Thos. Chandler, Jos. Hammons, Jos. M. Harper, Henry Hubbard, John W. Weeks, each 13; all el. Also, J. F. Parrott, D. Barker, A. Colby, Dan. Adams, and Jos. Bell, each 91; Jas. Wilson, Jr., 89.

1833. For 23d Cong., there seems to have been no vote for Congressmen in S. There was no article in the warrant calling the town meeting with reference to such a vote. Such a blunder would prevent the vote. The representatives chosen by the state were Benning M. Bean, Robert Burns, Joseph M. Harper, Henry Hubbard, and Franklin Pierce.

1835. For 24th Congress, Benning M. Bean, Robert Burns, Samuel Cushman, Franklin Pierce, and Joseph Weeks of Rich-

mond, each 22; all el. Also, Samuel Hale, Sam. H. Carr, Anthony Colby, Jas. Wilson, Jr., and Jos. Bell, each 69 (except Wilson, who had 66).

1837. For 25th Cong., the same blunder was repeated that was made in 1833. No article in the warrant had reference to Congressmen, and there was no vote in S. The representatives chosen by the state were: Chas. G. Atherton, Sam. Cushman, Jas. Farrington, Jos. Weeks of Richmond, and Jared W. Williams.

1839. For 26th Cong., Chas. G. Atherton, Edmund Burke, Ira A. Eastman, Tristram Shaw, and Jared W. Williams; each 22; all el. Also, Ichabod Bartlett, 73; Joel Eastman, A. Colby, Phinehas Handerson, and Jona. Smith, each 86; Dan. Hoit, Jos. M. Harper, Peter P. Woodbury, and Nat. Southworth, each 13; Sam. Locke, 1.

1841. For 27th Cong., Chas. G. Atherton, Edmund Burke, Ira A. Eastman, John R. Reding, and Tristram Shaw, each 22; all el. Also, Ichabod Goodwin, Joel Eastman, Levi Chamberlain, Geo. Y. Sawyer, Joseph Sawyer, each 68; Johnson D. Quimby, Jared Perkins, John Folsom, each 2; Sam. Cartland, Sam. A. Gerould, Moses A. Cartland, Isaac Crosby, each 1.

1843. For 28th Cong., Edmund Burke, John P. Hale, Moses Norris, Jr., John R. Reding, each 21; all el. Also, Ichabod Goodwin, Geo. W. Nesmith, Enos Stevens, Jos. Sawyer, each 58; Jos. Cilley, Jared Perkins, Dan. Adams, Isaac Crosby, each 6; John Page, Jas. Clarke, Isaac Hunt, Jr., Abner Greenleaf, each 1.

1845. For 29th Cong., Jas. H. Johnson, Mace Moulton, and Moses Norris, Jr., each 22; all el. Also, John Woodbury, 22; I. Goodwin, G. W. Nesmith, Thos. M. Edwards, and Jos. Sawyer, each 52; Reuben Porter, Humphrey Moore, and Jared Perkins, each 14; Jos. Cilley, 13; John P. Hale, 1. It seems that votes were cast for four representatives. John Woodbury was not elected with the rest of his ticket. A 2d ballot, Sept. 23, 1845, resulted, in S.: I. Goodwin, 47; John Woodbury, 20; Jos. Cilley, 6; Humphrey Moore, 1. A 3d, ballot, Nov. 29, 1845, resulted, in S.: John Woodbury, 22; I. Goodwin, 60; John P. Hale, 11. A 4th ballot, Mar. 10, 1846, resulted, in S.: John Woodbury, 26; I. Goodwin, 68; J. P. Hale, 16. According to Poore's Congressional Directory, the place was not filled in that Congress.

From this time, the state has been divided into regular Congressional districts. Until and including 1881, Sullivan belonged to the third district, afterwards to the second. In each list, the first named candidate was elected.

1847. For 30th Cong., Jas. Wilson of Keene, 55; Mace Moulton, 26; John Preston, 16. A 2d ballot, July 8, 1847: Jas. Wilson, 64; M. Moulton, 18; J. Preston, 9.

1849. For 31st Cong., James Wilson, re-elected, 77; Fred. Vose, 24. Wilson resigned, Sept. 9, 1850. Second election, Oct. 8, 1850: Geo. W. Morrison, 16, el.; Jared Perkins, 35.

1851. For 32d Cong., Jared Perkins of Winchester, 76; Geo. W. Morrison, 21.

1853. For 33d Cong., Harry Hibbard of Bath, 21; Jared Perkins, 76.

1855. For 34th Cong., Aaron H. Cragin of Lebanon, 71; Wm. P. Wheeler, 26.

1857. For 35th Cong., A. H. Cragin, 69, re-elected; Wm. P. Wheeler, 22.

1859. For 36th Cong., Thos. M. Edwards of Keene, 64; Wm. Burns, 14.

1861. For 37th Cong., Thos. M. Edwards, 75, re-elected; Wm. Burns, 15.

1863. For 38th Cong., Jas. W. Patterson of Hanover, 61; Wm. Burns, 20.

1865. For 39th Cong., Jas. W. Patterson, 60, re-elected; Harry Bingham, 21.

1867. For 40th Cong., Jacob Benton of Lancaster, 54; Harry Bingham, 21.

1869. For 41st Cong., Jacob Benton, 56, re-elected; Hosea W. Parker, 17.

1871. For 42d Cong., Hosea W. Parker of Claremont, 19; Simon Goodell Griffin, 55.

1873. For 43d Cong., H. W. Parker, 18; Simon Goodell Griffin, 49.

1875. For 44th Cong., Henry W. Blair of Plymouth, 61; Henry O. Kent, 22.

1877. For 45th Cong., H. W. Blair, 66; H. O. Kent, 18; Geo. F. Putnam, 2.

Beginning with 1878, Congressmen have been chosen in New Hampshire upon the Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the even years, for terms beginning in the following years:

1878. For 46th Cong., Evarts W. Farr of Littleton, 65; Henry O. Kent, 19; Jas. W. Johnson, 2. Farr died in office. Special el. for unexpired term, Dec. 28, 1880: Ossian Ray of Lancaster, 61; Jewett D. Hosley, 11.

1880. For 47th Cong., Evarts W. Farr, 76; Geo. A. Bingham, 22. As Farr died before the term began for which he was el., the special el. of Dec. 26, 1880, had to elect a new man for the 47th Cong. The S. votes were: Ossian Ray of Lancaster, 61; Jewett D. Hosley, 11.

1882. For 48th Cong., Ossian Ray, 60; J. D. Hosley, 19; Geo. Carpenter, 1.

1884. For 49th Cong., Jacob H. Gallinger of Concord, 62; John H. George, 18; Josiah M. Fletcher, 1; Jared I. Williams, 1.

1886. For 50th Cong., J. H. Gallinger, 48; Wm. N. Bailey, 12; J. I. Williams, 1; J. M. Fletcher, 1.

1888. For 51st Cong., Orren C. Moore of Nashua, 65; Edward F. Mann, 15.

1890. For 52d Cong., Warren F. Daniell of Franklin, 12; O. C. Moore, 49.

1892. For 53d Cong., Henry M. Baker of Bow, 54; Hosea W. Parker, 18; Frank G. Clark, 1.

1894. For 54th Cong., Henry M. Baker, 49; Chas. McDaniel, 9; Elias M. Blodgett, 2; David Heald, 1.

1896. For 55th Cong., Frank G. Clarke of Peterborough, 53; Dan. M. White, 6; E. M. Blodgett, 1.

1898. For 56th Cong., F. G. Clarke, 46; W. F. Daniell, 13; John C. Berry, 1. Mr. Clarke died at Peterborough, Jan. 9, 1901. The short unexpired term was not filled.

1900. For 57th Cong., Frank D. Currier of Canaan, 67; Henry F. Hollis, 6.

1902. For 58th Cong., Frank D. Currier, 47; Geo. E. Bales, 5.

1904. For 59th Cong., see appendix.

VOTES FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the following lists, the first group of candidates is the one chosen by the state of New Hampshire. The last names of the persons for whom they voted for President and Vice-President respectively are given in each case. The last names of the persons actually elected to those high offices, by the whole

body of electors, appear in capital letters in each voting list. The given figures, of course, record the vote of Sullivan. Administration is abbreviated as ad., President as P., and Vice-President as V. P.

1788, Dec. 15. For 1st ad. The General Court, by an act approved Dec. 10, 1788, ordered an election of electors on Dec. 15, 1788, with a notice of only five days. It is probable that many towns either did not get sufficient notice or were unable to make arrangements for a meeting in so short a time. Sullivan had no meeting. A small vote was thrown in the state, and no elector had the requisite number of votes to be chosen by the people. The legislature chose Ben. Bellows, John Pickering, Ebenezer Thompson, John Sullivan, and John Parker, Federalists, who voted for WASHINGTON (1st P.) and ADAMS.

1792, Aug. 27. For 2d ad. Josiah Bartlett, Ben. Bellows, John Pickering, each 16; John Taylor Gilman, Jona. Freeman, Ebenezer Thompson, each 0; Federalists, who voted for WASHINGTON and ADAMS. Also, Nicholas Gilman, Sanford Kingsbury, and Jos. Pearson, each 16, all Federalists, or not opposing Washington. At this election, no candidate received a majority of votes. There was a second election on Nov. 12, 1792, but there was no town meeting in Sullivan on that day. Those who were finally elected, on Nov. 12, are those here given as the successful six. Thus Sullivan voted for electors of WASHINGTON.

1796, Nov. 7. For 3d ad. Oliver Peabody, 29; John Taylor Gilman, 29; Ben. Bellows, 29; Timothy Farrar, 28; Ebenezer Thompson, 0; Timothy Walker (finally chosen by legislature), 0; Federalists, voted for ADAMS (2d P.) and Oliver Ellsworth (JEFFERSON was chosen V. P.) Also, Simeon Olcott, 30; John Calef, 26; Jos. Pearson, 2; Nat. Adams, 2; Christopher Toppan, 1; John Bellows, 1; who were partly Federalists and partly Anti-Federalists.

1800. For 4th ad., there was no general election. The legislature chose Oliver Peabody, John Prentiss, Ebenezer Thompson, Timothy Farrar, Ben. Bellows, and Arthur Livermore, all Federalists, who voted for Adams and Pinckney. JEFFERSON (3d P.) and BURR, Democratic Republicans, were elected.

1804, Nov. 5. For 5th ad., John Goddard, Levi Bartlett, Jona. Steel, Robert Alcock, Timothy Walker, Geo. Aldrich, and

Wm. Tarleton, each 14, Democratic Republicans, voted for JEFFERSON and CLINTON. Also, Oliver Peabody, John Prentiss, Wm. Hall, Tim. Farrar, Rob. Wallace, Ben. Wirt, and Chas. Johnson, each 48, Federalists.

1808, Nov. 4. For 6th ad., Jeremiah Smith, Oliver Peabody, Timothy Farrar, Sam. Hale, Robert Wallace, each 67; Ben. West, 66; Jona. Franklin, 67; Federalists, voted for Pinckney and King; but MADISON (4th P.) and CLINTON were elected, who were Democratic Republicans. No other votes in Sullivan.

From 1812 to 1836, both dates inclusive, New Hampshire chose Presidential electors on the first Monday in November.

1812, Nov. 2. For 7th ad., John Goddard, Oliver Peabody, Sam. Hale, Nathan Taylor, Tim. Farrar, Ben. West, Caleb Ellis, and Jona. Franklin, each 91, Federalists, voted for Clinton and Ingersoll; but MADISON and GERRY, Democratic Republicans, were elected. Also, John Langdon, Tim. Walker, Richard Dame, Jedediah K. Smith, Ben. Pierce, Amasa Allen, Nahum Parker, and Abel Merrill, each 9, Democratic Republicans.

1816, Nov. 4. For 8th ad., Dan. Young, Thos. C. Drew, Jacob Tuttle, Richard H. Ayer, Amos Cogswell, Wm. Badger, Ben. Butler, and Thos. Manning, each 12, Democratic Republicans, voted for MONROE (5th P.) and TOMPKINS. Also, Wm. Webster, Ben. J. Gilbert, Geo. B. Upham, Thos. Bellows, Rob. Means, Sam. Hale, Nat. A. Haven, J. T. Gilman, each 91, Federalists.

1820, Nov. 6. For 9th ad., Wm. Plummer, Wm. Fisk, Sam. Dinsmoor, Nat. Shannon, Ezra Bartlett, David Barker, John Pendexter, Jas. Smith, each 54, Democratic Republicans, voted for MONROE and TOMPKINS, with the exception of one vote for P. and one for V. P., which went respectively for J. Q. Adams and Richard Rush, National Republicans. No Federal vote was thrown in Sullivan.

1824, Nov. 1. For 10th ad., Josiah Bartlett, Wm. Badger, Sam. Quarles, Wm. Fisk, Abel Parker, Caleb Keith, Hall Burgin, each 52; Moses White, 0; National Republicans, voted for J. Q. ADAMS (6th P.) and CALHOUN (but one vote for V. P. went for Andrew Jackson). Also, Nahum Parker, 52, National Republican. No Democratic Republican vote was thrown in Sullivan, this election.

1828, Nov. 3. For 11th ad., Geo. Sullivan, 112; Sam. Quarles, Sam. Sparhawk, Wm. Bixby, Nahum Parker, Thos. Woolson, Ezra Bartlett, Wm. Lovejoy, each 113; National Republicans, voted for J. Q. Adams and Rush; but JACKSON (7th P.) and CALHOUN, Democrats, were elected. Also, John Harvey, Benning M. Bean, Wm. Pickering, Jesse Bowers, Aaron Matson, Jona. Nye, Stephen P. Webster, Moses White, each 8, Democrats.

1832, Nov. 5. For 12th ad., Ben. Pierce, Phinehas Parkhurst, Sam. Collins, John Taylor, John Holbrook, Jos. Weeks, Moses White, each 22, Democrats, voted for JACKSON & VAN BUREN. Also, Langley Boardman, Enoch Place, Joshua Darling, Edmund Parker, Thos. Bellows, Geo. B. Upham, John French, each 87, Whigs.

1836, Nov. 7. For 13th ad., Jona. Harvey, Isaac Waldron, Tristram Shaw, Stephen Gale, Josiah Russell, Gawen Gilmore, Ebenezer Carlton, each 15, Democrats, voted for VAN BUREN (8th P.) and JOHNSON. Also, Sam. Bell, Jere. Wilson, Wm. A. Kent, Sam. Grant, Jos. Healey, Jos. Sawyer, John Wallace, Jr., each 64, Whigs.

In 1840, and since then, electors of P. and V. P. have been chosen on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the appropriate years.

1840, Nov. 2. For 14th ad. (15th ad. after Tyler's accession), Jos. Healey, Geo. W. Nesmith, Jos. Cilley, Andrew Pierce, William Bixby, Thos. M. Edwards, Amos A. Brewster, each 90, Whigs, voted for HARRISON (9th P.) and TYLER (10th P. after W. H. Harrison's death). Also, J. W. Weeks, S. Perley, Sam. Hatch, Andrew Pierce, Jr., John Scott, F. Holbrook, Sam. Burns, each 30, Democrats; J. D. Crosby, S. I. Morton, Albe Cady, Asa Freeman, each 2; M. Chamberlain, Chas. Young, J. Perkins, Jared Perkins, Moses Chamberlain, C. Young, each 1, all of the last ten (who were really but 7) being Free Soilers, who would have had 2 votes each had not the first name been abbreviated in some cases. This was the famous "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign, the most remarkable Presidential contest in the history of this country.

1844, Nov. 4. For 16th ad. (15th election), Wm. Badger, John McNeil, Elijah R. Currier, Isaac Hale, Elijah Sawyer, John L. Putnam, each 23, Democrats, who voted for POLK (11th

P.) and DALLAS. Also, Jos. Low, Jos. Healey, John Rogers, Ben. M. Farley, Rufus Parish, Sam. Garfield, each 67, Whigs; Jesse Woodbury, Peter Clark, Noah Piper, Dan. Adams, Reuben Porter, Isaac Crosby, each 13, Free Soilers.

1848, Nov. 7. For 17th ad. (18th ad. after Fillmore's accession, although 16th election), Sam. Tilton, Jesse Bowers, Jos. H. Smith, Jona. Eastman, Richard H. Ayer, Simeon Warner, each 18, Democrats, voted for Cass and Butler, but TAYLOR (12th P.) and FILLMORE (13th P. after Taylor's death), Whigs, were elected. Also, Jas. Bell, Wm. Haile, John B. Wentworth, Richard Bradley, Edmund Parker, Jona. Kittredge, each 27, Whigs; Arthur Livermore, John Kelley, Sam. E. Coues, Dan. Abbott, Thos. M. Edwards, Enos Stevens, each 16, likewise Whigs on a bolting ticket: John Page, Dan. Hoit, John Dow, Thos. Perkins, Salma Hale, John H. White, each 21, Free Soilers.

1852, Nov. 2. For 19th ad. (17th election), Henry Hubbard, Sam. Jones, Jabez A. Douglass, Sam Webster and Nat. B. Baker, each 21, Democrats, voted for PIERCE (14th P.) and KING. Also, Thos. M. Edwards, Wm. H. Y. Hackett, Austin F. Pike, Aaron H. Cragin, Dan. M. Christie, each 41, Whigs; Aaron Quimby, Sam. Griffin, Alonzo Smith, Alva Smith, Nat. S. Berry, each 14, Free Soilers. Mr. Pierce was the only President of the United States furnished by New Hampshire, and will probably be the only one for many years yet to come. He was an able thinker, scholar, and statesman. He held his high office at a critical and dangerous period in our history. Political feeling was bitter and intensely partisan. Mr. Pierce was severely criticised by his opponents for some features of his administration. Time has proved the validity of many of the criticisms. At the same time, competent judges will pronounce him honest in his intentions. In his earnest, but fruitless, efforts to avert the impending and awful crisis, which burst upon the country in its terrible fury in 1861, he may have conceded too much to Southern sentiment. His enemies almost called it treason. The truth probably is that he wished, without compromising the honor of the nation, to concede all that was possible to avert the sanguinary conflict which he was in a position to foretell with an almost unerring certainty. He tried to spare the nation, but he misunderstood Southern feeling. Mistakes at such a time were

almost inevitable. Notwithstanding adverse political sentiments, Mr. Pierce was a worthy son of New Hampshire and should have a statue to his memory in front of the government building at Concord, as should also Salmon P. Chase, a former Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

1856, Nov. 4. For 20th ad. (18th election), Wm. H. H. Bailey, Thos. L. Whitton, Dan. Clark, Thos. M. Edwards, John H. White, each 76, Republicans, voted for Fremont and Dayton; but BUCHANAN (15th P.) and BRECKENRIDGE, Democrats, were elected. Also, Dan. Marcy, Jona. T. Chase, Horace Chase, David Buffum, Eleazar Martin, each 23, Democrats; Wm. Choate, Rufus C. Stevens, Isaac Riddle, Dan. W. Farrar, Chas. B. Haddock, each 1, old-time Whigs and Free Soilers. Open-air mass-meetings, especially in country places, with processions from town to town in carriages, usually with 31 young ladies in white to represent the then 31 states, were marked features of this breezy campaign.

1860, Nov. 6. For 21st ad. (19th election), John Sullivan, Ebenezer Stevens, David Gillis, Nat. Tolles, Dan. Blaisdell, each 75, Republicans, voted for LINCOLN (16th P.) and HAMLIN. Also, Henry P. Rolfe, Geo. W. Stevens, Wm. C. Clarke, Thos. W. Gilmore, John G. Sinclair, each 13, Democrats of the Douglas and Johnson type. Sullivan cast no votes for any candidate of the Southern Breckenridge and Lane type, nor for anyone of the "Constitutional Union" party, who had nominated Bell and Everett. This was a solemn and serious period in our national history. The Harrison and Tyler campaign was noisy and rough, the Pierce and Buchanan campaigns were lively and exciting, but this campaign was a matter of thoughtful anxiety and timid forebodings to all reflecting persons. The writer of this book was then a student, in Westmoreland, at a private seminary of Rev. (later Rev. Dr.) S. H. McCollester. He recalls the deep, sober, and serious solicitude with which all classes of citizens looked forward to the impending struggle. Political and partisan feelings were deep and bitter. No such solemn anxiety about the national politics was ever known before (at least since the Revolution), and may, perhaps, never be known again. The students were filled with the thoughts of the time. Their lyceum exercises and debates were replete with political

allusions and forebodings. It is worth much to have lived in that time and to have known the feelings and passions which moved men then. The political affairs of the present time, though of the greatest importance, and of world-wide consequence, are tame in comparison with them. The defeated party in this campaign felt great disappointment, but it would be difficult to find a Northern man, and almost equally difficult to find a thoughtful Southerner, who does not feel that the hand of Divine Providence was never more signally manifest in any event of American history than in the election to the presidency of the immortal LINCOLN.

1864, Nov. 8. For 22d ad. (23d ad. after Johnson's accession, although the 20th election), Wm. H. Y. Hackett, Dan. M. Christie, Archibald H. Dunlap, Allen Giffin, Henry O. Kent, each 62, Republicans, voted for LINCOLN and JOHNSON (17th P. after Lincoln's death). Also, Albert R. Hatch, Abel Haley, Geo. Stark, Geo. Huntington, Harry Bingham, each 24, Democrats.

1868, Nov. 3. For 24th ad. (21st election), Amos Paul, Joel Eastman, Mason W. Tappan, Edward L. Goddard, Albert M. Shaw, each 56, Republicans, voted for GRANT (18th P.) and COLFAX. Also, John S. Bennett, John W. Sanborn, Franklin Tenney, Edmund L. Cushing, John Bedel, each 21, Democrats.

1872, Nov. 5. For 25th ad. (22d election), Lyman D. Stevens, Ben. J. Cole, Phinehas Adams, Wm. Haile, Ben. F. Whidden, each 60, Republicans, voted for GRANT and WILSON. Also, Wm. P. Wheeler, Mason W. Tappan, Frank Jones, Waterman Smith, Jos. A. Dodge, each 10, Democrats.

1876, Nov. 7. For 26th ad. (23d election), Zimri S. Wallingford, John J. Morrill, Moody Currier, Levi W. Barton, John M. Brackett, each 72, Republicans, voted for HAYES (19th P.) and WHEELER. Also, Edmund L. Cushing, John W. Cloutman, Sam. K. Mason, Edson Hill, John W. Sanborn, each 22, Democrats.

1880, Nov. 2. For 27th ad. (28th ad. after Arthur's accession, although the 24th election), Aretas Blood, Ezra H. Winchester, Albert S. Eastman, John A. Spaulding, Henry L. Tilton, each 76, Republicans, voted for GARFIELD (20th P.) and ARTHUR (21st P., after Garfield's death). Also, Geo. B. Chandler, John

C. Moulton, Dan. Marcy, Frank A. McKean, Don H. Woodward, each 22, Democrats.

1884, Nov. 4. For 29th ad. (25th election), Geo. W. Libbey, Jas. E. Larkin, John B. Smith, Marshall C. Wentworth, each 62, Republicans, voted for Blaine and Logan, but CLEVELAND (22d P.) and HENDRICKS, Democrats, were elected. Also, Frank Jones, Wm. W. Bailey, Jos. C. Moore, Jas. A. Weston, each 18, Democrats; Edgar L. Carr, Asa S. Kendall, Jas. M. Bean, Roger E. Dodge, each 1, Prohibitionists; Geo. G. Berry, John E. Norwood, Philip B. Holmes, John W. Batchelder, each 1, Greenbackers.

1888, Nov. 6. For 30th ad. (26th election), Geo. W. Nesmith, Chas. D. McDuffee, Chas. S. Whitehouse, Frank A. Cofran, each 65, Republicans, voted for B. HARRISON (23d P.) and MORTON. Also, Thos. Cogswell, Harry Bingham, Geo. VanDyke, Walter Aiken, each 15, Democrats.

1892, Nov. 8. For 31st ad. (27th election), Augustus A. Woolson, Geo. W. Abbott, Jos. A. Walker, Abraham P. Olzen-dam, each 59, Republicans, voted for Ben. Harrison and Reid, but CLEVELAND (24th P. according to almanacs and political manuals, although he would remain as the 22d person who became P.) and STEVENSON, Democrats, were elected. Also, Marcellus Eldredge, John M. Mitchell, Cyrus Sargeant, John Dowst, each 16, Democrats.

1896, Nov. 3. For 32d ad. (28th election), Frank P. Maynard, Stephen N. Bourne, Hiram A. Tuttle, Thos. H. VanDyke, each 61, Republicans, voted for MCKINLEY (25th P., according to political lists and manuals, but the 24th person to become P.) and HOBART. Also, Wm. O. Hutchins, Sidney B. Whittemore, Gilman Clough, Nathan C. Jameson, each 2, Democrats; Harry Bingham, John S. H. Frink, Warren F. Daniell, Roger G. Sullivan, each 4, National Democrats.

1900, Nov. 6. For 33d ad. (34th ad. after Roosevelt's accession, although the 29th election), Wm. J. Hoyt, Seth M. Richards, Jos. O. Hobbs, Wm. H. Mitchell, each 69, Republicans, voted for MCKINLEY and ROOSEVELT (26th P., according to manuals, but 25th person to become P., after the death of McKinley). Also, Nathan C. Jameson, Jas. C. Norris, Gilman Clough, Frank B. Preston, each 4, Democrats; Frank K. Chase,

1, Prohibitionist. The man who voted that ticket probably put his cross against Chase's name instead of in the place that would cause the whole ticket to be voted. The other candidates for electors on that ticket were Allan W. Wark, John C. Berry, and John J. Abbott.

1904, Nov. 8. For 35th ad. (30th election), see appendix.

CHAPTER V.

ROADS, BRIDGES, POUNDS, AND COMMONS.

I. ROADS.

From the first settlement of the soil now constituting Sullivan, for thirty years or more, the roads were hardly more than bridle paths. They were passable for ox-teams and carts and, in winter, for sleds. Travelling was on horseback, at first. The earliest carriages for riding purposes were the so-called "boat wagons." Such wagons were used previously to 1810, but had not displaced the more general custom of horseback riding, till late in the 19th century. Light loads were carried upon the horse's back, and a woman often rode behind a man, upon a pillion.

When Sullivan was incorporated, several roads, sufficiently good for the purposes above specified, had been constructed.

I. The first road into the territory now called Sullivan was accepted by Keene, Nov. 17, 1768, the same year that settlements began upon our territory. From the text of the lay-out, it would seem that it was about the same as the old road now leading past the old Roswell Osgood place, but it seems to have started

"at the Hill on the East Side of the Mill Brook [evidently Beaver Brook, and probably about where the old Bridge place was] near the North East Corner of

Thirty acre lot No. Thirty Four, then runs North Eastwarly Thro Land belonging to Nath^l Wright and then runs upon Common land the same course and crossing the Brook Formerly called Ferries Brook Near the Falls of S^d Brook, then runs North eastwardly on Lands Belonging to Rhoda Sanger & Capt. Jeremiah Hall to Gilsom line and comes to Said Line on the East Side of Sugar Hill so called."

The road was to be two rods wide. It was discontinued, Mar. 24, 1772, and replaced by the road here described as No. V., but within the limits of the present Sullivan the roads I. and V. were about the same thing, especially north of the bridge over Ferry Brook. It is the road by the Roswell Osgood place.

II. The second road certainly known to have been laid out was the one through District No. 3, from the Stoddard line to the line originally forming the boundary between Stoddard and Packersfield (just below where Mr. Dunn lived). It was laid by the Masonian Proprietors, in September, 1770, in the interest and at the expense of the settlers of Monadnock No. 7 (now Stoddard). The committee, consisting of John Varnum and Samuel Stevens, whom the Masonian Proprietors appointed to lay out this road, rendered a report in language so quaint and comical that we cannot refrain from quoting it :

" We have also viewed the Road by us Laid out In September Last from the Center of Manadnock N^o : 7 : & Extends through the North Westerly part of N^o : 6 : & through part of Gilsom & thenc to Keen and is an Exceeding Good Road & Runs through a Tract of Excellant Good Land. We have Caused the Same to be Exceeding Well Cut till it Comes to y^e South Borders of our s^d Town. We applyed to y^e Inhabitants of N^o : 6 [Packersfield, now Nelson] to be So Kind as to open that part of s^d Road that Leads through s^d N^o : 6 : but Without Success ! Have therefore Contracted With M^r Jos : Dodge one of our Settler to Cut y^e same through s^d N^o : 6 : at y^e Expence of y^e Grantees of N^o 7. As We have been always Generously Leading the Way In Opening & Clearing Roads in this Wilderness for the publick Utility We Resolved Not to Scringe in So Noble a Work— : & as the Same Was Left With us to manage & Determin for S^d Grantees. We applyed to y^e Inhabitants of Gilson & Keen To open a Road through their Respective Town In y^e Best Way and Maner for the Good of y^e publick till it Cums to y^e Great Road that Leads to y^e Center of Keen & they Generously promis to meet With us With pleasure In the best Way and maner Imagineing That it Will be a Great Road and that it Will be Greatly Servicable to y^e publick. We have the Roads (tho at great Expence) So Well Calculated and Cut that Invy it Selfe must Stop her mouth & one that We have out Stript all that have Gone before us in the new plantations In Cleareing Roads for the Good of the publick : The Inhabitants of Keen and Gilsom Rejoyce in our progress and prospect of prosperity."

This road, when Gilsum and Keene had completed their lay-outs, formed the great thoroughfare for many years from Stoddard (also the north part of Nelson, a little later) to Keene, by way of the old first meetinghouse site, the Four Corners, and the Joshua (later Roswell) Osgood place. For twenty years, it was the only road between those places. At the time of the incorporation, the eastern portion only had been properly constructed, from Stoddard line to near the Packersfield line, just above where Mr. Dunn lived. The Swards settled their farms in 1781, and Grindall Keith came to what is the Pompey Woodward place about the same time. Mar. 27, 1783, a Stoddard town meeting directed the construction of roads laid out by selectmen "the past year". Most likely this road, then only a bridle path, was "constructed", under this vote. Aug. 29, 1783, Stoddard, at a town meeting, distinctly ordered the construction of the road to be continued to Jona. Burnham's, which was above the Dunn place. This was as far as the road had been suitably built at the incorporation of Sullivan. The whole road to that point is still used, excepting the piece from near the Pompey Woodward place to No. 3 schoolhouse, which was discontinued, Mar. 13, 1894, in exchange for a new piece of road.

III. The third road was most likely the old "Gulf Road", so called, which led from the old first Gilsum meetinghouse eastwardly, across Beaver Brook, north-west of M. J. Barrett's present house, then southeasterly up the hill, past where Mr. Barrett lives, past the old Proctor and Leland places, to the top of Hubbard Hill, then down the hill to the east, past the Corner, to the site of the present Town Hall, thence north-easterly up the hill, to the old Rowe place, thence easterly to the Patent Line. The letter of the committee, just quoted, describing the preceding road, announced that Gilsum made a "promis" of it, as also of the road from Hubbard Hill to Keene. The men who laid road No. V. (see further on) say that Gilsum had laid a road to Keene. This was early in 1772. The "promis" was made previous to August, 1771, and was fulfilled before Feb., 1772. It is likely that the lay-out was accepted at the March meeting of 1771 (certainly not many months from that date). The records of Gilsum town meetings are all lost previous to 1789. The portions of this road still used are the piece from Mr.

Barrett's to the "West Road," the piece from the east end of the old Proctor Road to the top of Hubbard Hill, and the piece from the old cemetery to the Town Hall. The last piece might perhaps be called the "Main Street" of the town. The piece from the old Winch place to the Patent Line was discontinued, Mar. 13, 1821. The piece from the old Winch place to the site of the present Town Hall was discontinued, Sept. 21, 1803, in exchange for the road from that place to where Mr. Jewett lives. The piece from the old cemetery to the top of Hubbard Hill, where the road leads up from the Leland place, was discontinued, Nov. 7, 1876, but is still a good private road. The piece from Gilsum line to near where Mr. Barrett lives, where the old road led to the D. B. Brooks place, was discontinued, Sept. 13, 1813. Excepting the part from the old Winch place to the site of the Town Hall, which was exchanged for another piece, it would be possible, even today, to drive in a buggy over the entire route of this road, so far as lay in Sullivan, by removing bars, and also the wire obstruction at the top of Hubbard Hill.

IV. The town of Gilsum, probably at the same time that they laid the preceding road, laid the road from the top of Hubbard Hill to what was then the south line of Gilsum (north of the Roswell Osgood place), to meet No. I., laid by Keene. As was said under No. II., this road by the old Osgood farm was a thoroughfare many years. It was discontinued, Nov. 7, 1876.

V. On Mar. 24, 1772, Keene accepted a road, laid by their selectmen, on Feb. 28, 1772, leading north from James Wright's (later Geo. K. Wright's) past the old Osgood place, then owned by Jeremiah Stiles, to what was then the Gilsum line. So far as the limits of the present Sullivan are concerned, it was practically the same as No. I., and the continuation of No. IV. After being used more than a century, it was discontinued, Nov. 7, 1876.

VI. The next road was laid by Keene, and accepted by that town, Mar. 7, 1775. It is the road still used from the guidepost north of the house of the late Geo. K. Wright in Keene to the brow of Nims Hill in Sullivan, where the old house of Eliakim Nims stood.

VII. The next road within the limits of the present Sullivan was the road from the Four Corners north, past the Rawson

and Boynton places, to the Corey place and beyond. Jonathan Baker and John Chapman both settled their farms in 1777, and Samuel Corey began his clearing in 1781. It is highly probable that this whole road was laid and accepted by Gilsum as early as the March meeting of 1778, although their early records are lost. A deed made in the summer of 1880 alludes to it as the road to "Boyington." A man named Boynton had settled north of the Corey place in Gilsum. The portion from John Farrar's to Gilsum line was discontinued, Mar. 13, 1832; but relaid, Apr. 30, 1833. The portion from the north line of the old C. W. Rawson farm to Gilsum line was discontinued, Mar. 10, 1903. The remainder is still open and in good condition. There was a slight alteration of the route, Oct. 27, 1800, for a few rods, at a point north of the old Isaac Rawson place.

VIII. Nathan Bolster settled his farm about 1782 or 1783. It is probable that one of the roads accepted by Stoddard, Mar. 27, 1783, as already laid by the selectmen, was the road to his house, from the place known as the Pompey Woodward place. It is still the road to Mrs. Preckle's.

IX. Bezaleel Mack settled the Dea. Gibbs place about 1784. Daniel Peck bought the place where Mr. Wheeler lives in 1784, and seems to have been there two years earlier. Charles Rice was on the farm where Mr. Moore lives as early as 1784. Judging from these dates and the custom of promptly opening new roads to houses of settlers, we infer that the road leading past those places, once known as the "Bingham Road," must have been accepted by Gilsum as early as the March meeting of 1785, or not far from that time. It led (in what is now Sullivan) from the Gilsum line, north-easterly, to where Mr. Moore lives, then along the present highway to where W. H. Bates lives and beyond, to the road leading past the Corey place. The part from Gilsum line to where Mr. Moore lives was discontinued, May 16, 1805. The rest of the road is used, but the part from the house of W. H. Bates to the road by the Corey place is practically dis-used, though never, to our knowledge, officially discontinued.

X. James Locke, who was still in Townsend, Mass., in 1783, settled the farm afterwards occupied by C. P. Locke about 1784, if not the year before. The road from near where J. N. Nims now lives, leading easterly to the C. P. Locke place, was

probably opened to the latter house about the same time that the preceding road was built. Thos. Morse probably settled where F. B. Nims lived later (his house being a few rods south, in the present pasture) about 1777. It is quite possible that he had a rough road to his house which followed nearly the path of the present road, but his house was south of the present road. The Gilsum annual meeting in March, 1778, or thereabouts, may have ordered this road to be built. An alteration in this roadway was ordered by the town of Sullivan, Oct. 27, 1800. The whole road was discontinued, from the Gilsum road to the old Seth Nims place, Mar. 12, 1878, and from there to the C. P. Locke house, Mar. 13, 1877.

XI. Mar. 14, 1786, Keene accepted a road from the house of Capt. Eliakim Nims to the then Keene and Sullivan line, just beyond where the "Hubbards have dug a well." The road had been laid by the selectmen, in November, 1784. This fortunate little observation in the lay-out, helps to fix the date of the arrival of the Hubbards. They had got a well dug in the fall of 1784. This was obviously the date of their settlement. The well was that of Roswell Hubbard, with whom Erastus lived until his marriage.

XII. There was one other road before the incorporation of Sullivan. It was probably a private road, as there is no record of any discontinuance. It led from what we always called the "balance gate", north of the F. A. Wilson house, south-easterly, to a point below the orchard, where Wm. Burnham once lived. He had a child which was born there in 1786. He probably built this road himself, about that time.

The remaining roads of the town were laid after the incorporation, and upon the dates given were accepted by the town.

XIII. June 3, 1788. The "Stoddard Road," from the Patent Line, past Mr. Morse's, and the places where Judson White and Martin Rugg afterwards lived, across the brook, and on to where Stoddard had left the construction, near the place where Edwin J. Dunn built his house. It was really a part of road No II., laid by the Masonian proprietors in 1770. The only portions of this road (so far as laid on the date here given) now travelled are the piece from near where E. J. Dunn lived to the beginning of the new road below the Dunn house and the

piece from Mrs. Comstock-Guillow's house to where Malachi Barnes lived. The piece from the latter place to where the new road begins, below the Dunn house, was discontinued, Nov. 8, 1864. The piece from where Judson White lived to where Martin Rugg lived was discontinued, Mar. 12, 1811. The piece from the Patent Line to the road leading south to the Wilson farm was discontinued, Mar. 13, 1838. Road No. III. was the westerly continuation of this route. See that road.

XIV. June 3, 1788. The "Mack Road," from Bezaleel Mack's (who lived opposite the present house of L. R. Wheeler) southerly to where the schoolhouse No. 5 stands, then easterly to the road past Chapman's (afterwards C. W. Rawson's) house. The portion from No. 5 schoolhouse to the Rawson road is still used. It was discontinued, Mar. 10, 1829. We fail to find any record of a reopening, although it is still travelled. The piece from No. 5 schoolhouse to where Mr. Wheeler lives was discontinued, Mar. 14, 1837.

XV. June 3, 1788. The "South Part Road," from Sullivan Four Corners south to Roswell Hubbard's, to meet the road, No. XI., laid by Keene to that point. This is still an important road.

XVI. Sept. 14, 1790. A change in the "Gulf Road," No. III., being a new piece between what we know as the Proctor place and the Abel Allen place where M. J. Barrett lives. It was about eight rods north of the original road, which was exchanged for this. It is a part of the road from the "West Road" to Mr. Barrett's. It also included a few rods east of the "West Road" towards the Proctor place, discontinued, May 31, 1851, when the highway leading past the Proctor house was discontinued, from its eastern intersection with the "West Road" to its western intersection with the same road. That Proctor road has always been used as a private road, however.

XVII. May 7, 1792. The "Warren Road to Nelson" from Spaulding Brook, near where the late Jacob Spaulding lived to the Nelson line near the house of Wm. Warren. The part from Nelson line to the west side of the "Warren Bridge" (over Otter River) was discontinued, Oct. 8, 1850. The part from the bridge over Stony Brook to Martin Rugg's east line was discontinued, Mar. 14, 1854. The whole piece between

Martin Rugg's east line and the end of the new road south-east of the Holt house was discontinued, Mar. 13, 1855. The part from the old Holt house to the west side of "Warren Bridge" and the part from Spaulding Brook to the east line of the old Martin Rugg farm are still used, although the part from the Holt house to the new road was discontinued. It is still possible to drive a team from the Holt place, over the hill, to the Concord Road.

XVIII. May 7, 1792. The old "Packer's Quarter Road", from the house of Enoch Woods (where Mr. Jewett lives) directly south, then south-easterly, by the houses of Samuel Osgood (where M. A. Nims lives), J. Heaton (the old Buckminster place), and Calvin Wilder (where A. N. Wilder lives), to the house of Thos. Beals or Beels (on the present farm, and just east of the house of, Hon. D. W. Rugg). The part from the house of E. Woods to that of S. Osgood was discontinued, Sept. 25, 1809, in favor of a newer road.

XIX. Aug. 27, 1792. The old "Locke Road" from the old first meetinghouse to the Locke house, where C. P. Locke lived later. It was discontinued, Mar. 13, 1821, after opening a road from the Frost place (later the house of Seth Nims) to the old Winch place.

XX. Aug. 27, 1792. A road was laid from near the spot where Martin Rugg afterwards lived, southeasterly down the hill, to a spot on the Spaulding Brook where the Hubbards had built a grist-mill. It was not used many years. There is no record of its formal discontinuance by the town. The land would legally become the property of the owner of the farm through which the road passed.

XXI. 1793 (month and day not given on the records), the original road from Elijah Osgood's (where the late Lewis H. Smith lived) to the "Nims Hill Road". As subsequently changed (see No. XXX.), it is still used.

XXII. Aug. 25, 1794. The old "Packer's Quarter Road" was extended, from where No. XVIII. ended to Reuben Morse's (where S. E. Jenkins lives). The road is still used.

XXIII. Silas Shattuck, on Nov. 10, 1794, bought the lot next north of the old Farrar place, on the road from Chapman's to Corey's. His house was in the easterly portion of the lot.

He made a clumsy private road to it, which was never formally laid by the town. It was afterwards called the "Maynard Road".

XXIV. June 8, 1795. "Amasa Brown Road", from the residence of Amasa Brown (not now standing), past the house of Fortunatus Eager (later of D. B. Brooks), to the "Gulf Road", near where M. J. Barrett now lives. There is no record of a discontinuance, although it has long since been disused, except to afford a right of way to the old farms.

XXV. June 8, 1795. The old "Wilson Road", from near where S. S. White now lives to Daniel Wilson's, where Geo. Hubbard has recently lived. Still used.

XXVI. Oct. 1, 1795. Road to Ezra Osgood's house, from the "South Part Road". Never discontinued.

XXVII. Oct. 1, 1795. A bridle path (later made to be quite a good road) from Elijah Osgood's (later Lewis H. Smith's) to Joshua Osgood's mill. It was discontinued, Mar. 9, 1869.

XXVIII. Oct. 1, 1795. The "Widow Nash Road" from where L. R. Wheeler now lives, north-westerly, down the hill and across the brook, to a few rods west of the present road to Gilsum, to the house of widow Nash. It was discontinued, Mar. 14, 1837. It once formed a link in the old road from the No. 5 schoolhouse to the old Eaton place.

XXIX. Oct. 1, 1795. A bridle path from a point on the road passing the house of Joshua (later Roswell) Osgood, and below that house, to J. Osgood's mill. Not now used, although never formally discontinued.

XXX. Nov. 7, 1796. A change in the road No. XXI., between the "South Part Road" and Cornelius Howlet's. That road as then laid is still much used.

XXXI. Mar. 14, 1797. The road to Eleazar Brown's, where Abijah Seward afterwards lived. Still used.

On Apr. 25, 1797, five old lines of road were relaid by the town, in order that there might be a record of them. They were: 1. The "South Part Road", from Keene line to the Four Corners, by houses of E. Nims, Zadok Nims, Roswell Hubbard, &c. 2. The old "Osgood Road", from the Four Corners past Dr. M. Cannon's and Joshua Osgood's to Keene line. 3. The road from the Four Corners by houses of Jonathan Baker and the Chapmans, to the Gilsum line, near Corey's. 4. The old "Gulf Road", from the Gilsum

line, by the place where M. J. Barrett lives and the place where the Proctors lived, to the "Osgood Road", near the Cannon place. 5. The old "Stoddard Road", from the Stoddard line, past the houses of Josiah Seward, Samuel Seward, James Rowe, and Simeon Ellis (opposite the present parsonage), to the Four Corners. As before stated, this route led over the hill past the place where S. S. White lives and past the old first meetinghouse. They omitted, however, to relay several other roads which had been built at the time of the incorporation of Sullivan.

XXXII. July 24, 1797. The "Kendall Lane", from the "Stoddard Road", south to Ebenezer Kendall's, where Harrison Rugg lived later. Still used.

XXXIII. About 1797 or 1798, a rude private road was constructed through the farm known later as the "Elder Cummings" farm to the farm where Silas Morse afterwards lived. The former farm had been purchased for settlement in 1797, by Solomon Woods, and the latter in 1798 by Artemas Stone. The town subsequently laid and properly built the most of this road.

XXXIV. Aug. 27, 1798. A slight alteration in the road to Eleazar Brown's (where Abijah Seward lived later). The road is still used.

XXXV. Sept. 27, 1798. A new road to Amasa Brown's, from a point west of the Proctor place (not more than two or three rods east of the "West Road" on the old road to Proctor's) south to Mr. Brown's house. It was discontinued, Nov. 2, 1840.

XXXVI. Oct. 1, 1799. The "Asa Nash Road", from Asa Nash's (on or near the old Eaton place) southerly to an intersection with the road leading to widow Nash's, No. XXVIII. It was discontinued, Mar. 13, 1832. Some parts of it are still quite well preserved.

XXXVII. Oct. 27, 1800. A slight alteration in the road between J. Baker's and Isaac Rawson's on the hill northeast of the later Isaac Rawson house. Still used.

XXXVIII. Oct. 27, 1800. A slight alteration in road No. VIII., between the road leading by Baker's (No. VII.) and Peter Freeman's (where F. B. Nims lived later). The road was discontinued, Mar. 12, 1878.

XXXIX. Oct. 27, 1800. The old "Joseph Ellis Road", from the road to Packer's Quarter, south, on the line between Roswell Hubbard and Samuel Osgood, to land of J. Ellis, then

to the house of J. Ellis. Discontinued, Aug. 27, 1810, after building the present road from the S. Osgood place to the same farm.

XL. Mar. 10, 1801. The road from the "South Part Road", south-easterly, to house of Jonas Stevens (where Ben. Kemp, Jr., later lived). Discontinued conditionally, Nov. 8, 1864, and unconditionally, Mar. 13, 1866.

XLI. Mar. 10, 1801. The "Luther Wilder Road", from where a house was later built in which Olive Stone, and later J. Dunn, lived, to the house of Luther Wilder on the hill. Not discontinued, but used only as a right of way.

XLII. Mar. 10, 1801. The oldest "Comstock Road", from near Luther Wilder's south to James Comstock's (where Geo. W. Holt lives). Discontinued, Aug. 25, 1806.

XLIII. May 3, 1802. A road from near where Lyman Davis now lives, northwesterly, to the house of Daniel Wilson (where Geo. Hubbard has recently lived). A few rods to the north-east of this road, and west of the present house of Geo. Kingsbury, was a house built by John Mason and later occupied by the Havens. The approach to the road from that house was private. This road was discontinued, from Wilson's to David McIntire's, Oct. 2, 1815. It was only used about a dozen years. The part from D. McIntire's (where Q. B. Nash lives) to the "Packer's Quarter Road" is still in use.

XLIV. Sept. 21, 1803. The "North Part Road", from the house of Stephen Foster (near Henry C. Rawson's present house) to the schoolhouse No. 5, then south-easterly to a point a few rods north of the Isaac Rawson house, to a junction with the road by Chapman's. Still (as later altered) an important road.

XLV. Sept. 21, 1803. The road from James Wilson's (where the Winch family lived later) to the main road of the town, opposite where Mr. Jewett now lives. It is still used. It replaced a piece of road formerly extending from the same place, down the hill, more easterly, to a point just east of the present Town Hall. On this older road was the original Joseph Ellis house.

XLVI. May 16, 1805. The "White Road", so-called, from Stephen Foster's (where H. C. Rawson lives) west to the

Gilsum line, to connect with a road built by Gilsum from that point to the "Lower Village", by the way of Stephen White's. It was discontinued, Mar. 13, 1832.

XLVII. Aug. 25, 1806. An alteration in the road to Jonas Stevens's, changing the place of beginning the road from the "South Part Road". The whole road was discontinued conditionally, Nov. 8, 1864, and unconditionally, Mar. 13, 1866.

XLVIII. Aug. 25, 1806. An alteration in the "North Part Road", between Isaac Rawson's and the No. 5 school-house. As altered, it has since continued to be travelled.

XLIX. Aug. 25, 1806. The second "Comstock Road", from James Comstock's to the "Warren Road". We find no vote of discontinuance, but it was disused by the public after the opening of the new "Ellis Road", which was accepted, Mar. 9, 1852, as laid, Dec. 20, 1851.

L. Oct. 19, 1807. The present "Nelson Road", from the "common" to the house of S. Osgood (where M. A. Nims lives). Still an important highway.

LI. Oct. 19, 1807. The road from the "common", by Daniel Wilson's (where Geo. Hubbard has recently lived) to the Spaulding Brook. Still much used.

LII. Oct. 19, 1807. The present road from S. Osgood's (where M. A. Nims now lives) to Amos Wardwell's (where the Hubbard brothers now live). Still used.

LIII. Mar. 12, 1810. The select-men widened the road from Abel Allen's (where Mr. Chapin now lives) to the "Pound" by a half rod. Road still used.

LIV. Mar. 13, 1810. The road from Elijah Frost's (where Seth Nims afterwards lived) to Caleb Winch's (where the latter's son, John Winch, lived). The latter house was on the town farm. The upper part of this road was discontinued, Oct. 12, 1819, in exchange for a newer road.

LV. Sept. 2, 1811. A road from Dea. Seward's (where Mr. Fifield lives) northerly to the so-called Keith pasture, near the north line of the town. It was used only as a right of way, though fenced a large part of the distance. It was never discontinued.

LVI. John Estey, on Sept. 25, 1812, bought a piece of land, south-east of where A. P. Tyler lives, upon which he lived

eight years. He had a private road to the house of Eleazar Brown (where Mr. Tyler lives) which was not laid or accepted by the town.

LVII. Mar. 8, 1814. The town accepted the road from the house of Jonas Stevens to the Roxbury corner, known as the old "Roxbury Road". It was discontinued conditionally, Nov. 8, 1864, and unconditionally, Mar. 13, 1866. The short piece of road from the Roxbury corner to the place where Mr. Houghton lived was probably included in this lay-out and was discontinued at the same time.

LVIII. Mar. 12, 1816. The old "Mason Road", from David McIntire's, directly east, across Otter River, to Jeremiah Mason's, thence southerly, across the Nelson Brook and up the hill, to Joseph Mason's. The part of this old road from Jeremiah Mason's (where Mr. Castor lives) to Joseph Mason's (the M. Beauregard place) has always (with a slight alteration in the original lay-out) been used since, except a few rods crossing Nelson Brook, from the Concord road to the intersection with the new "Beauregard Road", which was discontinued, Nov. 17, 1874. The part from David McIntire's (where Q. B. Nash lives) to the Jeremiah Mason house was discontinued, Mar. 10, 1835.

LIX. The court which sat at Keene, Mar. 17, 1818, ordered built the road from Jonathan Heaton's, westerly, past the Wardwell place (where the Hubbards now live), to the "South Part Road". This road was greatly desired by the people of East Sullivan, who, then, had to go to the Four Corners to reach a road leading directly to Keene. It was a much needed road, but it was bitterly opposed by the town as a whole, which refused to lay it. It was before the days of road commissioners, and the matter was carried to the court which ordered its construction, as noted above. The Heaton place was where Franklin Buckminster lived afterwards, now a deserted house in ruins. This road is still in use.

LX. Oct. 13, 1818. A change was made in the lay of road No. LVIII., between the point where the Concord Road now crosses it and the Jeremiah Mason place, also between the latter place and the Otter River to the west. The portions now used and those discontinued are seen under No. LVIII.

LXI. Oct. 12, 1819. The new road from Elijah Frost's (where Seth Nims later lived) to Mr. Winch's (the former town farm house), replacing a part of a former road between the two places. This latter road is still a public highway, although a wire fence obstructs a few rods at the north end.

LXII. Nov. 6, 1820. The town considered a road from Jeremiah Mason's, easterly, nearly past the site of Mr. Burpee's house, to the old Harrington place in Nelson. Action was postponed until the next March meeting, but we find no more about it in the records. This route was already a private road over which vehicles could pass and continued to be such until the Concord Road was built which removed the necessity for it. The town never accepted it.

LXIII. Oct. 10, 1821. The road from Reuben Morse's (where S. E. Jenkins lives) to the Nelson line. This was a part of the old hill road to Nelson by the Atwood and Taft places. It had been travelled for a long time evidently, but this was a formal acceptance by the town, involving a more thorough construction. This particular piece of road was discontinued, Apr. 5, 1865.

LXIV. Mar. 8, 1825 (revised lay-out accepted, Mar. 13, 1827). The road from the house of Ira Ellis (the old Leland house) to the old cemetery, now a part of the West Road, and still much used.

LXV. Apr. 18, 1825. A road from the old house site of Amasa Brown to his new house (west of the West Road). The portion of this road which was east of the West Road was discontinued, Nov. 2, 1840. There is no record of a discontinuance west of the West Road. It is still a "right of way".

LXVI. Nov. 3, 1828. The town voted to leave all action about a county road from Charlestown to Peterborough with the select-men. Such a road was not built. The route chosen was the present "Forest Road", from Charlestown through Alstead, Marlow, Stoddard, and Hancock, to Wilton and Nashua.

LXVII. About 1828, Silas Davis settled in Sullivan, on land belonging to his uncle John Nash of Gilsum. About this time (perhaps earlier) a private road was constructed, from the road leading by Corey's, northerly and north-westerly, past the rude cabin of Silas Davis in Sullivan, to the old Dean place in

Gilsum, where Harvey L. Bates lived for some time. It was never accepted by the town as a public highway.

LXVIII. Mar. 9, 1830. The town voted to accept the draughts of three roads which were placed on file. We do not discover the files. We know from the order books of the selectmen that one of these was the north portion of the present "Gilsum Road" from the point where it was crossed by road No. XXVIII (whose continuation was No. XXXVI.) northerly to the Gilsum line. It is still an important road, as slightly altered afterwards. Previously, Gilsum was reached by the White Road, No. XLVI., still earlier by the Gulf Road, No. III.

LXIX. Mar. 9, 1830. A second road authorized on the date named is known, from the books of the selectmen, to have been the short piece of road which led from Stillman Eaton's northerly, a short distance, to connect with the preceding new road. It is still used some and not discontinued.

LXX. Mar. 9, 1830. The third road authorized on this date is not indicated by any known record. All the roads of the town are accounted for but one. That one is undoubtedly our missing link in this chain. It is the road leading from the present house of S. E. Jenkins, south-easterly, up the hill, to the corner of Sullivan, Nelson, and Roxbury, thence on to its connection with the old road, long built, from the old graveyard on Nelson hill westerly to where Charles W. Buckminster lives, in Roxbury. This connecting road was built about this time and is beyond question the third of the "three draughts" of Mar. 9, 1830. It is still used.

LXXI. At the August term of court, 1830, the Court of Common Pleas granted the petition of Noah Hardy and others for the Concord Road, and ordered the same to be constructed within two years. This road, by far the most important and useful road ever built through the place, was most bitterly opposed and fought by the town. Amos Wardwell was chosen, Mar. 9, 1830, an agent to look after the interests of the town in connection with that road and was re-elected to the same office every year until, and including, 1835. Nov. 19, 1833, he was paid \$66.67 for defending the town against that road. Probably most of this went to the lawyers. Even so late as Aug. 20, 1832, the town would not give up the fight and had the courage

to discontinue the road which the court had ordered to be built, by the following vote: "Voted to discontinue the road laid out through Sullivan on the petition of Noah Hardy and others and established by the Court C. P. August term 1830. Voted that the Selectmen be instructed to petition the court of C. P. to sanction the vote of the town in discontinuing the said road". As a specimen of Yankee obstinacy in a New England town meeting, this comical vote to rescind an order of the court and then ask the court to sanction the vote is a remarkable specimen. It would be needless to add that the court did not grant the petition. The road was built in 1834 and cost the town, including land damages and lawsuits, about \$1260.13, according to the order-book of the select-men. It became at once, and has always continued to be, an important mail route and stage-coach line. It shortened the distance to Concord, from Keene, by many miles; and the same would be true of the distance from Sullivan to Concord. Excepting the road over Beech Hill, which forms a part of the Concord Road, although constructed many years before, the grades are easy and the whole route a delightful drive. On Dec. 5, 1882, a license was granted to the Cheshire County Telephone Company (now the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company) to erect poles and place wires along the Concord Road, through Sullivan, from Roxbury line to Nelson line. Of course a similar permit was granted by other towns on the route, and the line was constructed and has been of great service to Sullivan. *

LXXII. James Morse, Nov. 17, 1830, bought the upper part of what was later the R. Curtis Nurse place. Shortly after, his parents owned the whole lot, while he lived upon it. At some time between this date and 1840, he constructed a private road from the house in the north part of the lot to the old D. H. Corey place, which was within a few feet of the Gilsum line. A road extended from here, in Gilsum, to the main road, a few rods north of Mr. Corey's. This was the only road by which a carriage could be driven to the Jas. Morse, afterwards R. C. Nurse, lot. It is not kept in repair.

LXXIII. Mar. 8, 1836, the town accepted the new "Gilsum Road", laid by the select-men, Oct. 5, 1835, from the Foster place (where H. C. Rawson lives) to the beginning of the

new piece of road which extended from road No. XXVIII. north to the Gilsum line. Still an important road.

LXXIV. Sept. 21, 1839, the town accepted a road laid by the select-men, Sept. 11, 1838, which we call the "West Road". As laid, it began at the east end of that part of the old "Gulf Road" (No. III.) leading by the Proctor house, and continued westerly, then southerly and south-westerly, to the Gilsum line, thence on to the old "Bridge place" in Keene, on Beaver Brook Road. This is now the regular road over which the mail is carried from Keene to Sullivan, daily.

LXXV. Mar. 12, 1839, the town accepted the road laid by the select-men, Oct. 29, 1838, leading from the house of Dauphin Spaulding (where Lewis H. Smith lived), southerly to Mr. Spaulding's mill, lower down, upon the Ferry Brook. It is a link in the road to Keene (later opened) by that mill.

LXXVI. Apr. 5, 1844. The select-men formally laid out the road (see No. XXXIII.) through the old Cummings farm to the house of Charles Rawson (where J. L. Bates and Mr. Boyce lived at later periods). The road had been used many years, as far as the "old" Cummings house, the cellar of which is still plain. It appears to have been a private road heretofore. The road from the latter place to Chas. Rawson's, where Chas. H. Cummings had formerly lived, had also been used for some time. The continuation, from the latter point to Silas Morse's, was always a private road. There is no record of the formal acceptance of this road by the town, but it was all discontinued, Mar. 10, 1903.

LXXVII. Mar. 11, 1845, the town accepted the road, laid by the selectmen on the preceding day, from Dauphin Spaulding's mill to the Keene line. It is the road to Keene, still travelled, past Mr. Smith's. It seems that the county road commissioners were asked to give their opinion upon the desirability of continuing this road from the mill to Keene. The town voted, Mar. 9, 1847, to instruct the select-men to borrow the money and build the road, provided the court accepted the report of the commissioners. As the road was built, of course their report was favorable to the road and accepted by the court.

LXXVIII. Nov. 7, 1848, the town accepted an alteration in the "Gilsum road", as made by the select-men, on the same

day. It was about 32 rods of road, partly on the Chas. Nash farm (where Mr. Moore lives) and partly on that now owned by Mr. Wheeler, just east of the road as then travelled, to ease the grade. It is still used. The vote, of course, implied the discontinuance of the former route, on the completion of this.

LXXIX. Oct. 22, 1849, the town finally ordered to be built the "Valley Road", from near where Jacob Spaulding then lived (later M. Barnes) to East Sullivan village. The select-men laid the road, Oct. 12, 1847. It was bitterly opposed to a point of unreasonableness. Some, through whose land it passed and who would be greatly benefitted thereby, as an avenue over which their timber might be taken to market, in the frenzy of the moment, opposed it fiercely. On Nov. 6, 1847, the town postponed action until the next March meeting. At that meeting, Mar. 14, 1848, they voted to discontinue the road. The whole of the inhabitants on the west side of the town fought it most strenuously. They thought it would take travel away from them, besides creating an enormous tax. It really did both to a certain extent, at the time; but where would the town be today without it? It was one of the most needed roads ever built in town. Before that, all travel from the eastern side of Sullivan and from a great part of Stoddard had to surmount the hills leading to the centre of Sullivan and, in returning, to take the West Road or ascend the long and steep "Nims Hill". The road commissioners were brought into the case and, on June 20, 1849, they approved the road and ordered it to be built. The town had then no alternative and reluctantly ordered its construction on Oct. 22, 1849. It is the most important road lying wholly in the town. Formerly the products of two valuable mills were taken over it to market. One mill has been burned, but the so-called Ellis mill and several portable steam saw-mills discharge their products over this highway. It is one of many cases where time has shown the groundlessness of an intense opposition to an internal improvement.

LXXX. Mar. 9, 1852, the town voted to accept the "Ellis Mill Road," laid by the select-men, Dec. 20, 1851, from the Ellis mill to what is called Stony Brook, near the east line of the Martin Rugg farm. Much used now.

LXXXI. Mar. 9, 1852, the town accepted the road laid by

the select-men, Dec. 20, 1851, called the "Ellis Road," from the A. C. Ellis house (where Mr. Ward now lives) to connect with the preceding road. The vote of the town implied, although not explicitly so stated, that this road should replace the former road from Mr. Comstock's, where G. W. Holt lives, to the "Warren Road." It was so understood, and the Comstock road was closed to public travel, on the completion of this, which is now used.

LXXXII. July 1, 1852, the town voted to build that link of the present "Gilsum Road," extending from the new meeting-house to where John Locke lived, near Mr. Marston's. The select-men laid this road, Apr. 16, 1849, and the town, at first, accepted it, on the fifth of September following; but, on Oct. 8, 1850, a vote was passed not to build it and, on Mar. 11, 1851, the town discontinued it. A petition to build it was presented to the March term of the Court of Common Pleas, in 1851, and the September term of that Court referred the matter to the county road commissioners, who laid the road, Dec. 5, 1851, and made their report to the March term of the Court, in 1852, which ordered the road built. Then the town voted to build it, on July 1, 1852. It has been and is a useful and important road.

LXXXIII. Not far from the time that the preceding road was built, Henry Howard constructed a private road to a house which he had built, in the north-west part of the town. It has been thought that he followed in part a private road which led to a former blacksmith-shop, in early days, of Asa Nash, Howard's road continuing quite a distance beyond, south-westerly and westerly.

LXXXIV. June 13, 1854, the county road commissioners laid out a road from the mill of Jacob Spaulding (near the house where Malachi Barnes lived) to a road near the house of Edward Reed (where the latter's son George E. lives) in the west part of Stoddard. A petition had been presented to the September term of the Court of Common Pleas, in 1853. At the March term of the same court, in 1854, the matter was referred to the county road commissioners. They examined the route and, at the house of Jacob Spaulding, on the date given at the head of this article, laid the road. They reported to the September term of the court, which accepted the road, but Sullivan, through its counsel, Levi Chamberlain, a distinguished lawyer of Keene,

appealed to the higher court, at its July sitting at Concord, in 1855. This court overruled the exceptions and accepted the report of the road commissioners, and the lower court, at its September term, at Keene, in the same year, ordered the road to be built. But the towns of Sullivan and Stoddard fought it strenuously and bitterly, and with consummate obstinacy. The town, at the annual March meeting, Mar. 11, 1856, voted to discontinue it and presented a remonstrance to the March term of the court for that year. The matter was continued to the September term, when, all formalities having been complied with, and the case having been duly argued, the court referred the matter anew to the county commissioners for that year. As John Symonds of Marlow, one of the commissioners, was supposed to be interested in the road, Joseph Hammond of Swanzey was appointed by the court to take his place. The two other commissioners were Nelson Converse of Marlborough and Arvin Aldrich of Westmoreland. These commissioners met at the house of Jacob Spaulding, Nov. 25, 1856. They discontinued the road, for two alleged reasons: 1. The road from Gilsum to Keene had been widened and improved. This reason was really worthless. That improvement did not remove Bingham Hill, which was the great objection urged by Marlow and north-western Stoddard to the Gilsum route; while this proposed route would have given a road from Marlow to Keene, via South Keene, with a down grade all of the way, and the return route, Keene to Marlow, the same way, would have had no grade of over four degrees. 2. Their second alleged reason was that the road commissioners had just previously laid a road from a point 74 rods below Jacob Spaulding's, via the Ellis mill, to the Moore mill in Stoddard. This reason was utterly irrelevant. It had nothing to do with the case in any way. The two roads were designed to accommodate totally different neighborhoods. These were really only "make-believe" reasons. The real animus of the affair is stated, on what we believe to be good authority, to have lain in the fact that a prominent member of the board of county commissioners, who had an imperious will, which easily swayed the minds of the other two, bore a mortal grudge against a certain Marlow gentleman who had served in a previous board and had done something which greatly offended him. He knew

that this Marlow man wanted the new road very much, so he took this Indian-like revenge upon one whom he fancied had injured him. No road was ever more needed. It ought certainly to have been built. It would have saved two or three towns and as many neighborhoods. As a result, temporary roads have had to be substituted in transporting the vast amount of wood and lumber which were produced along the route. This action of that board of county commissioners was about as great a calamity as ever happened to Sullivan; and it is supposed to have been simply a work of spite.

LXXXV. July 1, 1854, the select-men laid the Holt road, which the town accepted, Mar. 13, 1855, virtually, though not in so many words, by making an appropriation for roads which would cover its construction. Still used.

LXXXVI. Aug. 28, 1856, the first board of commissioners which properly bore the title of "county commissioners", at the house of Dauphin Spaulding, 2d, where Mrs. Wood lives, laid a road from a point on the "Valley Road," 74 rods below the house of Jacob Spaulding (the M. Barnes place), to the Moore mill in Stoddard, near where Samuel C. Greene lived at that time, using 158 rods of the Ellis Mill Road (No. LXXX.) as a part of the proposed route. This affair began, two years before, with a petition of Cummings Moore and 31 others for a road from George Kingsbury's in Sullivan to a point in the highway, near the house of Eliphalet Fox, south of Stoddard village. This petition was filed with the September term of the Court of Common Pleas, in 1854. At the following March term, as the commissioners had not been convened in the case, a motion was made to the court to deny the petition. The court refused the motion and referred the matter to the road commissioners for 1855, who were Nelson Converse, Arvin Aldrich, and John Symonds. They met at the house of Dauphin Spaulding, 2d, Aug. 17, 1855, and refused to lay the road. At the September term of the newly created "Supreme Judicial Court," for 1855, a new petition was presented, signed by Henry P. Wheeler and fifteen others, asking for a road from George Kingsbury's to Moore's mill. At the April term, 1856, the matter was referred to the newly elected "county commissioners", who were the same three as those previously mentioned as being the persons

called "road commissioners" in 1855. These men met, as has been stated, on the date named at the head of this paragraph, and laid the road which the petitioners desired. This road was also fought with great vehemence. Men who would have been very greatly benefitted by it worked with all their might against it. The town of Sullivan, on Dec. 1, 1858, discontinued their portion of it. Stoddard did likewise. An appeal was made to the Supreme Judicial Court to sustain the discontinuance, at the March term, 1859. This court referred the matter to the county commissioners for 1859, who were John A. Prescott of Jaffrey, Lawson Robertson of Alstead, and Willard Adams of Swanzey. They met at the house of D. Spaulding, 2d, Oct. 6, 1859. The petitioners employed F. A. Faulkner, Esq., of Keene, for their counsel, and the remonstrants employed Frederick Vose, Esq., of Walpole, to defend their interests. Unfortunately for the interests of Sullivan, the decision was adverse to the petitioners, and the former lay-out was discontinued and the road was killed. The alleged reasons for this action were that the new steam mill, just above the Great Meadow (now Great Meadow Reservoir), had proved a failure, and that other circumstances had so changed since the lay-out as to alter the case very much. The reasons were insufficient, however. The building of the road would have developed new enterprises along good water privileges and would probably have saved the western side of Stoddard from becoming so awfully deserted. The road should have been built. If it had been constructed, probably the Rugg and Estey farms would have been cultivated to-day, and the history of the town would have been quite different from what it has been. Needed internal improvements should never be denied simply to dodge taxes, unless they are on a scale obviously extravagant. There was a later attempt (see No. XCI.) to build a road over a part of the same route.

LXXXVII. Oct. 16, 1856, the select-men laid the road from the "Valley Road" to D. Spaulding, 2d's, mill. There is no record of the town's formal acceptance, but the road appropriations at the next annual town meeting covered the expense of it, and it was built. It has never been discontinued, although the mill has been burned.

LXXXVIII. May 2, 1857, the selectmen laid a road, accepted by the town, May 16, 1857, which was a slight alteration of the road leading from the "South Part Road," easterly, to the old Franklin Buckminster place. The alteration was west of the house where the Hubbards live. That road is still in use.

LXXXIX. June 24, 1863, the town finally ordered the building of the road from Jacob Spaulding's (the Barnes place) to a point in the old highway just below the Justus Dunn house, to replace a very hilly portion of the old Stoddard road. This new road had a stormy beginning. The select-men laid it, Mar. 11, 1861, and the town accepted it the next day, at the annual town meeting; but opposition to it immediately began and it was discontinued at a special meeting, June 27, 1861. On the 23d of the following August, a petition of David Seward and others, asking for this road, was filed with the clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court. This court, at the October term, in that year, ordered the county commissioners to take the matter in hand. They met at Jacob Spaulding's, Nov. 20, 1861, and laid the road. They reported to the April term of court, 1862, which accepted the report and ordered the construction of the road. The town was given until Sept. 10, 1862, to complete it. It was delayed, nevertheless. At the March meeting of 1863, it was voted that the selectmen have charge of the matters pertaining to that proposed highway. Finally, on the date named at the head of this paragraph, the town ordered the construction of the road, to be completed before the next sitting of the court. This piece of road is now much used. It was a greatly needed improvement. It nearly spoiled the little farm (if it could be called such) of Jacob Spaulding, leading directly through a fine orchard, which it ruined. Subsequent owners of the place, however, purchased other land which, in a measure, made up for it. It cut off the house of Dexter Spaulding who, however, soon moved to the place where Mr. Carrier lives. The west side of the town made a strenuous opposition to this road. It was forgotten that helping one part of a body-politic helps the whole. To preserve the value of a whole town, each part must be helped when necessary.

XC. June 14, 1871, the select-men laid the "New Ellis

Road", from the Stony Brook bridge so-called, south-westerly, to the Valley Road. There is no record of the town's formal acceptance, but it was built and is now much used.

XCI. Ira Bartlett and 29 others applied to the April term of the Supreme Judicial Court, in 1871, for a road from George Kingsbury's to the Wood mill, formerly the Moore mill, in Stoddard. The court ordered the county commissioners to act upon the petition. The latter met at the house of George Kingsbury on Sept. 13, 1871 and adjourned until the following day, at the hall in the old brick church building at Munsonville. They declined to lay out the road. Conditions had changed considerably since the former attempt was made, but it is to be regretted that a failure to build the road in the first instance had ever brought about such conditions. Those who lived on the old road from Sullivan to Stoddard, at the time the first attempt was made to build a road through this valley, were afraid it would take travel from their road. Can those of them who survive not perceive that the failure to construct the new road may have been a forceful reason for the melancholy decline of the western side of Stoddard, which eventually took nearly all travel from the old road?

XCII. Aug. 15, 1874, the select-men laid the "Beauregard Road", from the Concord Road to the old "Joseph Mason Road", to save building a new bridge in place of an old one. There is no record of any formal acceptance by the town of this road, but it was built and is still used.

XCIII. Aug. 7, 1875, the selectmen ordered the widening of the road just west and southwest of the bridge at East Sullivan, which was done, insuring the present wide road in that place.

XCIV. Mar. 31, 1888, the town finally accepted a road laid by the select-men on May 14, 1886, from near the North Part schoolhouse to the West Road, near the old Martin Spaulding house. As early as May 31, 1877, there was a hearing by the select-men on a proposition to lay a road from the aforesaid schoolhouse in a westerly direction, but nothing came of it. There was some opposition to this road, but it was built without much difficulty and has proved quite useful. It gives to persons of the North Part an easy grade to Keene, and is a saving in distance.

XCV. Aug. 23, 1892, the select-men laid the road from

No. 3 schoolhouse to a point near the old Pompey Woodward place, to replace a hilly section of the former road. It is a road much appreciated.

XCVI. June 6, 1898, the select-men had a hearing on a petition of certain citizens with reference to a road from the Ellis mill (now owned by Will. H. Harris) to the site of the D. Spaulding, 2d, mill, also owned by the aforesaid Harris. The petition was denied.

XCVII. In the spring of 1901, F. W. Ruggles, who lives on the old Goodnow farm in Roxbury, built a private road, at his own expense, northerly from his house, through his own land and that of Henry Davis, to the latter's house, near East Sullivan. About 75 rods of this road, immediately south of the house of Mr. Davis, are in the path of an ancient private road; built by Samuel Mason, near the close of the eighteenth century, leading from the main road (No. XXII.) to his house upon the hill to the south of Mr. Davis's house. It was the first house upon the farm, and was a few rods to the east of the private road.

XCVIII. Late in the eighteenth century, or early in the nineteenth; a private road was constructed from the old road (No. IX.), beginning between the present houses of Wm. H. Bates and Charles A. Bates, then leading northerly to a house which once stood upon the old Thompson farm, on the Sullivan side of the line. This private road was afterwards continued to the house where Levi Barrett lived.

XCIX. There was a bridle path from the old Eaton place in the North Part to the old place where James Davis once lived, north-west of the Eaton place, which was enlarged into a cart road from the latter place down the hill into what is now Gilsum village.

C. Westerly from the house of James Davis, more than a hundred years ago, was the cabin of Abraham Nash and, near it, that of "Dilly" Dolph. A bridle path, over which, perhaps, carts could be taken, led from these places down the hill into what is now Gilsum village, uniting, in the last part of the way, with the path from James Davis's.

There have thus been an even hundred roads, proposed or built, including a few bridle paths, down to the present time, in Sullivan. The last four were never laid by the select-men nor accepted by the town.

II. BRIDGES.

The first bridge in Sullivan was over the Ferry Brook, on road No. I., built in 1768, where that road (same here as No. V.) crosses that brook between the old Sawyer and Osgood places. The next bridge was the small one over the same brook, on the old Gulf Road No. III., built about 1771, between the old Heaton (afterwards Proctor) place and the place where Martin Spaulding afterwards lived. There is still a bridge there, just east of the spot where that old road crosses the present West Road, near the site of the old M. Spaulding steam mill. The next bridge was the small one across the Hemenway Brook, on the old Bingham Road, No. IX., probably built about 1784. That road is still used in this place. It is possible that, at this point, the travelled track is moved just a trifle to the north of the first location. The same road crosses a small brook flowing into the Hemenway Brook over a little sluice. The next bridge, not taking account of sluices, was the important bridge over the Spaulding Brook, on the Stoddard Road, No. XIII. The road was laid, June 3, 1788. On the eighth of the following September, the town voted not to build a bridge at this place. It was evidently not long before they did, however. At first there was a ford here. The next bridge in town was the Warren Bridge, on the old Warren Road, near the Ellis mill. It was first built in 1792. It was closed to public travel, Oct. 8, 1850; but is still used privately, one taking his own risk in doing so. It crossed the Otter River and was by far the most important bridge in town at the time of its construction. It was on road No. XVII.

The largest and most important of all the bridges of the town was built in 1794, on the extension of the Packer's Quarter Road, No. XXII., near the spot where Mason's mill was built, where now stands the mill of Thomas A. Hastings. It was called the Mason Bridge. On Aug. 23, 1892, it was voted, at a special town meeting, that the select-men be authorized to procure an iron bridge to replace the wooden structure at this point. It was voted to make the bridge 18 feet in width and to use steel stringers. The bridge was constructed by the Berlin Iron Bridge Company of Berlin, Conn. It cost \$875.00, exclusive of the incidental expenses involved in the placing of it. It was the first, and is the only, iron bridge in the town.

The "Widow Nash" Road, in 1795, No. XXVIII., involved

the building of a bridge over Hemenway Brook. The road was discontinued, Mar. 14, 1837. The building of the North Part Road, No. XLIV., involved the making of a small bridge over the Hemenway Brook, between schoolhouse No. 5 and where H. C. Rawson now lives. The next bridge in town was the third over the Otter River, built in 1816, on road No. LVIII., the old Mason Road, discontinued, Mar. 10, 1835. On the same road was another bridge, across Nelson Brook, at the foot of the Joseph Mason hill, which was disused after building the new road to Beauregard's, No. XCII., in 1874. In 1818, the road (No. LIX.) was built from the J. Heaton (later F. Buckminster) place to the South Part Road, crossing the Hubbard Brook over a small bridge. The building of the Concord Road, No. LXXI., in 1834, necessitated two more bridges. These were over the Nelson Brook, one near the old Mason Road, the other, called the Line Bridge, happened to be at the point where the road crosses the town line between Sullivan and Nelson.

In 1845, the road (No. LXXVII.) was built from the mill of Dauphin Spaulding, in the south-west part of the town, to the old Nims Hill road, near the Nahum Wright place. A small bridge over Ferry Brook was made for this road. In 1850, the road, No. LXXIX, was completed from Jacob Spaulding's mill to East Sullivan. On this road is a bridge of considerable size spanning the Spaulding Brook. Just below it is another bridge, spanning the same brook, built in 1856, on road No. LXXXVII., leading from the latter road to the mill, recently burned, built by Dauphin Spaulding, 2d.

These are the only bridges of any considerable size in the town. They are mostly of the old string bridge pattern, strong logs being laid across the stream, from one abutment to the other, upon which the planks are securely laid, which latter are more firmly held in place by two other large logs, laid upon the ends of the planks, upon the two sides of the bridge. A few of the smaller bridges are of stone. The fine iron bridge at East Sullivan has already been noticed. No account can here be taken of the many little bridges across the smallest brooks and little water-courses.

III. HIGHWAY SURVEYORS.

For many years, the care of the roads was entrusted to local agents elected at the annual town meetings, for each district, known as highway surveyors.

The districts were often subdivided into subsections, each having its highway surveyor. Previous to 1810, the districts were not officially numbered, and those assigned to them in the following lists were men residing in the parts of the town afterwards located in such districts. For highway purposes, there have been six districts, corresponding with the school districts, except for the fact that, for many years, the second and sixth districts have been united for school purposes as No. 2. The highway taxes were, until recently, "worked out" upon the roads, by the citizens. They assembled for the purpose at times appointed, and the "working out" of their taxes, by groups of men assembled in the various localities, was usually made a pleasant and merry affair. In olden times, as these highway workers would reach one house after another, a liberal treat of good cider would be proffered by each house owner to his neighbors. There was a great difference in the value of the labor which was thus performed. Some men were of great service, others were comparatively worthless. Some young men rather frolic than work; some of the older men were really too feeble to earn what they nominally were credited for their labor. The work was estimated by the hour. Ox-teams (or horse-teams), plows, and all other implements, were credited, at certain rates, to their owners, if the owners insisted upon such exact accounting. Boys were valued according to their ages and capacity. A general sense of fairness caused all to be treated in accordance with the same rules, but the inequality in the value of the services rendered led eventually, in 1891, to the paying of the road tax in money, to be expended as the select-men should deem fit. From this time until 1899, special road agents were chosen to hire men and use the road tax to the best advantage. In the latter year, the so-called Pillsbury highway law was accepted by the town. This system has since continued in force. It involves the division of the town into highway districts (six in this town) and the appointment of special agents in each, who are to superintend the repairing of the roads and the expenditure for the same in their sections, the town being required to appropriate an amount of money according to definite rules determining the amount, although they can raise more if they wish. At the annual meeting of 1875, the select-men were authorized to purchase a road scraper. At the annual meeting of 1882, it was voted to buy a road scraper of D. W. Rugg, also one of Mr. Thatcher. At the annual meeting of 1886, the town voted not to purchase another road scraper. At the annual meeting of 1899, it was voted to buy a road machine and \$250.00 were appropriated for the purchase of it. The roads of this town have always been kept in good condition. They have always compared most favorably with the roads of any other town. The following is the list of highway surveyors:

1787. None appointed.

1788. Erastus Hubbard, for 1, 2, and 4; Nathan Bolster for 3; Ebenezer Burditt for 5; and Jesse Wheeler for 6.

1789. Eliakim Nims for 1, 2, and 4; Ezra Osgood for 3, then living in what was No. 2, later; Ben. Chapman, for 5; John Dimick, for 6.

1790. Ben. Kemp, for 1, 2, and 4; Grindall Keith, 3; John Chapman, Jr., 5; Joshua Osgood, 6.

1791. Erastus Hubbard, 1, 2, and 4; Josiah Seward, 3; Joseph Woods, 5; Timothy Dimick, 6.

1792. Zadok Nims, 1, 2, and 4; Elijah Carter, 3; Hinds Reed (lived in what is now 2, but owned land in what is now 5); Abel Allen, 6.
1793. Roswell Hubbard, 1, 2, and 4; Ezra Osgood (then in 3, now in 2); John Chapman, 5; Thorley Belding, 6.
1794. Jonathan Heaton, 1; Calvin Locke, 2; Samuel Seward, 3; Cornelius Howlet, 4; Wm. McKinzeay, 5; Fortunatus Eager, 6.
1795. Sam. Osgood, 1; Josiah G. White, 2; Josiah Seward, 3; Zadok Nims, 4; Joshua Burditt, 5; Timothy Dimick, 6.
1796. Ephraim Adams, 1; Enoch Woods, 2; Ichabod Keith, 3; Ezra Osgood, 4; David Chapman, 5; Jesse Wheeler, 6.
1797. Thomas Beals, 1; Abraham Clarke, 2; Enos Bailey, 3; Jonas Stevens, 4; Dudley Smith, 5; Philip Proctor, 6.
1798. Reuben Morse, 1; Jonathan Baker, 2; Samuel Seward, 3; Ben. Kemp, 4; John Farnsworth, 5; Timothy Dimick, 6.
1799. Thomas Rider, 1; Daniel Wilson, Jr., 2; Nathan Bolster, 3; Oliver Osgood, 4; Solomon Woods, 5; Joseph Cummings, 6.
1800. Samuel Osgood, 1; Daniel Wilson, 2; Jonathan Kendall, Jr., 3; Solomon Rugg, 4; Antipas Maynard, 5; Abel Allen, 6.
1801. Jeremiah Leland, 1; James Rowe, 2; Samuel Seward, 3; Elijah Carter, 4; Solomon Woods, 5; Joshua Osgood, 6.
1802. Jesse Morse, 1; Solomon White, 2; Ebenezer Kendall, 3; Frederick Nims, 4; David Emery Boynton, 5; Thomas Spaulding, 6.
1803. Samuel Mason, 1; Solomon White, 2; Josiah Seward, 3; Calvin Nims, 4; Isaac Rawson, 5; Joshua Osgood, 6.
1804. Samuel Osgood, 1; John Wilson, 2; James Comstock, 3; Oliver Brown, 4; Solomon Woods, 5; Joshua Osgood, 6.
1805. Samuel Osgood, 1; Abraham Clarke, Jr., 2; Thomas McLeod, 3; Asahel Nims, 4; David Chapman, 5; Thomas Spaulding, 6.
1806. Reuben Morse, 1; Solomon White, 2; Samuel Seward, 3; Iddo Osgood, 4; Reuben Wright, 5; Abel Allen, 6.
1807. Oliver Wilder, 1; John Wilson, 2; Daniel Wilder, 3; Cornelius Howlet, 4; Dalphon Gibbs, 5; Amasa Brown, 6.
1808. Nathaniel Mason, 1; Elijah Frost, 2; Benjamin Hastings, 3; James W. Osgood, 4; D. Emery Boynton, 5; Joshua Osgood, 6.
1809. John Wright, 1; Solomon White, 2; Nathan Bolster, 3; Roswell Hubbard, 4; Benjamin Eaton, 5; Thos. Spaulding, 6.
1810. Joseph Mason, 1; Josiah G. White, 2; Josiah Seward, Jr., 3; Erastus Hubbard, 4; Reuben Wright, 5; David Cummings, 6.
1811. Roswell Nims, 1; Aaron Baker, 2; Jonathan Kendall, 3; Benjamin Kemp, 4; David Chapman, 5; Michael Saunders, 6.
1812. Bela Mason, 1; Samuel Locke, 2; Samuel Seward, Jr., 3; Jonas Stevens, 4; David Chapman, 5; Thomas Spaulding, 6.
1813. Amos Wardwell, 1; Nahum Haven, 2; Ben. Hastings, 3; Philander Nims, 4; Dalphon Gibbs, 5; Roswell Osgood, 6.
1814. Joseph Mason, 1; Elijah Frost, 2; Hammond Keith, 3; Erastus Hubbard, 4; Benjamin Eaton, 5; Daniel Brown Brooks, 6.
1815. John Mason, 1; John Winch, 2; Ben. Hastings, 3; Cephas Brown; 4; William Banks, 5; Breed Osgood, 6.

1816. Rufus Mason, 1; Elijah Frost, 2; Thos. Seward, 3; Joseph Gibbs, 4; Dalphon Gibbs, 5; Philip Proctor, Jr., 6.
1817. Sam. Osgood, 1; Jasper White, 2; Josiah Seward, Jr., 3; Samuel Seward, Jr., 4; Silas Atwood, 5; Joseph Sawyer, 6.
1818. Reuben Morse, 1; Judson White, 2; Josiah Seward, 3; Ben. Kemp, 4; David Boynton, 5; James L. Proctor, 6.
1819. Nathaniel Mason, 1; Enoch Woods, 2; Samuel Seward, 3; Erastus Hubbard, 4; Sam. Winchester, 5; George Hubbard, 6.
1820. Nat. Heaton, 1; John Wilson, 2; Sam. Seward, 3; Erastus Hubbard, 4; John Farrar, 5; Roswell Osgood, 6.
1821. Amos Wardwell, 1; Roswell Hubbard, Jr., 2; Sparhawk Kendall, 3; George Nims, 4; David Chapman, 5; Amasa Brown, 6.
1822. Jos. Mason, 1; Sam. Locke, 2; Harrison Rugg, 3; Jos. Seward, 4; Isaac Rawson, 5; George Hubbard, 6.
1823. Oliver Wilder, 1; Elijah Frost, 2; Ben. Hastings, 3; Ellsworth Hubbard, 4; Sam. Winchester, 5; Ira Ellis, 6.
1824. Rufus Mason, 1; Calvin Locke, 2; Hammond Keith, 3; Jas. W. Osgood, 4; David Chapman, 5; Daniel Brown Brooks, 6.
1825. Sam. Osgood, 2d, 1; John Wilson, 2; Sparhawk Kendall, 3; George Nims, 4; Stillman Eaton, 5; Martin Spaulding, 6.
1826. John Mason, 1; Aaron Baker, 2; Josiah Seward, Jr., 3; Asahel Nims, 4; David Boynton, 5; Messer Cannon, 6.
1827. Jeremiah Mason, 1; Sam. Locke, 2; Ben. Hastings, 3; Ben. Kingsbury, 4; John Farrar, 5; Martin Spaulding, 6.
1828. Selim Frost, 1; Martin Rugg, 2; Abijah Hastings, 3; Ben. Kemp, Jr., 4; John Farrar, 5; Thos. Spaulding, 6.
1829. Amos Wardwell, 1; John Winch, 2; Hammond Keith, 3; Jos. Seward, 4; Stephen Foster, 5; James L. Proctor, 6.
1830. Wm. Comstock, 1; Jas. Bolster, 2; David Estey, 3; Elijah Mason, 4; Chas. Cummings, 5; Roswell Osgood, 6.
1831. Nat. Heaton, 1; Wm. Brown, 2; Oliver Stone, 3; Nahum Nims, 4; Chauncy W. Rawson, 5; Ashley Spaulding, 6.
1832. Lucius Nims and Ashley Mason, 1; Fred. B. Nims and Ben. Frost, 2; Asa Ellis and Alpheus Kendall, 3; David Kemp, 4; Stephen Foster, Jr., and Ira Myrick Rawson, 5; Geo. Hubbard, 6.
1833. Wm. Comstock, 1; Elijah Frost and Sol. White, 2; Wm. Hastings and David Estey, 3; Dan. W. Houghton, 4; John Farrar and Jos. Foster, 5; Ira Ellis, 6.
1834. Oliver Wilder, 1; D. W. Wilson and Ephraim Foster, 2; Hammond Keith and Dexter Spaulding, 3; Dauphin W. Nims, 4; J. E. Cummings and Hosea Foster, 5; Roswell Osgood, 6.
1835. Lucius Nims and Alonzo Mason, 1; Sam. Locke and C. P. Locke, 2; Daniel Seward and Jos. Felt, 3; Asahel Nims, 4; David Boynton and Willard Dort, 5; Martin Spaulding, 6.
1836. David McIntire and Rufus Mason, 1; C. F. Wilson and Aaron Baker, 2; Abijah Hastings and Asa Ellis, 3; Jos. Seward, 4; C. H. Cummings and Stephen Foster, 5; Asa Leland, 6.

1837. Nat. Mason, 1; Ben. Kemp and John Winch, 2; Harrison Rugg and Dexter Spaulding, 3; D. W. Wilson, 4; J. E. Cummings and John Farrar, 5; I. N. Wardwell, 6.

1838. J. Addison Wilder, 1; G. W. Nims and Seth Nims, 2; David Seward and Ephraim Holt, 3; Dauphin Spaulding, 4; Hosea Foster and I. M. Rawson, 5; R. Osgood, 6.

1839. Amos Wardwell, 1; Thos. Winch and G. W. Nims, 2; Archelaus Towne and Jos. Felt, 3; D. W. Nims, 4; D. Boynton and Willard Dort, 5; Geo. Hubbard and Ashley Spaulding, 6.

1840. Selim Frost and Rufus Mason, 1; Sam. Locke and Martin Rugg, 2; Wm. Hastings and Jacob Spaulding, 3; David Nims, 4; John Dunn and J. E. Cummings, 5; Lyman Gates and Asa Leland, 6.

1841. Nat. Heaton and Ashley Mason, 1; Ben. Kemp, Jr., 2; Abijah Hastings and Asa Ellis, 3; David Kemp, 4; Chas. Mason and Stephen Foster, 5; I. N. Wardwell and Geo. Hubbard, 6.

1842. Jos. Felt and Lucius Nims, 1; Seth Nims and D. Grosvenor Wright, 2; Daniel Towne and A. Merrill Wilder, 3; Geo. S. Kemp, 4; Ephraim Foster and Dalphon Gibbs, 5; Ashley Spaulding and Roswell Osgood, 6.

1843. Ashley Mason and Oliver Wilder, Jr., 1; Geo. White and Geo. Wardwell, 2; Abijah Hastings and Dexter Spaulding, 3; Geo. F. Hubbard, 4; Sam. Winchester and David Boynton, 5; Martin Spaulding and Chas. Osgood, 6.

1844. Franklin Buckminster and Levi F. Mason, 1; C. F. Wilson and Amos Wardwell, 2; Lyman Petts and Jacob Spaulding, 3; Dauphin Spaulding and Jos. Seward, 4; Willard Dort and I. Myrick Rawson, 5; Asa Leland and Chas. Osgood, 6.

1845. Geo. Wardwell and Reuben Morse, 1; Seth Nims and G. W. Nims, 2; Harrison Rugg and Atwell C. Ellis, 3; Nahum Nims and Jos. Seward, 4; Chas. Rawson and Chas. Nash, 5; Daniel H. Mason and Leander Felt, 6.

1846. D. Alvaro Felt and David McIntire, 1; Sam. Locke and Ben. Kemp, 2; Solomon Estey and Thos. T. Wetherbee, 3; Jos. Seward and Dauphin Spaulding, 4; Chauncy W. Rawson and Dalphon Gibbs, 5; Geo. Hubbard and Martin Spaulding, 6.

1847. John Mason and Lucius Nims, 1; Thos. Winch and Fred. B. Nims, 2; Caleb Winch and David Holt, 3; Jos. Seward and Asahel Nims, 4; Chas. Rawson and Jesse Dart, 5; I. N. Wardwell and Roswell Osgood, 6.

1848. Alonzo Farrar and Ashley Mason, 1; John Locke and C. P. Locke, 2; Bezaleel Keith and Asa Ellis, 3; Jos. Seward and Abijah Seward, 4; Chas. Nash, Jr., and Sam. Winchester, 5; Hersey Wardwell, 6.

1849. Selim Frost and Ashley Mason, 1; I. M. Rawson and Martin Rugg, 2; David Seward and Asa Ellis, 3; Alfred Seward and Alexander B. Brown, 4; Willard Dort and David Boynton, 5; Hersey Wardwell and Geo. Hubbard, 6.

1850. Oliver Wilder, Jr., and Ashley Mason, 1; Amos Wardwell and C. F. Wilson, 2; Solomon Estey and Asa Ellis, 3; Nahum Nims and Henry (called Harry) Osgood, 4; Sam. Winchester and Jesse Dart, 5; Martin Spaulding and Roswell Osgood, 6.

1851. Lucius Nims and Perley W. Frost, 1; Geo. White and G. W. Nims, 2; Hosea Towne and Dexter Spaulding, 3; Sam. A. Seward and Ellsworth

Hubbard, 4; David Boynton and Lewis A. Knight, 5; Geo. Hubbard and Asa Leland, 6.

1852. Asa E. Wilson and John Mason, 1; Fred. B. Nims and Thos. Winch, 2; Harrison Rugg and David Holt, 3; D. W. Nims and Geo. F. Hubbard, 4; Willard Dort and Amos Wardwell, 5; Roswell Osgood and Ashley Spaulding, 6.

1853. Ashley Mason and Geo. Wardwell, 1; Ben. Kemp and John Locke, 2; Abijah Hastings and Asa Ellis, 3; John Dunn and Jos. Seward, 4; C. W. Rawson and Willard Dort, 5; Geo. Hubbard and Martin Spaulding, 6.

1854. Jos. Whitney and Levi F. Mason, 1; Seth Nims and I. M. Rawson, 2; Solon Estey and David Holt, 3; Dauphin Spaulding and Asahel Nims, 4; Chas. Nash and Sam. Winchester, 5; Geo. C. Hubbard, 6.

1855. D. Alvaro Felt and Lucius Nims, 1; Amos Wardwell and Thos. Winch, 2; Seth Nims, in 2, from July 2, in place of Winch removed from town; Asa Ellis, 3; Geo. F. Hubbard and D. W. Nims, 4; Merritt L. Rawson and D. Gibbs, 5; I. N. Wardwell, 6.

1856. Ashley Mason and Lucius Nims, 1; G. W. Nims and Alonzo Farrar, 2; Justus Dunn and A. C. Ellis, 3; Jos. Seward and David Nims, 4; E. C. Winchester and Windsor Gleason, Jr., 5; Asa Leland, 6.

1857. Lewis H. Smith and Geo. F. Hubbard, 1; I. M. Rawson and C. F. Wilson, 2; Wm. Hastings and A. C. Ellis, 3; Jos. Seward and Levi Higbee, 4; M. L. Rawson and Henry Kingsbury, 5; Hersey Wardwell, 6.

1858. Levi F. Mason and F. Buckminster, 1; Fred. B. Nims and Chas. P. Locke, 2; D. Willard Rugg and D. Spaulding, 2d, 3; Henry O. Spaulding and D. W. Nims, 4; E. C. Winchester and Geo. Barrett, 5; A. Nichols Wardwell, 6. D. H. Mason was later appointed in place of Barrett.

1859. Ashley Mason and Jos. Whitney, 1; Jos. N. Nims and C. F. Wilson, 2; Harrison Rugg and Justus Dunn, 3; Alonzo O. Brown and Abijah Seward, 4; Jas. C. Abbott and Henry C. Rawson, 5; Asa Leland, 6. David Seward was appointed June 1, in place of Rugg, who died. Jos. B. Seward was appointed in place of A. Seward, and Geo. C. Hubbard in place of Abbott.

1860. Chas. Mason and F. Buckminster, 1; Rev. J. Peabody (Amos Wardwell appointed later in his place) and G. White, 2; Fred. A. Wilson and A. C. Ellis, 3; Warren Foster and Nahum Nims, 4; J. C. Abbott and M. L. Rawson, 5; Albert G. Nims, 6.

1861. Levi F. Mason and Dauphin Spaulding, 1; Fred. B. Nims and Ben. Kemp, 2; D. Willard Rugg and A. C. Ellis, 3; Perry E. Kemp and Asahel Nims, 4; A. B. Brown and H. C. Rawson, 5; Wm. M. Leland, 6.

1862. Ashley Mason and Lucius Nims, 1; C. Wilson Rugg and G. W. Nims, 2; Fred. A. Wilson and Justus Dunn, 3; Warren Foster and A. Nichols Wardwell, 4; Alonzo Barrett and E. C. Winchester, 5; Hersey Wardwell, 6.

1863. Dexter Spaulding and Caleb Goodnow, 1; Rev. G. S. Kemp and John Locke, 2; Bezaleel Keith and David Holt, 3; D. W. Nims and Francis O. Brown, 4; Geo. L. Mason and Merritt L. Rawson, 5; Albert G. Nims, 6.

1864. Ashley Mason and Jos. Whitney, 1; Geo. White and Amos Wardwell, 2; Wm. Hastings and A. C. Ellis, 3; Asahel Nims and Jos. B. Seward, 4; Daniel H. Mason and E. C. Winchester, 5; Wm. M. Leland, 6.

1865. Lucius Nims, 1; Alonzo Farrar and Jos. N. Nims, 2; Fred. A. Wilson

and Asa Ellis, 3; no one chosen or appointed for No. 4; Jas. C. Abbott and M. L. Rawson, 5; Albert G. Nims, 6.

1866. Nat. W. Fay and F. Buckminster, 1; Fred. B. Nims and Henry Davis, 2; I. E. Comstock and C. Wilson Rugg, 3; D. W. Nims, 4; M. L. Rawson and H. C. Rawson, 5; Asa Leland, 6.

1867. Levi F. Mason and Asa E. Wilson, 1; John Locke, 2; D. Willard Rugg and Luther Richardson, 3; D. W. Nims, 4; E. C. Winchester and Alex. B. Brown, 5; G. Washington Nims, 6.

1868. Levi F. Mason and Lucius Nims, 1; Jos. W. Beckwith and Seth Nims, 2 (in place of A. Wardwell and C. F. Wilson, who declined to serve); No. 3 cared for by select-men; D. W. Nims, 4; M. L. Rawson and Alonzo Barrett, 5; No. 6 cared for by selectmen.

1869. Chas. Mason and H. M. Osgood, 1; Asa E. Wilson, 2; David L. Richardson, 3; D. W. Nims, 4; E. C. Winchester and Jas. C. Abbott, 5; No. 6 cared for by select-men.

1870. Levi F. Mason and L. P. Nims, 1; Geo. Hubbard and John Locke, 2; Fred. A. Wilson and Justus Dunn, 3; D. W. Nims, 4; E. C. Winchester and Geo. C. Hubbard, 5; Aaron T. Howe, 6.

1871. Chas. Mason and Daniel Towne, 1; Jos. N. Nims and Geo. White, 2; D. L. Richardson and Luther Richardson, 3; D. W. Nims, 4; M. L. Rawson and Alonzo Barrett, 5; Aaron T. Howe and G. Washington Nims, 6.

1872. O. D. Beverstock and L. Pembroke Nims, 1; John Locke and Alonzo Farrar, 2; Geo. Waugh and Thos. A. Hastings (in place of Waugh, who removed) and A. C. Ellis, 3; D. W. Nims, 4; E. C. Winchester and A. B. Brown, 5; Marshall J. Barrett, 6.

1873. Geo. S. Kingsbury and D. W. Rugg, 1; Geo. White and J. N. Nims, 2; Thos. A. Hastings, 3; D. W. Nims, 4; H. C. Rawson, 5; M. J. Barrett, 6. These were appointed on Apr. 12 by the select-men, who were authorized at the annual meeting, by the town, to appoint road agents and expend the money according to their judgment.

1874. Geo. S. Kingsbury and Mason A. Nims, 1; Geo. White and Geo. Hubbard, 2; Chas. A. Tarbox and Edwin Albert Blood, 3; D. W. Nims, 4; Frank R. Boyce and Alonzo Barrett, 5; Amos Wardwell and G. W. Nims, 6.

1875. O. D. Beverstock and L. P. Nims, 1; M. A. Nims and Geo. Hubbard, 2; F. A. Wilson and A. C. Ellis, 3; no appointment for 4; Jas. C. Abbott, 5; Amos Wardwell and Geo. Aaron Willey, 6.

1876. E. H. Taft, M. W. Hubbard, and C. A. Tarbox, 1; I. E. Comstock and John Locke, 2; Eli N. Cotton and Luther Richardson, 3; D. W. Nims, 4; A. B. Brown and F. R. Boyce, 5; Geo. L. Mason and M. J. Barrett, 6.

1877. Henry Davis, Geo. Kingsbury, and M. W. Hubbard, 1; A. F. Nims, Geo. White, and I. E. Comstock, 2; F. A. Wilson and A. C. Ellis, 3; D. W. Nims, 4; W. Wallace Barrett and A. B. Brown, 5; Chas. M. Barrett, 6.

1878. Geo. S. Kingsbury and L. P. Nims, 1; I. E. Comstock and Jos. N. Nims, 2; Thos. A. Hastings and Luther Richardson, 3; Theodore S. Richardson, 4; A. B. Brown and E. C. Winchester, 5; Albert G. Nims and F. E. Comstock, 6.

1879. A. N. Holt and A. N. Wilder, 1; M. A. Nims, A. F. Nims, and Geo.

White, 2; T. A. Hastings, 3; Almon P. Tyler and Alanson A. Nims, 4; H. C. Rawson and E. C. Winchester, 5; Albert G. Nims, 6.

1880. Daniel M. Burpee and E. H. Taft, 1; M. A. Nims and Alonzo Farrar, 2; F. A. Wilson and R. A. Dunn, 3; Theodore S. Richardson, 4; John Locke and Geo. M. Bowen, 5; Amos Wardwell and M. J. Barrett, 6.

1881. S. E. Jenkins, Geo. Kingsbury, and M. W. Hubbard, 1; J. N. Nims and Jewett Morse, 2; T. A. Hastings and D. L. Richardson, 3; Alanson A. Nims, 4; A. B. Brown and E. C. Winchester, 5, the latter appointed May 1, in place of M. L. Rawson, who refused to serve; Albert G. Nims, 6.

1882. Henry Davis and E. H. Taft, 1; M. A. Nims, Alonzo Farrar and A. F. Nims, 2; Quincy B. Nash and Reuben A. Dunn, 3; Alanson A. Nims, 4, qualified May 20, in place of Almon P. Tyler; H. C. Rawson and E. C. Winchester, 5; Sidney E. Barrett, 6.

1883. T. A. Hastings and Lewis Bridge, 1; M. A. Nims, Jos. N. Nims, and S. S. White, 2; Q. B. Nash and D. L. Richardson, 3; Chas. A. Brooks, 4; John Locke, 5; Geo. L. Mason, 6.

1884. Henry Davis, Lewis Bridge and M. W. Hubbard (C. W. Hubbard appointed in his place, Apr. 7), 1; Alonzo Farrar (appointed Apr. 7), C. F. Jewett and A. F. Nims, 2; Horace K. Fifield and Thos. A. Hastings, 3; Almon P. Tyler, 4; Wm. H. Bates, 5; Geo. A. Willey and M. J. Barrett (appointed Apr. 7), 6.

1885. Five road agents were appointed this year by the select-men: M. W. Hubbard, Apr. 25; J. N. Nims, Apr. 23; F. A. Wilson, April 25; A. P. Tyler, May 11; and H. C. Rawson, Apr. 23.

1886. Geo. S. Kingsbury, D. W. Rugg, and M. W. Hubbard, 1; I. E. Comstock, 2; Q. B. Nash and D. L. Richardson, 3; W. W. Yeardly, 4; Wm. H. Bates, 5; Geo. W. Marston and M. J. Barrett, 6.

1887. E. H. Taft, A. N. Holt, and M. W. Hubbard (T. A. Hastings, qualified Apr. 29), 1; Sam. S. White and A. F. Nims, 2; H. R. Fifield and Geo. W. Holt, 3; Almon P. Tyler, 4; H. C. Rawson, 5; Albert G. Nims, 6.

1888. D. W. Rugg, A. N. Wilder, and J. S. Currier, 1; Chas. F. Jewett and Jos. N. Nims, 2; F. A. Wilson and D. L. Richardson, 3; Geo. W. Holt appointed Apr. 30 for 3; W. W. Yeardly, 4; Wm. H. Bates, 5; M. J. Barrett, 6.

1889. E. H. Taft, A. N. Wilder, T. A. Hastings, and D. W. Rugg, 1; Jewett Morse, 2; H. R. Fifield and Austin A. Ellis, 3; Chas. A. Brooks and W. W. Yeardly, 4; E. S. Bryant and H. C. Rawson, 5; G. W. Marston and Albert G. Nims, 6.

1890. E. H. Taft and Henry Davis, 1; Alonzo Farrar, Henry W. Hubbard, and Jos. N. Nims, 2; H. R. Fifield and Geo. W. Holt, 3; Almon P. Tyler, 4; H. C. Rawson, 5; M. J. Barrett, 6.

IV. SUPERINTENDENTS OF HIGHWAYS AND ROAD AGENTS.

In 1891, and since that time, the road tax has been raised in money and expended under the direction of special agents. They have been the following:

1891. A. C. Rawson, M. J. Barrett, A. N. Wilder, H. W. Woodbury, A. N. Holt, F. A. Wilson, H. W. Hubbard, J. N. Nims, and H. O. Estey, special agents engaged by select-men.

1892. D. Willard Rugg, called Superintendent of Highways. After this, the surveyors of highways were called "Road Agents."

1893. D. W. Rugg, Henry C. Rawson, Almon P. Tyler.
 1894. D. W. Rugg (declined), T. A. Hastings, Henry C. Rawson.
 1895. Henry Davis, Jos. N. Nims.
 1896. Jos. N. Nims, Henry Davis.
 1897. Almon P. Tyler, Thos. A. Hastings.
 1898. Chas. A. Howard, Almon P. Tyler.
 1899. Voted to accept the so-called Pillsbury highway law, and the selectmen appointed the following road agents: Chas. A. Howard (Apr. 15), Almon P. Tyler (Apr. 15), Mason A. Nims (Apr. 20), Asahel N. Holt (Apr. 27), D. W. Rugg (Apr. 20), M. J. Barrett (Apr. 22).
 1900. Selectmen appointed Asahel N. Holt, D. W. Rugg, and John H. Woodbury, all on Apr. 20; also H. C. Rawson, on Apr. 23; Chas. A. Howard, on Apr. 24; and T. Frank Thomas, on Apr. 30.
 1901. Selectmen appointed Allan M. Nims, on Apr. 17; T. F. Thomas, on Apr. 18; Chas. A. Howard, D. W. Rugg, and John S. Currier, all on Apr. 19; and Frank L. Rawson, on Apr. 22.
 1902. Selectmen appointed John S. Currier, Chas. A. Howard, John H. Holbrook, Allan M. Nims, Frank L. Rawson, and T. A. Hastings, all on Apr. 18.
 1903. Selectmen appointed T. A. Hastings, Chas. A. Brooks, Lester R. Wheeler, John S. Currier, and Frank L. Fifield, all on Apr. 20; also Edwin F. Nims, on Apr. 27.
 1904. Selectmen appointed Nelson Castor, Apr. 18; L. R. Wheeler, Apr. 21; also, on Apr. 21, Chas. A. Brooks, Edwin F. Nims, Thos. A. Hastings, and Frank L. Fifield.

It will be observed by an examination of the preceding list of highway surveyors that the residence of a surveyor was not always in the district for which he was chosen. This was because such a surveyor owned property in the district for which he served and paid taxes there. It will also be observed that there were a very few vacancies. In such cases, the selectmen would see that the roads were repaired, by engaging some person to look after the matter; but unless such a person qualified, by taking the oath of office, he was not officially a surveyor and is not so recorded, either here or on the books of the town clerk.

V. RAILROAD.

In the state legislature of 1851, a petition was presented by D. W. Wilson, the representative from Sullivan, signed by Asa E. Wilson and others, also one by Mr. Wadsworth, the representative from Roxbury, signed by Seth Kingsbury and others, also by other representatives, from signers in other towns, praying for the incorporation of a company to construct a railroad connecting the Contocook Valley R. R. at Hillsborough with the Ashuelot R. R. at Keene. The proposed route was from Keene, around the south end and east side of Beech Hill, up the Otter River valley, through Roxbury, to East Sullivan, thence, via Munsonville, South Stoddard, and Antrim North Branch, to

Hillsborough Bridge. It was to be called the New Hampshire Union Railroad, and a bill to incorporate the New Hampshire Union R. R. Company passed the House of Representatives, June 18, 1851. The same bill passed the Senate, with amendments, on the 24th of the same month. The House concurred in the Senate amendments on the same day. The bill was approved by Gov. Samuel Dinsmoor (a son of a former governor of the same name), July 2, 1851. The grantees met for organization at Keene, at the Cheshire House, July 23, 1851, and chose John H. Fuller as chairman of the meeting and Henry Rolfe, Jr., as secretary. A committee consisting of Jos. A. Gilmore of Concord, Asahel H. Bennett of Winchester, and Benaiah Cooke of Keene, was appointed to nominate a permanent board of directors. The following were nominated and chosen: Hon. Samuel Dinsmoor of Keene (Governor of the state); Josiah Colony of Keene; Chester W. Chapin of Springfield, Mass.; Azariah Boody of Springfield, Mass.; Joseph A. Gilmore (afterwards Governor) of Concord; John G. Fuller of Hillsborough; Milan Harris of Harrisville; Asahel H. Bennett of Winchester; and Alvan Munson of Munsonville. These directors chose Hon. Samuel Dinsmoor as president, and Wm. L. Foster as clerk. We find no further report of their proceedings.

This is the nearest that Sullivan has ever come to having a railroad. Such a road has not yet been constructed. It is hardly likely that one will be built. It is entirely possible, if not probable, that an electric railroad will eventually be built, to connect Keene and Hillsborough, over substantially the proposed route of this N. H. Union R. R. Such plans have been considered. Electric roads are to be the roads of the future, along short lines of communication, and they will serve as feeders for the larger steam railways.

VI. POUNDS.

At the annual town meeting, March 8, 1796, seventeen dollars were appropriated for a pound, to be at the south-west corner of the meetinghouse common (on the hill to the east of the former town-farm house), to be 25 feet square and seven feet high, built of hackmatack, with a good gate and underpinned with stone. Portions of that stone underpinning are still visible. Daniel Wilson, who lived on the farm where George Hubbard

has recently lived, but at first nearer to the old road over the hill, was chosen as the first pound keeper, at the annual meeting of 1789. This was seven years before any pound was built. Mr. Wilson kept the stray animals, during those seven years, in his own barn-yard. The full list of the pound-keepers may be seen on page 193. This first pound served its purpose for 13 years. After the building of the second meeting-house, "business" moved down town and a new pound was built.

At the annual meeting of the town, Mar. 14, 1809, it was voted that a new pound be built on Capt. Abel Allen's land. Allen lived on the spot where Mr. Chapin lives. It was to be on the west side of the road, south of Allen's house, to be two rods square, built of stone, which stones could be procured on Capt. Allen's land. It was voted that Thomas Spaulding should superintend the construction of it. Capt. Allen agreed to give the land for a dollar, which the town appropriated for that purpose. The deed from Allen to the town was dated, Mar. 12, 1810.

This second pound still exists, near the residence of Joseph B. Seward. It has not been used for several years. Stray cattle, sheep, and horses are now seldom, if ever, seen. Once they were quite common and the newspapers contained many advertisements giving notice of the discovery and impounding of such animals. The writer of this volume distinctly remembers of having seen stray cattle impounded in the old pound near J. B. Seward's. At the annual meeting, Mar. 9, 1841, it was voted to repair the pound. Joseph Seward served as pound keeper, in all, 52 years, more years of service for the town than was ever rendered by any other person. Since 1897, no one has served in that capacity and the office is probably a thing of the past, like that of the tithing-man and hog-reeve.

VII. COMMONS.

On Jan. 1, 1790, at a special meeting, held by adjournment, at the house of Simeon Ellis (which stood opposite the site of the present parsonage), the town voted to place the first meetinghouse on land which James Rowe offered. This acceptance of the offer of Mr. Rowe gives the date of the establishment of the old common on the hill, to the east of the former house upon the town farm. On the north side of this common was soon

built the first house for worship and town meetings. In the south-west corner, stood the old first pound, already described. Near the church door, on the south side of the edifice, was the old "horse block" upon which the women stepped when they alighted from their horses. It is a tradition that there were horse sheds on the lower side of the common, although horses, at first, were put into Mr. Rowe's barn, in rough or wintry weather. There were, at first, no vehicles to be accommodated. We find no deed from Rowe to the town. Mr. Rowe sold the farm on which it was situated, and died, later, at a house which stood a little west of where Winfred J. White lives. His widow repurchased the old farm and also married Caleb Winch of Fitzwilliam. At her death, she willed the whole farm to the town of Sullivan, its income to be used in maintaining the poor. For that reason, the town owns, in connection with the whole farm, what was the original common. That spot was not used for a common after the dedication of the second meeting-house, Dec. 29, 1808.

The second and present common was not located without great difficulty. Meeting after meeting was called to decide where to locate the new meetinghouse, after it was decided to abandon the first one. Finally, at an adjourned meeting, on Sept. 23, 1807, it was agreed to "end the quarrel" by requesting a committee of gentlemen from outside the town to decide upon a locality. It was voted that Samuel Seward, Erastus Hubbard, and Solomon White nominate such a committee, whose report should "be binding". They nominated Jonathan Robertson of Surry, Robert Hurd of Gilsum, and Samuel Griffin of Packersfield, who accepted the charge. Their report was received and accepted at an adjourned meeting, Sept. 29, 1807. They selected the spot where the blacksmith-shop of Enoch Woods then stood. It is the same spot which has continued to be the common to the present time, on which the Town Hall stands. The town had already purchased this piece of land of Mr. Woods, by deed dated, June 22, 1807. The price was twenty dollars, but Mr. Woods afterwards wanted twelve dollars more, on account of the expense of moving his shop. This was granted and the land, including about an acre, was thus obtained for \$32.00. This was after the road, No. XLV., had replaced

that portion of road No. III. which extended from the house on the hill to a point east of the present Town Hall, but before the building of road No. LI., from the "common" to the Spaulding Brook. The common, at first, had no road through it. It was bounded on the west by the road which leads down the hill from the site of the old town-farm house, continuing southerly past the present house of Mr. Jewett, to a point west of the house of M. A. Nims, whence it turned easterly by the last named house. In the north-west part of this common spot, a little way down the road to the north, was the shop of Mr. Woods, which he removed to the north-west corner formed by the intersection of the roads. Along the northerly part of the common was built the second meetinghouse, dedicated, Dec. 29, 1808. Still back of this was a long row of low horse sheds. The style of the meetinghouse will be noted in another chapter. That edifice was used for worship just forty years, when the third meetinghouse was dedicated, Dec. 7, 1848. The old second meetinghouse was used for the last time at a special town meeting, May 31, 1851, when it was decided to have it taken down and to build a new Town Hall. That hall was first used for the annual town meeting of Mar. 9, 1852. On Oct. 19, 1807, only four months after Mr. Woods deeded the common to the town, a road was laid from the south-east corner of it, No. L., towards Packer's Quarter (now called East Sullivan), and another, through the common, thence to Spaulding Brook.

Mar. 8, 1859, the town authorized the select-men to convey that part of the common lying south of the road leading through the common to East Sullivan. Sept. 7, 1812, the town had voted to sell the Rowe land (the old first common) which had been given to the town. No records are found at the Cheshire registry of any conveyance of either. All of the Rowe land came to the town by the will of Mrs. Winch, formerly Mrs. Rowe.

CHAPTER VI.

CEMETERIES.

I. OLD FOUR CORNERS CEMETERY.

The first person who died within the limits of Sullivan, as the town is now bounded, was William Comstock, Sr., who died Oct. 7, 1773, at the age of 40 years. His body was the first buried in the old cemetery at the Four Corners. His headstone was not erected until many years later. The first headstone, made of a rough stone taken from the field, probably by his father, was erected at the grave of little Timothy Dewey, who died May 12, 1783, in his second year. These facts are preserved by authentic tradition. After the burial of Mr. Comstock's body, that locality continued to be used, by common consent, as well as the consent of the owner, as a place of burial for the dead. On March 13, 1792, the town appropriated £10 to fence the graveyard, and voted that the select-men give orders to the highway surveyors to work out the same as they may think proper. It was also voted to choose a committee to survey the ground and mark it out and to procure a deed for the town from the owner, who was Benjamin Ellis. The names of the committee are not recorded. They reported on May 7, that the grounds would not permit a burial spot of more than eight rods square, which would answer well for the purpose. Their report was accepted and the select-men were authorized to procure a deed for the town from Benjamin Ellis, the owner.

On March 14, 1797, a committee of six men was chosen, consisting of Zadok Nims, Abraham Clarke, Elijah Carter, Josiah Seward, Roswell Hubbard and Eleazar Brown, to lay out the burying-ground in form. This was a most timely and valuable act. They proceeded to lay out the ground as directed, into rectangular plots, about 7 by 14 feet each, which were afterwards selected by families, as occasion required, for family burial

lots. A chart of the ground was prepared on sheepskin parchment, which was then, or later, fastened to stout cloth. The writer of this volume has seen it. On this chart, the lots were properly delineated and the names of lot-takers inserted from time to time, as they were taken. As a result of this extraordinary foresight on the part of the founders of this town, the writer has been enabled to identify every grave in the old cemetery, with possibly the exception of those in a single lot of which the lot-taker's name had become illegible upon the old chart. The writer also made a copy of this chart for himself and another for the superintendent of cemeteries. The chart of the cemetery made by the committee aforementioned was accepted by the town, at a meeting held Sept. 27, 1798.

On Mar. 11, 1800, the town appropriated eight dollars for a bier and a "burying-cloth." The latter was a pall made of black broadcloth, of large size, in rectangular form, the borders of which were edged with heavy black fringe. It is still in the care of the town burial sexton, unless it has perished very recently, as is also the bier. At an old-time funeral, the coffin was draped with the pall during the funeral service, and was borne to the grave, by hand, upon the bier. From eight to ten men or boys would accompany the bier, taking their turns carrying it, the mourners following all the way on foot, though later upon horses, however far the distance might be.

Abel Allen bought the house and land, which had been occupied by Benjamin Ellis. He bought the same of a Mr. Hills of Swanzey to whom Ellis had sold them. Perhaps the town had been remiss in taking a deed from Ellis. None seems to be on record. At all events, the town, on Mar. 14, 1815, appointed a committee, consisting of Josiah Seward, Samuel Seward and Roswell Hubbard, to settle with Allen about the matter of the burying-ground. Probably Allen's deed covered that ground and he demanded pay for it.

On Mar. 13, 1827, the town voted that the select-men be authorized to purchase a hearse and build a house to keep it in, the hearse house to be as near the cemetery as convenient. On the eighth day of the preceding December, Samuel Osgood died, who lived where M. A. Nims does. There had been a heavy fall of snow, which had been melted by a thaw, and the roads were

exceedingly muddy. It was decided to convey his body to the grave upon the body of a wagon, in consequence of the bad travelling. This was the first corpse in town which had been carried to a grave upon a wheeled vehicle. In winter, however, when the snow was deep and drifted, a few bodies had been conveyed to the cemetery upon ox sleds. The body of Nathan Bolster, whose funeral occurred in the midst of a howling snow-storm in March, was thus carried to the grave. The hearse was built by William Brown within a month from the day that the town authorized its construction. It was hurriedly finished, at last, that it might be used at the funeral of Sparhawk Kendall, who died on April 4 of the same year. His body was the first which was borne to its grave in Sullivan upon a regular hearse. Mr. Brown also built the hearse-house, the same season, exactly where the gate of the cemetery is placed. He received forty dollars for making the hearse and the hearse-house.

Many who read this volume will remember well that old hearse. During its existence, it had called at nearly every door in Sullivan. It was a clumsy vehicle, for one horse, with heavy black cloth curtains at the sides and rear end, the bottoms of the curtains being edged with deep black fringe. During the funeral service, the coffin was covered with the heavy black pall, called the "burying-cloth," to which we have alluded. The service, anciently, was of great length, the sermon alone often occupying an hour, not to speak of the Bible reading, prayers, and hymns. Few flowers were used, only simple bouquets or wreaths of common garden flowers in their season, or perhaps a few wild flowers. At the funeral of Mrs. Daniel Wilson, in 1825, a bunch of tansy in blossom was laid upon the pall. In winter, the absence of flowers, the chilly air, and the dreary services rendered such an occasion a most gloomy procedure. All the citizens of the town, as a rule, attended funerals in the olden time. At the funeral of the first wife of Amos Wardwell, Sr., a town meeting adjourned, for a time, to afford all an opportunity to be present. Mourners were seated, during the service, with a mathematical precision, beginning with the "head mourner" (because placed at the head of the coffin), and proceeding according to the varying grades of blood relationship. Complaints were not infrequently heard of those who were "not

placed as near the corpse as they should have been." Errors on the part of the "conductor of the funeral," that is to say "the master of ceremonies" (a duty now often left to the undertaker), were likely to be forcefully brought to his notice. The sermon set forth the certainty of death and the dangers of a lack of preparation for eternity, and, often, entered minutely into the details of the life of the deceased. These biographical niceties were formerly considered of far greater importance than they are today. After the long service was concluded, the assembled friends "took their leave of the departed," as the phrase was. The face of the corpse was not exposed to view during the service. After this was concluded, the "conductor" would fold the pall back and open the lid of the coffin. This was an almost invariable custom, no matter what was the nature of the disease of which the person had died, and no matter how much the face and features were distorted and mutilated by the ravages of any infectious distemper. Two young children of Rev. Mr. Muzzy caught the "spotted fever," so-called, by viewing the bodies of some children of a prominent citizen which had died of that distemper, and both of them died of it. This leave-taking was always done in the most painfully public manner, beginning with the "head mourner," and ending with the neighbors who were not relatives. It called forth a certain morbid curiosity to watch the chief mourners as they took their leave, to see "how they took it," to quote the current expression. In modern times, pains are taken to afford the afflicted family and nearest friends an opportunity to perform this sacred duty in the greatest possible privacy, as is always most fitting.

After all had taken their last look at the face of the deceased, a white cloth, sometimes called a "napkin," was placed over the face of the corpse (perhaps suggested by the napkin placed about the head of Jesus, to which an allusion is made in John XX. 7.). The coffin was then closed and the pall wrapped about it. It was then fastened to the bier, on the ends of whose legs were rude castors. This bier, surmounted by the coffin, was then trundled into the body of the hearse. This action produced a squeaking, grating sound, strikingly noticeable on such an occasion. Children were sometimes frightened with the thought that the corpse was screaming. The procession to the

grave was formed with the same precision as the seating of the mourners at the house. Funerals were sometimes in the meeting-house, but most usually at the homes of the deceased. When they were at the church, a service of prayer was usually held at the house before proceeding to the church. At the meeting-house, the body of the deceased person was sometimes left in the entry upon the bier. Sometimes, and with much more propriety, it was carried to the altar of the church.

Having reached the cemetery, the bier, bearing the coffin, was removed from the hearse and borne by the bearers to the grave. This bier (which is still used upon certain occasions) has wooden handles, which could be dropped to a perpendicular position when in the hearse, or raised to a horizontal position when the bier was borne by hand. The cemetery was entered by passing through the hearse house. This dark brown, dismal little building was built in 1827, on a lot which had been selected by Judson White for a family burial lot, on the south side of the cemetery. His little daughter, Nancy Angelia White, had died in 1818, at about six years of age, and her body was already buried and continued to remain on the spot where the hearse house was built. There was no headstone. This tiny building was just large enough for the hearse and for a structure which was used for a winter hearse, consisting of a long, black sleigh bottom, with three slender, upright, black posts upon each side. Upon this the coffin, draped with the pall, or "burying-cloth," was strapped, with straps permanently secured to the flooring of the sleigh. This little dark-brown, almost black, hearse house in time became very rusty and unsightly. It had large, single doors on the north and south ends, which were always open upon the occasion of a funeral, and the procession always passed through this building in going from the carriages to the grave, as it was the only entrance to the cemetery. No steps were built in front of it, and the bank was then so steep that it was not easy to reach the south door. The floor boards were loose, and those of our readers who remember one of those old-time funerals will recollect the clattering which was made as the procession passed through.

As a rule there was no committal service, nor any special religious service at the grave. The minister rarely went to the

grave, except upon some occasion of unusual interest. After the coffin had been deposited in the grave, the conductor of the funeral thanked the bearers and all who had assisted in any way upon the solemn occasion, and usually invited all to return to the late home of the deceased person, where it was expected that a bountiful dinner would be served, often largely or wholly provided by neighbors, and of which the greater portion would heartily partake. At a funeral, all of the kindred and, sometimes, intimate friends and persons employed in the family were expected to be dressed wholly in black, or in "mourning," as it was called. The men wore weeds upon their hats. To this end, whenever a death occurred, the whole region would be searched by the kindred in their efforts to borrow mourning garments with which to be clothed at the solemn service. Formerly, even young children were expected to appear in black upon such an occasion.

Until 1827, it had been the custom to serve liquors at funerals. Sometimes they were set out upon a table, where anyone could help one's self. Sometimes a punch was served. Glasses placed upon large waiters were carried around the room, accompanying pourers filling them and handing them to the assembled friends. The "parson" was politely served first, who sometimes allowed his glass to be replenished, and who rarely refused to be served. The kindred were next served in the order of their relationship, and finally the neighbors. In well-to-do families gloves were often given to the assembled friends, to wear upon that occasion and to keep as a souvenir of the event. In larger places, gold rings were also given to funeral guests, as a souvenir of the occasion. The writer recalls no instance where rings were ever given in Sullivan, at such a time. On several such occasions, however, black gloves were given. The material and the quality of them depended on the condition of the family. Liquors were last served at Sparhawk Kendall's funeral, in 1827.

The coffins of the olden time were of a pattern not often seen by those of later generations. They were narrow at the head, and still narrower at the feet, and broadest at the shoulders. The ugliness of the shape gave them a particularly forbidding appearance. The use of coffin plates was not common

at first. The name of the deceased and the date of death and age were sometimes made with small, brass-headed tacks so driven that the heads would make letters or figures. The coffins of Josiah Seward, Jr., and Josiah Seward, 3d, the grandfather and uncle of the writer, were marked in that manner, in 1831. In rarer cases, the dates, names, and ages were painted ingeniously upon the lid. It was not until about the middle of the nineteenth century that coffin plates were much used in the town. It was a little later, between 1850 and 1860, that the modern casket replaced the old time coffin. When these caskets, handsomely made and usually covered with cloth, appeared, the old-fashioned pall, or "burying-cloth", was disused.

In former times, a corpse was usually shrouded in white (either linen or fine cotton), and presented a most ghastly appearance in the coffin, which, in very early times, would never be lined. The body was usually placed so as to lie wholly on the back and the head was scarcely raised. The modern custom of clothing the dead in their accustomed garments, or such as resemble them, of putting them in handsomely lined caskets, sometimes oval at the ends, and of so placing them as to cause an almost lifelike appearance, is a great improvement upon old methods, to which we are indebted to undertakers who have made an art of their business.

Originally, coffins were made by neighbors, as an act of kindness. In early times, each settler could do almost any kind of handiwork. Later, the town made contracts with particular persons to make coffins and paid for them. Still earlier, the friends of the deceased had hired them made. The price was rarely more than a dollar and a half for each coffin for an adult, and still less for a child's coffin.

In former times, a grave presented an appearance which almost produced terror. No flowers and no evergreens were brought to it. The coffin was deposited without being placed in a box, and a thick plank of the same shape as the lid was deposited on the top of the coffin. The mourners then, as is still the custom in Sullivan, departed from the spot before the grave was filled. A recent custom has been introduced into Sullivan, as well as into other places, of decorating the graves with evergreen and flowers, concealing the earth that has been removed with

evergreen or cloth, and sometimes lining the grave with white cloth. This tends to remove many of the disagreeable sensations connected with such a solemn service.

The graves of the dead in Sullivan cemeteries are very generally marked with suitable headstones. The old Welch slate headstones have proved to be far the most durable. Marble has been proved by experience to be an unreliable material for such a purpose. It will not stand the severity of our harsh New England climate. A headstone of Welch slate at the grave of Mrs. Hannah Seward (mother of Dea. Josiah Seward), who died in 1787, is still as legible as it was when erected much more than a century ago, and the same is true of certain other headstones in the old cemetery.

After the new bell was placed in the church belfry, in 1860, it was customary to toll for the death of anyone in town. The bell was tolled for a quarter of an hour or more, with long intervals between the strokes of nearly a minute in length. At the conclusion, the age was struck, by giving as many strokes as there were completed years in the deceased person's age. After another pause, a single stroke was given if the person were a male and two strokes if a female. It was not customary to toll for infants under three years of age. On the day of the burial, if the procession passed the church, the bell was tolled while it passed. It was first tolled for the death of Henry H. Keith, on the afternoon of Dec. 6, 1860. He had died the previous day, at Saxton's River, Vt., while absent from home. It was again tolled as his funeral procession passed the church, on the 7th. After 1881, the bell was tolled when requested. After 1891, the town made no provision with respect to the tolling, and it is rarely tolled, unless in the case of aged or prominent persons.

It was on Mar. 10, 1835, that the town voted that a plank be provided to cover the top of the coffin in the grave. At the meeting of Mar. 10, 1846, it was voted to authorize the selectmen to repair the hearse. In 1857 (as we shall see later), a new cemetery was prepared and a new hearse house built. It was voted, Mar. 8, 1859, to sell or remove the old hearse house. It was removed that year, having served its purpose since 1827. It was also voted, at the same meeting, to build a gate at the old cemetery and repair the walls. The gate was not built, that

year, however. On Mar. 13, 1860, it was voted to place it on the south of the cemetery, on the spot formerly occupied by the south end of the old hearse house. At the last named meeting, it was voted to construct a bank wall on the south side of the old cemetery, which was done, that year. The gate was also erected pursuant to the vote.

The custom of using a committal service at the grave has been introduced, and such a service is now quite common. The first time that the burial service of the Protestant Episcopal service was used in Sullivan was at the burial of Mrs. Levi Higbee (see burial lot, VIII. 1.), who died Jan. 3, 1863, and was buried on the fifth of the month. The service was conducted by Rev. (afterwards Rev. Dr.) E. A. Renouf of Keene. After this, at different times, other clergymen, of other denominations, offered brief prayers upon such occasions, or used such committal services as were customarily used by them. It is rather the rule, in these later days, to use some such service at a grave, in any town. The fraternal societies, also, such as the Freemasons, the Odd Fellows, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Patrons of Husbandry, and many other social and secret orders, have their special burial services which are used, from time to time, at the graves of members of their order. On such a solemn occasion, a brief religious service seems quite in place.

We shall now proceed to give the inscriptions upon the headstones in the old cemetery. Each lot will be referred to its range and lot number according to the old plan originally made by a committee appointed by the town, to which we have already referred. The names of lot-takers follow the range number (which is in Roman numerals) and the lot number (which is in Arabic numerals). The accompanying chart of the cemetery, on a small scale, but in true proportions, will enable readers to identify the lots and the graves. It is to be hoped that it will lead to the marking of some of the unmarked graves. In these inscriptions, the original spelling and phrasing are literally preserved, even if incorrect in grammar and orthography; the object being to give exact transcripts. The births and deaths and family connections of those whose epitaphs are here given will appear in more ample form in the GENEALOGICAL TABLES in the latter part of this volume.

EAST							
							XVI
							XV
							XIV
							XIII
							XII
							XI
							X
							IX
							VIII
							VII
							VI
							V
							IV
							III
							II
							I
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
WEST							

NORTH

SOUTH

GATE

PLAN OF OLD FOUR CORNERS CEMETERY
IN ORIGINAL FORM.

I. 1. Lot not used.

This lot was almost wholly included in land taken from the cemetery for the road (No. LXIV.) which forms part of the West Road.

I. 2. LOT OF JOSEPH FELT.

Former epitaph: LEFY W., wife of Dea. Joseph Felt, died May 10, 1849, ae. 57.

[This body has been removed to the old cemetery at Nelson. In the same Nelson cemetery, are the graves of Dea. Joseph Felt, who died at Winchester, Oct. 30, 1871, ae. 82 yrs.; also of Fanny W., wife of Dea. Joseph Felt, who died

at Winchester, Feb. 25, 1871, ae. 75 yrs.; and also of Lestina R. Felt, who died at Manchester, June 3, 1850, ae. 23 yrs., 7 mos., and 27 days, a daughter of Dea. Joseph. Her body was first buried on their farm in Sullivan.]

I. 3. I. 4. I. 5. I. 6. I. 7.

[These five lots being against the west wall of the cemetery were never used.]

II. 1. LOT OF DAVID McINTIRE.

[This lot was partly taken for the highway before mentioned. It contains only one grave, still unmarked, that of Miss Elmira Dewey, who died, Feb. 24, 1844, ae. 26 yrs., 4 mos., and 8 days, at the house of her uncle, David McIntire.]

II. 2. LOT OF LEANDER FELT.

MARO S., son of L. & A. C. Felt, Died Aug. 23, 1848, Ae. 1 yr. 4 m's.

MARY A., dau. of Leander and Almira C. Felt, died Aug. 24, 1841, Ae. 1 yr., 9 mos., & 20 days.

Though lost to sight,
To memory dear.

[NOTE. Leander Felt died in Winchester, Dec. 23, 1891. His wife died there, Feb. 10, 1876. Their bodies were both buried there.]

II. 3. LOT OF EZRA WARDWELL.

EZRA WARDWELL Died June 3, 1845, Ae. 72.

LOIS, wife of EZRA WARDWELL, died Jan. 16, 1859, Ae. 79

Former epitaph: Ezra Emerson, son of Hersey and Sarah E. Wardwell, Died Mar. 30, 1854, Aet. 6 m's. 18 d'ys.

Though lost to sight,
To memory dear.

This body and headstone are removed to the meetinghouse cemetery.

Former epitaph: Rev. Ezra Wardwell Died Sept. 23, 1850, Ae. 38. [This body has been moved to Woodland Cemetery, Keene, where was also buried the body of his widow, Elmira Kimball, who had, after his death, become the wife of Gen. Samuel Griffin, and who died in Keene, in 1867.]

II. 4. LOT OF CALEB GOODNOW.

EMMA ALMIRA, twin dau. of Caleb & Mary L. GOODNOW, died Apr. 5, 1847, Aet. 3 weeks, 4 days.

[NOTE. The bodies of other members of Caleb Goodnow's family were buried at East Sullivan.]

II. 5. LOT OF PERLEY W. FROST.

ADALINE A., wife of PERLEY W. FROST, Died Dec. 27, 1851, Ae. 34.

[P. W. Frost died, Mar. 28, 1880, at Benton, Me. Burial there.]

II. 6. Not taken.

II. 7. LOT OF LEVI F. MASON.

LEVI F. MASON, died Feb'y 13, 1897, AEt. 77 yrs. 4 mo. 2 D'ys.

ELIZABETH F., wife of LEVI F. MASON, died Apr. 5, 1855, Aet. 33 yrs., 3 ms., 24 days.

The vital spark has fled,
 Gone to her heavenly rest;
 So kind, so true, so much beloved,
 By those that knew her best.

So let us live that we may meet,
 When life's few toils are o'er,
 Her ransomed spirit freed from earth,
 Not lost but gone before.

III. 1. LOT OF B. WILLIS AND J. NEWMAN.

[One stone.] BENJAMIN WILLIS Died Aug. 26, 1837, Ae. 75. ANNIS, wife of BENJAMIN WILLIS, died Jan. 22, 1831, Aet. 72.

Widow SARAH HALL Died May 8, 1845, Aet. 56 years. [She was a daughter of Benjamin Willis. The death and burial of her husband, Robert Hall, were elsewhere than in Sullivan.]

RUTH ANN, dau. of Robert and Sarah HALL, died May 24, 1838, Ae. 23.

[Here is an unmarked grave of Mary Willis, wife of John Newman, died Nov. 9, 1826, ae. 41 yrs. 7 mos. and 23 days. John Newman died in Gilsum, Mar. 9, 1854, and was probably buried in the Bond Cemetery in that town.]

III. 2. LOT OF JEREMIAH MASON.

JEREMIAH MASON Died Sept. 12, 1858, Ae. 69 yrs. 7 mo.

SALLY F., wife of JEREMIAH MASON, died Nov. 27, 1870, Ae. 76 yrs., 2 mo's., 25 d'ys.

ADRA E., wife of CHAS. K. MASON, died, Mar. 5, 1861, Ae. 29 yrs., 1 mo., & 7 days. [Dau. of Jeremiah Mason, and distant cousin of her husband.]

JOANN, dau. of Jeremiah & Sally F. MASON, died Jan. 15, 1829, Ae. 4 yrs., 8 mos., 11 days.

III. 3. LOT OF ASHLEY MASON.

Former epitaph: In memory of Jemima F. Mason, wife of Ashley Mason, died Feb. 1, 1835, aged 25 years. [Her body was moved to E. Sullivan cemetery.]

[NOTE. Ashley Mason died at Keene, Nov. 4, 1880, and his 2d wife, Roxana Nims, died there, Jan. 28, 1890. Both bodies were buried there in Woodland Cemetery.]

III. 4. LOT OF J. LELAND AND M. PROCTOR.

[One stone.] JEREMIAH LELAND Died Feb. 26, 1847, Ae. 82. ABIGAIL, his wife, Died Mar. 13, 1853, Ae. 84.

[One stone.] MARTHA LELAND, Died June 23, 1894, Ae. 90 yrs. MRS. BETSEY M. PEABODY Died Jan. 15, 1886, Ae. 80 yrs. TWO SISTERS. [They were daughters of Jeremiah and Abigail Leland. Martha was always called PATTY. Mrs. Peabody was widow of Rev. Josiah Peabody. See lot VII. 5.]

MARTIN PROCTOR Died Mar. 21, 1858, Ae. 27 yrs., 8 mos., & 8 D's.

[Mr. Proctor's body was buried here by consent because his father's lot, which is IX. 1., was full. His headstone has been broken. It is now (1905) expected that a kinsman will replace it with another.]

[NOTE. WALTER LELAND, son of Jeremiah and Abigail, died at Portsmouth, Nov. 10, 1814, and the burial was there. He was in the army.]

III. 5. LOT OF JOHN WRIGHT.

MILAN WRIGHT died Aug. 17, 1831, Ae 23 yrs. 7 mo.

[Here is an unmarked grave of John Wright, father of Milan, who died in 1815. These were the only members of John Wright's family who died in Sullivan.]

III. 6. LOT OF S. OSGOOD AND A. FARRAR.

In memory of SAMUEL OSGOOD, who died Dec. 8, 1826, Ae. 55 yrs. 11 mo. & 4 dys.

LUCY, wife of SAMUEL OSGOOD, Died Mar. 19, 1843, Ae. 72.

NANCY S., wife of ALONZO FARRAR, Died Apr. 6, 1853, Ae. 26.

[NOTE. Burials of other members of Mr. A. Farrar's family were in the meetinghouse cemetery.]

III 7. LOT OF AMASA BROWN.

POLLY, wife of AMASA BROWN, died Dec. 25, 1826, in her 54 year.

JOHN BROWN, died Nov. 4, 1837, Aet. 23, [a son of Amasa.]

LUCY, dau. of AMASA & POLLY BROWN, died May 4, 1830, in her 20 year.

[Here is an unmarked grave of Polly Brown, dau. of Amasa, who died in Sullivan, Dec. 3, 1830, ae. 34 yrs., 4 mos., 15 days. Amasa Brown died at Keene, Mar. 22, 1843, and his body was buried in Washington St. Cemetery, where the bodies of his unmarried daughters, Eunice and Sarah, were buried.]

IV. 1. LOT OF JOHN MASON.

MRS. ABIGAIL PRENTISS HAVEN, Born in Sherburn, May 23, 1745; Died in Sullivan, Oct. 2, 1837.

The memory of the just is blessed.

[NOTE. Mrs. Haven was mother of Mrs. John Mason. The date of her death (family record and Sentinel) was Oct. 13 and not Oct. 2.]

MARY H., wife of JOHN MASON, Died at Sunderland, Mass., Oct. 7, 1868, Ae. 87.

At rest in heaven.

[NOTE. John Mason died at Lancaster, N. H., Jan. 6, 1836, and his body was buried there.]

GEORGE, son of John & Mary MASON, died Aug. 28, 1823, Ae. 18 mos.

EBENEZER, son of John & Mary MASON, died Mar. 27, 1818, in the 15th year of his age.

Stop, young friends, as you pass by,

As you are now, so once was I.

As I am now, you soon will be;

Prepare yourselves to follow me.

IV. 2. LOT OF E. BROWN.

Erected in memory of ELEAZER BROWN, who died August 30th, 1798, in the 50 year of his age.

When will the tedious night be gone,

When will my Lord appear.

My fond desire would prey him

Down, my love imbrace him here.

Stop here my friends, as you pass by,
 As you are now, so once was I.
 As I am now, so you must be.
 Prepare to follow after me.

[NOTE. It is obvious that the third line of the first stanza should have been: "My fond desire would pray him down", that is, pray for his coming down (at the second advent), till he did come. The fourth line should have been: "My love embrace him here".]

LUCY, wife of ELEAZER BROWN, & daughter of John & Lydia Rugg, died Oct. 2, 1822, Ae. 76 yrs.

LYDIA, dau. of Eleazer & Lucy BROWN, died Apr. 23, 1829, Ae. 49 yrs. & 10 m.

IV. 3. LOT OF NATHAN BOLSTER.

NATHAN BOLSTER died Mar. 10, 1823, Ae. 66. [The true date of death was Feb. 23, 1823.]

CHLOE BOLSTER died May 6, 1837, Aet. 73. [Wife of Nathan.]

MARIAM BOLSTER died Mar. 28, 1837, Aet. 43. [True name was MIRIAM. She was dau. of Nathan and Chloe.]

Unmarked grave of Nathan Keith, son of Nathan Bolster, died Dec. 5, 1811, ae. 12.

Unmarked grave of Lyman, son of Nathan Bolster, died Apr. 12, 1813, ae. 4.

[NOTE. James, son of Nathan Bolster, born Jan. 31, 1788, and died in infancy, was probably buried here, though possibly on the farm.]

IV. 4. PROBABLE LOT OF GRINDALL KEITH.

[NOTE. Leonard, son of Grindall and Eunice Keith, died, Feb. 26, 1793, in his sixth year. Grindall Keith was a brother-in-law of Nathan Bolster. It is supposed that the Keith and Bolster burial lots joined. This, if so, would have been the only lot which the Keiths could have taken. That child was probably buried here although the name of the lot owner, on the old parchment chart, was quite illegible.]

IV. 5. LOT OF SIMEON ELLIS.

In memory of MISS ASENATH ELLIS, who departed this life, Mar. 19, 1820, in the 28th year of her age. [Daughter of Simeon Ellis.]

Be ye also ready, for in such an hour
 as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh.

In memory of LYDIA, wife of SIMEON ELLIS, who died Nov. 4, 1828, in her 66 year.

In memory of MR. SIMEON ELLIS, who departed this life, Jan. 23, 1799, in the 50th year of his age.

No more my friends, dont weep for me.
 I'm gone into eternity.
 Make sure of Christ while life remains
 And death will be eternal gain.

[One stone.] In memory of WILLIAM C. ELLIS, who died May 5, 1822, Ae. 26. SIMEON ELLIS died Sept. 24, 1827, in his 29 year. [Sons of Simeon and Lydia.]

IV. 6. LOT OF J. AND R. OSGOOD.

MARY, wife of JOSHUA OSGOOD, died May 25, 1832, Ae. 86.

JOSHUA OSGOOD died July 28, 1828, Ae. 79.

ROSWELL OSGOOD Died Sept. 27, 1868, Ae. 86 yrs. 6 mos.

In memory of FANNY, wife of ROSWELL OSGOOD, who died Dec. 25, 1824, Aet. 27.

SOPHIA, wife of ROSWELL OSGOOD, died Aug. 4, 1836, in the 43 year of her age.

Unmarked grave: Zephaniah, son of Joshua and Mary Osgood, died, Mar. 5, 1778, in his 5th year.

Unmarked grave: John Lawrence, son of Roswell and Sophia (Johnson) Osgood, died, Mar. 29, 1848, ae. 47 days.

[NOTE. An infant of Roswell Osgood's first wife, Fanny, died in 1824. The burial was probably here. The deaths and burials of Roswell Osgood's daughters, Lura and Fanny, and of his sons Geo. Washington and Roswell Curtis, all unmarried, were elsewhere than in Sullivan. Roswell Curtis was accidentally killed, July 14, 1902, near Sandpoint, Idaho, where his body was buried. The burial of the body of Henry Osgood, son of Roswell, was in Breed Osgood's lot, XIII. 4., in this cemetery. He was a son of Roswell's second wife. Roswell Osgood's third wife, Sophia Johnson, died at the West, and her body was not buried here.]

IV. 7. LOT OF JAMES BOLSTER.

In memory of MARY, wife of JAMES BOLSTER, & dau. of Capt. S. Seward, who died Apr. 3, 1827, in her 38 year.

LESTINA A., dau. of JAMES & MARY BOLSTER, died Nov. 10, 1826, Aet. 1 yr. 1 mo.

[NOTE. James Bolster died in Stoddard, Apr. 25, 1851, from the effects of an injury. His body was buried in the Bond Cemetery at Gilsom, where those of his second and third wives were buried.]

V. 1. LOT OF JONATHAN BAKER.

JONATHAN BAKER died Oct. 12, 1833, in the 85th year of his age.

SARAH, wife of JONATHAN BAKER, died Apr. 12, 1844, Ae. 86.

[One stone.] SOLOMON SMITH Died Oct. 15, 1859, Ae. 82 yrs. REBECCA B., his wife, Died July 8, 1875, Ae. 85 years. [She was a daughter of Jona. Baker.]

LAURA M., dau. of AARON & MARY BAKER, died Nov. 17, 1822, Ae. 7 yrs. [The deaths and burials of Aaron Baker and his wife were in Pennsylvania.]

V. 2. LOT OF GEORGE BAKER.

[One stone.] FATHER & MOTHER. GEORGE BAKER Died Oct. 16, 1835, Ae. 42. EUNICE, his wife, died June 14, 1866, Ae. 83.

Rest, spirit, rest.

[NOTE. This stone replaces one formerly standing there, which was inscribed: George Baker died Oct. 16, 1835, Ae. 42. He met his death at the hands of Enoch Woods, who, in a fit of rage, with a dirk, stabbed him to the heart.]

[NOTE. Mr. Woods was undoubtedly insane, and it was with due deference to that fact that the Baker family have, with fitting propriety, caused a change in the inscriptions. A more particular account of this occurrence will be found in the following chapter. This note was inserted to correct imperfect impressions which might have been derived from reading the former inscription.]

[One stone.] WASHINGTON died June 9, 1828, Ae. 6 yrs. SARAH L. died Aug. 7, 1824, Ae. 51 days, children of GEORGE & EUNICE BAKER.

V. 3. LOT OF JAMES SAWYER.

JAMES SAWYER died Nov. 23, 1834, Ae. 79.

Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth.

MARY, wife of JAMES SAWYER, Died Feb. 5, 1843, Aet. 85.

V. 4. LOT OF DAUPHIN SPAULDING.

ELIZABETH A., daugh. of DAUPHIN & ELLEN SPAULDING, died July 26, 1841, Ae. 2 yrs. 2 mos. & 10 days.

[NOTE. The other burials of members of this family were in the cemetery near the meetinghouse.]

V. 5. POSSIBLE LOT OF NATHAN ELLIS.

[NOTE. Nathan Ellis had a child, Elvira, which died Aug. 12, 1811, ae. 1 yr. 8 mos. It is believed that its body was buried near the lot of Simeon Ellis. It was probably this lot, although the chart shows no name.]

V. 6. LOT OF BELA MASON.

BELA MASON Died Jan. 6, 1841, Aet. 76.

SARAH N., wife of Bela Mason, died Mar. 12, 1846, Aet. 78.

Unmarked grave: Sarah, infant of Bela Mason, died May 18, 1810.

Former epitaph: Prudence, wife of Rufus Mason, died Sept. 7, 1852, ae. 59 yrs., 4 mos.

Former epitaph: Orlando, son of Rufus & Prudence Mason, died Aug. 3, 1823 Ae. 5 yrs. 2 mos.

Former epitaph: Sally Louisa, dau. of Rufus & Prudence Mason, died Aug. 5, 1823, Ae. 3 yrs. 2 ms.

Former epitaph: Enoch W., son of Rufus and Prudence Mason, died Jan. 25, 1830, Ae. 3 yrs. 3 ms.; also an infant son, died Mar. 3, 1828.

[NOTE. The bodies of Mrs. Rufus Mason and her children were removed to the cemetery at East Sullivan, where the bodies of other members of that family are buried.]

[NOTE. Mrs. Martha (Fairbanks) Mason, who died at Bela Mason's, Feb. 4, 1815, was Bela's mother, and her body was buried by that of her husband in Dublin.]

V. 7. LOT OF T. SEWARD AND G. WARDWELL.

GEORGE WARDWELL Died Mar. 24, 1857, Ae. 37 yrs. 4 ms. 25 days.

HARRIET L., wife of GEORGE WARDWELL, Died Nov. 28, 1872, Ae. 53 yrs., 1 mo., 28 dys.

AMOS F., son of George & Harriet L. WARDWELL, died Jan. 16, 1864, Ae. 17 yrs. 2 mos.

Be ye also ready, for in such an hour
as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh.

Unmarked grave, near wall: Infant son of Thomas and Sarah Seward, died Dec. 12, 1820, on the day of its birth.

VI. 1. LOT OF SAMUEL WINCHESTER.

SAMUEL WINCHESTER Died Oct 20, 1865, Ae. 80 yrs.

[One stone.] SARAH, wife of SAMUEL WINCHESTER, died Feb. 11, 1814, Ae. 20. CHLOE, wife of SAMUEL WINCHESTER, died Dec. 11, 1830, Ae. 40.

EUSEBIA, wife of SAMUEL WINCHESTER, died June 12, 1880, Ae. 80 yrs. 3 mos.

AUGUSTA C., dau. of Samuel & Chloe Winchester, died Feb. 15, 1851, Ae. 20 yrs. 4 Mo.

[NOTE. The true date of Mrs. Sarah Winchester's death (from an account in the Sentinel, where all particulars were minutely given at the time) was Saturday evening, Feb. 12, 1814, just at midnight.]

[NOTE. Samuel Winchester's son Emery died, Dec. 12, 1816, ae. 7 mos. 14 days, and his dau., Persis Augusta, died Oct. 6, 1822, ae. 10 mos. 5 days. Their bodies are undoubtedly in this lot, in unmarked graves.]

VI. 2. LOT OF REUBEN MORSE.

REUBEN MORSE Died Mar. 16, 1841, Ae. 70. ELIZABETH, his wife, Died July 5, 1851, Ae. 80. [One stone.]

ELIZABETH, wife of REUBEN MORSE, JR., Died July 20, 1840, Aet. 31.

GEORGE W., son of Reuben, Jr., and Elizabeth W. MORSE, died Mar. 9, 1838, Ae. 7 yrs. 8 mos.

URSULA, dau. of Reuben, Jr., and Elizabeth W. MORSE, died Feb. 17, 1829, Ae. 7 months.

Unmarked grave: Rosalind, dau. of R. Morse, Jr., and Elizabeth, died Dec. 31, 1840.

[NOTE. Reuben Morse was the son of Reuben of Dublin (now Harrisville.) The death and burial of his unmarried daughter, Elizabeth, were at Milford, N. H.]

[NOTE. Reuben Morse, Jr., died at Troy, Mar. 18, 1881, where his second wife died, quite recently. Their son, George R., was accidentally shot in Marlborough, Apr. 6, 1863. These three bodies are all buried in Marlborough.]

VI. 3. LOT OF EZRA AND J. W. OSGOOD.

EZRA OSGOOD, Died Apr. 4, 1812, Ae. 59 yrs. 10 mos.

SUSANNAH, wife of EZRA OSGOOD, died Feb. 11, 1854, Aet. 90 yrs. 11 mos.

Unmarked grave: Henry, son of Ezra Osgood, died Feb. 7, 1791, ae. 1 yr. 4 ms.

JAMES W. OSGOOD Died Mar. 11, 1869, Ae. 83 yrs.

BETSEY W., wife of JAMES W. OSGOOD, died Jan. 17, 1864, Ae. 77 yrs., 10 mo., & 22 days.

EMILY, dau. of James W. & Betsey OSGOOD, died Apr. 3, 1841, Ae. 18 yrs. & 8 mos.

[NOTE. A dau. of J. W. and Betsey Osgood, born Apr. 4, 1814, died next day, was perhaps buried here.]

HARRY OSGOOD Died Feb. 16, 1854, Ae. 36. [He was a son of J. W. and Betsey, his real name being Henry. His widow still lives in Massachusetts.]

[NOTE. Hooker Osgood died May 15, 1812, ae. 76, at the house of Ezra Osgood, who was Hooker's nephew. The burial was probably at Lancaster, Mass.]

VI. 4. LOT OF JOSEPH ELLIS.

Unmarked grave: Joseph Ellis, Sr., died in 1781.

Unmarked grave: Lydia, widow of Joseph Ellis, Sr., died July 16, 1805, ae. 85.

Unmarked grave: Joseph Ellis, Jr., died Feb. 5, 1829, ae. 84, the oldest inhabitant of the town, at his death.

Unmarked grave: Abigail, 2d wife and widow of Joseph Ellis, Jr., died, Mar. 1, 1834, ae. 86 yrs., 2 mos. [Bridget, the former wife; Bridget, the infant daughter; and Abiah, an aged daughter of Joseph Ellis, Jr., all died at Keene. It is not positively known where their bodies were buried. Those of the wife and infant were probably buried in the old cemetery at the foot of Main St., in Keene, long since disused and desecrated. Abiah's body was probably buried somewhere in the Washington St. Cemetery at Keene, but possibly in this lot, where her father's body is buried. She died at Keene, June 21, 1849, ae. 75 yrs., 5 mos. and 21 days.]

Unmarked grave, probably, of Lydia Ellis, daughter of Joseph, Sr. The date and place of her death are not discovered as we go to press.

VI. 5. LOT OF JOHN DIMICK.

Unmarked grave: John Dimick, died, June 23, 1789, ae. 85.

Unmarked grave: Hannah, wife of John Dimick, died Aug. 23, 1790.

Unmarked graves: Kendall, son of Timothy Dimick, died in infancy, June 24, 1785; Timothy, son of Timothy Dimick, died Nov. 23, 1786, ae. 7 mos. 13 dys.; Sarah (or Sally), dau. of Timothy Dimick, died, Aug. 21, 1791, ae. 3 yrs. & 17 ds.

Unmarked graves: John, son of John Dimick, Jr., died Mar. 7, 1795, ae. nearly 14 years; Aramethusa, dau. of John Dimick, Jr., died, Aug. 30, 1795, ae. 4 yrs. & 20 dys.

Unmarked grave: An infant of Michael and Elizabeth (Dimick) Sanders, died, May 29, 1809, age not given.

VI. 6. LOT OF I. ELLIS AND J. B. SEWARD.

MARY C., dau. of Ira & Mary P. Ellis, died Sep. 15, 1832, ae. 9 yrs & 5 mos.

[NOTE. All other members of the family of Ira Ellis were buried in other towns. Ira Ellis died at West Rutland, Vt., May 14, 1840. His widow, subsequently married to David Boynton, died at Black Brook, Wis., Feb. 11, 1885.]

LYDIA JEFTS, wife of JOSEPH B. SEWARD, Died Apr. 25, 1844, Ae. 59 yrs.

[NOTE. It is probable that Joseph B. Seward, the husband of this woman, will be the last person whose body will be buried in this cemetery.]

HUSBAND. SIDNEY E. BARRETT Died Nov. 13, 1883, Ae. 32 yrs. 10. mos.

[NOTE. Mr. Barrett's widow was subsequently married again, and resides in another part of the state.]

VI. 7. LOT OF JOSEPH SEWARD.

JOSEPH SEWARD, Died Feb. 12, 1872, Ae. 84 yrs., 7 mos.

This is the end of earth.

NANCY HEATON, wife of JOSEPH SEWARD, died Aug. 2, 1839, in the 52 year of her age.

LOVEY A. HOLT, wife of JOSEPH SEWARD, died Jan. 26, 1891, ae. 87 yrs. 3 mos.

HENRY G., son of JOSEPH & NANCY SEWARD, Died July 1, 1846, Ae. 19.

Unmarked graves: A son died, Oct. 2, 1812. A son died, Aug. 22, 1813. A son died, June 7, 1814. A son died, Jan. 31, 1818. A daughter died, Nov. 13, 1818. All these died on the day of their births. Henry, born June 25, 1824, died, Nov. 9, 1824. All were children of Joseph and Nancy Seward.

VII. 1. LOT OF JUDSON WHITE ORIGINALLY.

Unmarked grave: Nancy Angelia, dau. of Judson & Nancy (Seward) White, ae. 2 yrs., 9 mos., 10 days; died Aug. 26, 1818.

[NOTE. This lot was covered in 1827 by the old hearse house, built in that year, removed in 1859. That hearse house, of course, covered the unmarked grave of the White child. The present entrance is at the south end of this lot.]

VII. 2. LOT OF WILLIAM BROWN.

ANN MARIA, dau. of WILLIAM & ANN BROWN, Died Aug. 24, 1837, Aet. 9 yrs. 10 mos.

Her time was come and she must go
And leave this world of sin and woe.
Yonder best climes did suit her best
And she has gone to take her rest.

[NOTE. William Brown died at Keene, July 10, 1877, ae. 78. His body was buried in Woodland Cemetery, in that place. His wife, Ann U. Fiske, died at Keene, July 24, 1854, in her 56th year. Their daughter, Lucy C., died at Keene, Mar. 20, 1844, in her 8th year. The bodies of the last two were buried in the Keene Washington St. Cemetery, and transferred to the Woodland Cemetery.]

VII. 3. LOT OF OLIVER WILDER.

WILLIAM, son of OLIVER & BETSEY WILDER, died Oct. 6, 1820, Ae. 2 yrs. 10 mo.

[NOTE. Betsey Hodge, wife of Oliver Wilder, Sr., died at Sullivan, Dec. 23, 1856, in her 78th year. Oliver Wilder, Sr., died at Nelson, Jan. 4, 1859, Ae. 83. Their bodies are buried in the cemetery at Munsonville.]

MARY R., wife of OLIVER WILDER, JR., died Aug. 6, 1843, Ae. 36.

[NOTE. The bodies of Oliver Wilder, Jr. and his second wife are buried in the cemetery at East Sullivan.]

VII. 4. LOT OF WILLIAM COMSTOCK.

[One stone.] In memory of WILLIAM COMSTOCK, who died Oct. 7, 1773, Ae. 40 years; also HEPSEBATH, his wife, died Apr. 25, 1799, Ae. 64 years.

[NOTE. William Comstock was the first person who died upon the soil of what is now the town of Sullivan. His body was the first to be buried in this ancient cemetery. His widow, Hephzibah (spelled Hepzibath on the stone) became the second wife of John Rowe, Jr., a fact which does not appear in the inscription.]

[NOTE. Josiah Comstock, son of William Comstock, Sr., died in the army of the Revolution, Jan. 8, 1779, ae. 19. His body was buried where he died, wherever that was.

In memory of SARAH, wife of WILLIAM COMSTOCK, who died Jan. 25, 1800, Ae. 24. [Her husband was William Comstock, Jr.]

In memory of MARTHA, wife of WILLIAM COMSTOCK, who died May 30, 1803, Ae. 29. [Her husband was also William Comstock, Jr.]

Unmarked graves: Sarah, dau. of William and Sarah Comstock, died, Jan. 19, 1800, ae. 2 days; David, died, Mar. 11, 1805; Nathan, died, Apr. 8, 1806; John, died, Jan. 15, 1807. These three, last named, died on the days of their births, and were children of William Comstock, Jr., by his 3d wife, Ruth Crane. [The parents died at Jaffrey, William on Dec 22, 1865, and Ruth on Oct. 4, 1863, and their bodies were buried in Jaffrey, in a cemetery in the west part of the town.]

VII. 5. LOT OF T. MORSE (?) AND J. PEABODY.

[NOTE. Patty, dau. of Thomas Morse, who died on Nov. 11, 1792, ae. 15, was most probably the person whose body is here buried. The graves of all the earliest settlers were immediately around this spot. We can account for the burial place of all except Patty Morse. The lot takers immediately about this spot are all known except for this lot. These two facts combined make it more than probable that this was Thomas Morse's lot.]

The body of REV. JOSIAH PEABODY, who died Apr. 15, 1870, ae. 71, was, at first, buried here, but afterwards removed to Woodland Cemetery in Keene. [The body of his widow, MRS. BETSEY (LELAND) PEABODY, was buried in the lot, III. 4., in this cemetery. See that record.]

VII. 6. LOT OF JOHN AND DAVID CHAPMAN.

Unmarked grave: John Chapman, died, Sept. 20, 1805, ae. 70 (more probably 74.)

Unmarked grave: Sibyl, wife of John Chapman, died, Sept. 24, 1777, ae. 40. [Some doubt has been expressed whether the body of Mrs. Chapman was buried here or in Gilsun. The Chapmans had bought what was later the C. W. Rawson farm, the year that she died, three months before her death. The tradition is that her burial was here.]

[NOTE. The Sullivan town and church records contain no mention of the death of Mary Rowe, second wife of John Chapman. It is probable that she lived and died with some of her children in another place.]

Unmarked grave: An infant of David and Bathshua (Ellis) Chapman, sex not stated, died Dec. 21, 1810.

VII. 7. LOT OF ISAAC RAWSON.

ISAAC RAWSON Died Aug. 16, 1850, Ae. 83.

POLLY, wife of ISAAC RAWSON, Died Apr. 20, 1858, Ae. 84.

Unmarked grave: Serena (usually called Syrene), wife of Ira Myrick Rawson, died, Feb. 19, 1849, ae. 45.

VIII. 1. LOT OF J. G. AND J. WHITE.

JOSIAH G. WHITE Died Nov. 16, 1839, Ae. 72.

MERCY, wife of JOSIAH G. WHITE, died June 2, 1857, Ae. 86 years and 6 mos.

[One stone.] JUDSON WHITE died Oct. 30, 1836, in the 44 year of his age. NANCY A., daughter of Judson and Nancy WHITE, died Aug. 26, 1818, aged 2 yrs. 8 mos. & 8 days. [Her body is in the lot immediately west, where the old hearse house stood.]

NANCY SEWARD, wife of JUDSON WHITE, Died Feb. 16, 1856, Aet. 63.

Though lost to sight to memory dear.

LEVI HIGBEE Died July 31, 1874, Ae. 76.

LOUISA M. WHITE, wife of LEVI HIGBEE, Died Jan. 3, 1863, Ae. 48.

. The sweet remembrance of the just,
Let them flourish and sleep in the dust.

[The reader will perceive that the second line of the stanza above should have read: "Will flourish when they sleep in dust." The engraver's blunder was not detected until the stone had been erected. Mrs. Higbee was the first person, in Sullivan, at whose grave the committal service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was read. The clergyman was Rev. (later Rev. Dr.) E. A. Renouf of Keene. It was read Jan. 5, 1863.]

CHARLES J. WHITE Died Feb. 20, 1860, Ae. 38.

GEORGE R., son of C. J. & M. C. WHITE, Died Sept. 15, 1851, Ae. 7 mos. & 28 days.

[NOTE. At the suggestion of old townsmen, we here gladly give the inscription upon the monument, at New Orleans, La., of Sam. S. White, a son of Judson and Nancy (Seward) White, who was suddenly killed at Mobile, Ala., by being thrown from a horse, while visiting that city, on the occasion of a splendid military review, during the Mexican War. Young White was in that city, with his particular friend, a son of Gen. (afterwards President) Zachary Taylor, who is understood to have written the following epitaph upon his monument at New Orleans, where White was engaged as the book-keeper at the St. Charles Hotel:

"In memory of SAMUEL SEWARD WHITE, Born in Sullivan, N. H., Jan. 25, 1818; died in Mobile, Ala., June 10, 1846. Death loves a shining mark. Erected as a tribute to the many virtues of the deceased by a friend who knew him intimately, and who loved and mourns him as a brother. With a heart alive to every generous impulse, courteous, amiable, and cheerful, he had endeared himself to a host of friends at home and abroad, and his untimely end, cut off in the very bloom and usefulness of manhood, has caused many a heart to throb with anguish. Peace to his ashes."

[NOTE. On Aug. 23, 1892, the town received and accepted a legacy of one hundred dollars, willed by Mrs. Emily L. (White) (Dunn) Fassett, a dau. of Judson and Nancy (Seward) White, to keep in repair and beautify this old cemetery. The only legacy or donation yet received by the town for this particular cemetery.]

VIII. 2. LOT OF REV. WM. MUZZY.

Former grave: Laura, dau. of Rev. William and Anna (Munroe) Muzzy, born, July 3, 1801; died Dec. 3, 1814.

Former grave: Sarah, dau. of Rev. William and Anna (Monroe) Muzzy, born Dec. 14, 1809; died, Dec. 3, 1814.

[NOTE. These two children had caught the "spotted fever" by attending the funerals of some young friends who had died of it. They died the same day. Their bodies were afterwards removed to a vault in the old cemetery at Lexington, Mass., where the bodies of other members of the family were entombed afterwards. Rev. Wm. Muzzy died in that town, Apr. 16, 1835; his wife died there, June 19, 1850; and their dau. Miss Emily Muzzy, on Mar. 4, 1891, in her 92d year.]

[NOTE. After the removal of the bodies of the Muzzy children, burials in the lots next south and north overflowed into this lot.]

VIII. 3. LOT OF THOS. AND A. SPAULDING.

THOMAS SPAULDING Died Oct. 5, 1841, Ae. 78.

HANNAH, wife of THOMAS SPAULDING, Died Oct. 8, 1840, Ae. 75. [True date was Oct. 9.]

ASHLEY SPAULDING died May 14, 1886, ae. 81 yrs. 3 mo. 23 dys.

CLARISSA K., wife of ASHLEY SPAULDING, died Mar. 8, 1839, ae. 31.

Unmarked grave: A son of Ashley and Clarissa Spaulding died Jan. 26, 1811, ae. 11 days.

ORLAND K. SPAULDING died at the Soldiers' Home, N. Y., Mar. 12, 1865; ae. 31 yrs. 2 mos. 21 dys. REST. A member of the 111th Iowa Regt. [The hospital was at Cypress Hill, Long Island, near the city of New York.]

[NOTE. The body of Ashley Spaulding's 2d wife was buried in the cemetery near the meetinghouse, where her gravestone may be seen.]

VIII. 4. LOT OF T. DEWEY AND E. NIMS.

T. DEWEY died May 12, 1783. [This child was 20 months old, and a son of Timothy Dewey. This rude headstone, the first erected in this cemetery (though Wm. Comstock was the first person who died in what is now Sullivan), is a native stone, taken from the field, and probably engraved by the child's father, or some neighbor.]

Unmarked grave: Arethusa Dewey, dau. of Timothy, born, Apr. 4, 1786, and died shortly after.

ELIAKIM NIMS Died, Mar. 12, 1846. Ae. 94 y'rs. & 6 mo's.

ABIGAIL, wife of ELIAKIM NIMS, died June 14, 1828, Ae. 70.

VIII. 5. LOT OF JOHN ROWE.

[NOTE. According to Hayward's History of Gilsun, John Rowe, Sr., died at Sullivan, about 1806, ae. 100 yrs. 4 mos. We cannot verify this statement. He would have been (if this be correct) the only centennarian of the town. His body would most likely have been buried here, although that of his wife was most likely buried somewhere in Gilsun, perhaps in the old south cemetery of that town.]

Unmarked grave: John Rowe, Jr., died Jan. (?) 22, 1812, ae. 87. His first wife's body was most likely buried in Gilsam. His second wife was the widow of Wm. Comstock, see lot VII. 4.]

Unmarked grave: Ann Rowe died Oct. 27, 1810, age not ascertained.

Unmarked grave: "Maney" (perhaps for Mary Ann) Hibbard, dau. of John Rowe, who died in 1824.

[NOTE. To trace the relationships in this family, see the Rowe family in the GENEALOGIES.]

VIII. 6. LOT OF JAS. ROWE AND JOHN WINCH.

In memory of MR. JAMES ROW, who died Oct. the 10, 1805, in his 70th year.

Depart my friends.
Wipe off your tears.
Here I must lie
Till Christ appears.

[The foregoing is on an old slate stone which lies on the top of the grave and is replaced by another, standing, which reads: In memory of MR. JAMES ROW, died Oct. 10, 1805, in his 70th year.]

In memory of MRS. ESTHER WINCH, who died July 4, 1833, in her 89 year. [She was first married to James Rowe. Her 2d husband was Caleb Winch, whose body was buried in Fitzwilliam or Troy.]

JOHN WINCH Died Sept. 13, 1851, Ae. 73. [The body of his widow was buried at Langdon, where she died, June 10, 1873, ae. 95 yrs., 1 mo., 7 days.]

ESTHER, dau. of JOHN WINCH, died Sept. 21, 1818, ae. 2 yrs. 8 mos.

VIII. 7. LOT OF A. CLARK, JR., AND E. APPLIN.

TRYPHENA, daug. of MR. ABRAHAM, JR. & MRS. EDE CLARK, died Mar. 28, 1811, Ae. 6 yrs., 3 mos., 12 days.

Sleep on sweet child and take thy rest.
God called thee home, he tho't it best.

[NOTE. The deaths and burials of all other members of this family were elsewhere than in Sullivan.]

Unmarked grave at head of lot: Ephraim Applin, died, Dec. 21, 1822, ae. 39.

Unmarked grave: Lucy Spaulding, widow of Ephraim Applin, died, Feb. 17, 1832, ae. 44.

Unmarked graves: Hannah, Harry, and a second Hannah, children of Ephraim and Lucy Applin, whose deaths (or funerals) were respectively June 27, 1818; Jan. 26, 1819; and Apr. 12, 1819. [Their birth dates are not accurately ascertained. They were all very young.]

LUCY A., wife of GEORGE W. NIMS, Died Mar. 25, 1843, Aet. 29. [She was a daughter of Ephraim Applin. The bodies of Mr. Nims and his second wife were buried in the Meetinghouse Cemetery.]

IX. 1. LOT OF PHILIP AND J. L. PROCTOR.

PHILIP PROCTOR Died Nov. 28, 1841, Ae. 92.

HANNAH, wife of PHILIP PROCTOR, Died Oct. 1, 1831, Ae. 77.

[NOTE. The two preceding inscriptions are on stones which replace a former stone, inscribed: Philip Proctor died, — — 18—, Ae. — years. Hannah, his wife, died Oct. 1, 1831, Ae. 77.]

In memory of MISS UNICE PROCTOR, dau. of Mr. Philip Proctor and Mrs. Hannah, his wife, who died July 19, 1805, Aet. 22.

To nature's dust the tear is due,
And resignation finds it so.

JAMES L. PROCTOR Died Nov. 25, 1846, Ae. 57.

RUTH S., wife of JAMES L. PROCTOR, Died May 24, 1866, Ae. 76.

GEORGE F. PROCTOR Died Feb. 4, 1856, Ae. 20. [See also lot III. 4.]

IX. 2. LOT OF CAPT. SAMUEL SEWARD.

SAMUEL SEWARD died Dec. 8, 1833, in the 77 year of his age.

OLIVE, wife of SAMUEL SEWARD, died July 18, 1852, Aet. 94.

In memory of GEORGE W. SEWARD, son of CAPT. SAMUEL SEWARD, & OLIVE, his wife, who died Oct. 15, 1804, aged 2 y. 5 mos. & 19 days.

IX. 3. LOT OF ROSWELL HUBBARD.

In memory of ROSWELL HUBBARD, ESQ., who died Aug. 20, 1829, Aet. 74.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

MRS. ELIZABETH, consort of ROSWELL HUBBARD, ESQ., died Mar. 7, 1816, Aet. 53. [Mar. 6, according to the Sentinel and the church records, is probably the true date of her death.]

My little friends prepare to-day
To come and sleep beneath this clay.

SAMUEL C., son of ROSWELL HUBBARD, ESQ., and ELIZABETH, his wife, died Dec. 3, 1814, Ae. 7 years.

The blooming youth is like a flower,
Expands today, is dead tomorrow.

ELECTA, dau. of ROSWELL HUBBARD, ESQ., and ELIZABETH, his wife, died Dec. 1, 1814, Ae. 11 years.

In memory of an infant Daughter of Roswell Hubbard, Esq., and Mrs. Elizabeth, his wife, who was born and died, Sep. 10, 1786.

In memory of GEORGE, son of ROSWELL HUBBARD, ESQ., and MRS. ELIZABETH, his wife, who died Mar. 25, 1795, Ae. 3 yrs. 3 mos. 1 day.

ELECTA, dau. of ROSWELL HUBBARD, ESQ., and ELIZABETH, his wife, died June 18, 1802, Ae. 10 months.

IX. 4. LOT OF ELLSWORTH HUBBARD.

ELLSWORTH HUBBARD Died Mar. 4, 1859, Ae. 65.

There's rest for thee in heaven.

LEVINAH, wife of ELLSWORTH HUBBARD, died Apr. 13, 1832, Ae. 37.

The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.

[This stone replaces an older one with the same inscription.]

Former epitaph: GEORGE W., son of Geo. F. & Betsey HUBBARD, died Dec. 1, 1849, Ae. 3 mo. 5 ds. [This body was removed to the Meetinghouse Cemetery, where the bodies of other members of the family of Geo. F. Hubbard are buried.]

IX. V. LOT OF JOSEPH KINGSBURY.

JOSEPH KINGSBURY Died Oct. 9, 1840, Ae. 71.

Behold and see as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I.
As I am now, so you must be,
Prepare for death and follow me.

REBECCA, wife of JOSEPH KINGSBURY, Died Apr. 27, 1850, Ae. 76.

Savior! I do feel thy merit,
Sprinkled with redeeming blood,
And my troubled, wearied spirit
Now finds rest in thee my God!

GRATA KINGSBURY Died Nov. 2, 1872, Ae. 67 yrs.

ABIGAIL S. KINGSBURY Died July 26, 1884, Ae. 74 years.

LOVISA KINGSBURY died, Jan. 17, 1890, ae. 73 yrs. 6 mos. 16 dys.

NANCY, wife of DEXTER SPAULDING, Died Apr. 23, 1841, Ae. 39.

Unmarked grave: Henry, son of Dexter & Nancy Spaulding, died Aug. 1, 1830 in his 3d year. [Other graves of the D. Spaulding family are at E. Sullivan.]

[NOTE. Nancy, an infant of Joseph Kingsbury, was born and died in Packersfield (now Roxbury) about 1799.]

IX. 6. LOT OF EPHRAIM FOSTER.

Unmarked grave: Ephraim Sumner, son of Ephraim & Sibyl N. Foster, born, Feb. 24, 1835; died, Mar. 12, 1838.

[NOTE. The other burials of members of this family were in Woodland Cemetery at Keene.]

IX. 7. LOT OF ICHABOD NICHOLS WARDWELL.

ICHABOD N. WARDWELL Died Mar. 3, 1859, Ae. 56 yrs. 2 mos. & 29 days.

We miss thee at home.

LODICE WARDWELL, wife of I. N. Wardwell, Died Oct. 8, 1883, Ae. 74 yrs. 2 mos.

One less to love on earth,
One more to meet in heaven.

AUGUSTUS N., son of I. N. & Lodice WARDWELL, Died Apr. 29, 1863, Ae. 19 yrs. 9 mos.

LODICE, Daughter of Ichabod N. & Lodice WARDWELL, died Jan. 2, 1841, Ae. 7 yrs. & 10 mos.

JOSIAH, son of Ichabod N. & Lodice WARDWELL, died Apr. 3, 1842, Ae. 10 mos. & 14 days.

X. 1. LOT OF DANIEL AND JOHN WILSON.

In memory of DANIEL WILSON, who died Nov, 13, 1815, Aet. 70.

In memory of ABIGAIL WILSON, who died Aug. 26, 1825, Aet. 79. [Widow of Daniel.]

ESQ. JOHN WILSON died Dec. 3, 1830, Ae. 52.

BETSEY, wife of JOHN WILSON, ESQ., Died Sep. 14, 1843, Ae. 57.

Unmarked grave: Infant son of Dauphin W. and Ruth Wilson, died, Aug. 14, 1837, ae. 2 days.

X. 2. LOT OF E. HUBBARD AND D. A. NIMS.

The old parchment chart of this cemetery assigns this lot to Erastus Hubbard. There is no record of any death in his family, while in Sullivan.

Former epitaph: MASON A., son of DANIEL A. & HEPZIBAH NIMS, died July 8, 1839, ae. 2 yrs. & 8 mos. [This body was removed to the Meeting-house Cemetery, where the bodies of the other members of the family of D. A. Nims were buried. This child was killed by lightning.]

X. 3. LOT OF ASAHIEL NIMS.

ASAHIEL NIMS died Apr. 15, 1831, Ae. 52.

MARY, wife of ASAHIEL NIMS, died Jan. 1, 1831, Ae. 49.

SETH NIMS Died June 10, 1858, Ae. 36. [Son of Asahiel.]

Unmarked grave: Nancy Maria, dau. of Asahiel & Mary Nims, died Feb. 28, 1819, ae. 2 yrs. and 5 days.

EMERY DAUPHIN, son of ASAHIEL & ROXANA NIMS, died Feb. 25, 1853, aged 1 yr. 6 mos. 8 days. [He was a son of Asahiel, Jr., the bodies of all other members of whose family, so far, have been buried in Woodland Cemetery, at Keene.]

X. 4. LOT OF BENJAMIN KEMP, JR.

ABIGAIL B., dau. of BENJAMIN & LYDIA KEMP, died Mar. 3, 1838, Ae. 19.

Unmarked grave: A son of Benjamin & Lydia Kemp died, Nov. 17, 1833, on the day of its birth.

[NOTE. These were children of Benjamin Kemp, Jr. There was no other burial from this family in Sullivan.]

X. 5. LOT OF CAPT. AMOS WARDWELL.

CAPT. AMOS WARDWELL Died Dec. 1, 1843, Ae. 64.

In memory of LODICE, wife of AMOS WARDWELL, who died Oct. 17, 1807, Aet. 26.

Afflictions sore long time I bore,
Physicians were in vain.
When God was pleased, death gave me ease,
And freed me from my pain.

BETSEY, wife of CAPT. AMOS WARDWELL, Died Mar. 31, 1859, Ae. 82.

In memory of HARVEY, JOEL & AUGUSTUS, sons of AMOS & BETSEY WARDWELL. HARVEY died Mar. 23, 1813, aged 38 days. JOEL died Sept. 25, 1814, aged 69 days. AUGUSTUS died Aug. 15, 1816, aged 48 days.

X. 6. LOT OF COL. SOLOMON WHITE.

In memory of ESTHER WHITE, wife of SOLOMON WHITE, who died Aug. 12, 1818 in the 66 year of her age.

'Tis truth and love that gives me rest;

'Tis God alone that makes me blest.

[NOTE. The bodies of Col. S. White and his 2d wife were buried in Roxbury.]

In memory of DAUPHIN WHITE, who died Dec. 22nd, 1810, in the 23d year of his age.

My friends, come view this narrow tomb,

'Tis not a dangerous place;

Nature provides it for a home

For all the human race.

Here you may find my breadth and length;

My body once was full of strength,

Active and thrifty as the vine;

As mine is now, so must be thine.

'Tis truth and love that gives me rest,

'Tis God alone that makes me blest.

[NOTE. This stone is unfortunately broken. It is hoped that kindred will replace it, for young White was one of the most brilliant young men of the town, possessed of remarkable intelligence. Nearly a dozen boys of the town and vicinity were named for him.]

X. 7. LOT OF LUTHER AND A. M. WILDER.

LUTHER WILDER died July 22, 1838, Ae. 76.

PHEBE M., wife of LUTHER WILDER, died Jan. 19, 1861, Ae. 89 yrs. 8 mos.

Unmarked grave probably: Betsey, dau. of Luther & Phebe Wilder, died Mar. 20, 1795, ae. 1 mo., 16 days.

SARAH CAROLINE, dau. of ALLEN M. & CAROLINE WILDER, died Apr. 7, 1847, ae. 4 mos. 23 days. [The body of this child's mother was buried at East Sullivan, those of other members of the family in other places, where they died.]

XI. 1. LOT OF ICHABOD AND H. KEITH.

ICHABOD KEITH died Nov. 7, 1839, Ae. 84.

ABIGAIL, wife of ICHABOD KEITH, died Jan. 3, 1817, Ae. 51.

HAMMOND KEITH died July 14, 1843, Ae. 56.

LUCINDA SEWARD, wife of HAMMOND KEITH, died Apr. 28, 1839, Ae. 47.

Unmarked grave: An infant dau. of Ichabod Keith died Mar. 20, 1806, ae. 1 week.

Unmarked grave: Joseph, son of Ichabod Keith, died May 12, 1806, in his 3d yr.

XI. 2. LOT OF JONA. AND N. HEATON.

JONATHAN HEATON died July 17, 1837, Ae. 87.

THANKFUL, wife of JONATHAN HEATON, died Aug. 19, 1835, Ae. 83.

In memory of SETH HEATON, son of JONATHAN & THANKFUL HEATON, who died May 7, 1795, aged 12 years.

[NOTE. The death and burial of RELIEF HEATON, dau. of Jonathan, were at Westmoreland.]

An infant son of NATHANIEL HEATON died Aug. 13, 1823, Ae. 5 mos.

[NOTE. Burials of other members of N. Heaton's family were in Woodland Cemetery, at Keene.]

XI. 3. LOT OF DR. M. CANNON AND G. HUBBARD.

In memory of DR. MESSER CANNON, who died Feb. 3, 1829, Ae. 60 years.

ANNA CANNON Died Apr. 28, 1872, Ae. 92 yrs. 6 mos.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

[She was widow of Dr. M. Cannon.]

MARY A. CANNON, dau. of DR. MESSER CANNON & ANNA, his wife, died Aug. 8, 1813, Ae. 3 yrs., 8 mos., & 8 days.

LAURA, daug. of DR. MESSER CANNON & MRS. ANNA, his wife, died Mar. 6, 1811, Ae. 6 yrs. 8 months 15 days.

Sleep on sweet child & take thy rest,
God call'd thee home, he tho't it best.

GEORGE HUBBARD Died June 12, 1853, Ae. 55.

NANCY C., wife of GEORGE HUBBARD, Died Jan. 9, 1882, Aet. 81.

In memory of DOLLY EAGER, Dau. of MR. FORTIN. & MRS. DOLLY EAGER, who died Mar. 29, 1795, aged 2 yrs., 6 months & 25 days. [Her parents were poor and Dr. Cannon had taken her into his family. Her father's real name was Fortunatus Eager. No others of his family died in Sullivan.]

XI. 4. LOT OF DEA. JOSIAH SEWARD.

In memory of DEA. JOSIAH SEWARD, who died July 10, 1828, in his 73 year.

Pause stranger at this stone,
Where Seward's ashes lie;
To Heaven his shade has gone,
His virtues never die.

[Written by Rev. J. Peabody.]

MRS. SALLY, wife of DEA. JOSIAH SEWARD, died July 2, 1835, Aet. 85.

(BETSEY SEWARD Died Jan. 21, 1850, Aet. 57.

REBECCA, dau. of JOSIAH and SARAH (OSGOOD) SEWARD, born Apr. 20, died June 17, 1796, in Sullivan.

In memory of MRS. HANNAH SEWARD, wife of MR. THOMAS SEWARD, who departed this life, Mar. 23, 1787, in the 58th year of her age.

Surviving friends come take a thought,
How soon the grave must be your lot.
Make sure of Christ, while life remains,
And death will be eternal gain.

[See lot XI. 6.]

XI. 5. LOT OF SAMUEL SEWARD, JR.

OLIVE, dau. of SAMUEL & MARY SEWARD, died Apr. 9, 1813, Ae. 10 months.

OLIVE A., dau. of SAMUEL & MARY SEWARD, died Feb. 27, 1817, Ae. 3 years.

[NOTE. These were children of Samuel Seward, Jr. Burials of other members of the family were at Claremont.]

XI. 6. LOT OF JOSIAH, JR. AND DAVID SEWARD.

[Monument Base of west front.] SEWARD. [North side.] The SEWARDS are descended from Thomas and Hannah SEWARD, who came from England, in the middle of the eighteenth century, and settled in Pepperell, Mass. THOMAS SEWARD died in Pepperell, Aug. 19, 1757, ae. about 28, and was buried there. HANNAH, his widow, died in what is now Sullivan, Mar. 23, 1787, in her 58th year, and was buried in Dea. Seward's lot in this cemetery, a few feet south. Their children were three sons, all born in Pepperell: 1. THOMAS, b. July 11, 1754; d. Mar. 12, 1835, in Pepperell, where he was buried. 2. JOSIAH, b. Feb. 22, 1756 (See inscription on south side.) 3. SAMUEL, b. Apr. 12, 1757, d. Dec. 8, 1833, in Stoddard, and was buried in this cemetery, near the entrance. [South side.] DEA. JOSIAH SEWARD, son of THOMAS and HANNAH SEWARD, b. in Pepperell, Mass., Feb. 22, 1756; d. in Sullivan, July 10, 1828, and was buried in this cemetery, a few feet south. He was at the battle of Bunker Hill, under Col. Prescott, with his brother Samuel, and both were faithful soldiers of the Revolution. JOSIAH was an early deacon of the First Congregational Church of Sullivan. He married SARAH, dau. of Joseph and Sarah Osgood, who was b. in Billerica, Mass., Jan. 31, 1750; d. in Keene, July 2, 1835, and was buried by her husband in this cemetery. [West or front side.] JOSIAH SEWARD, son of DEA. JOSIAH and SARAH (OSGOOD) SEWARD, b. in what is now Sullivan, Oct. 30, 1783; d. in Sullivan, Sept. 14, 1831. He married POLLY WILSON, dau. of DANIEL and ABIGAIL (MORSE) WILSON, b. in Keene, Mar. 23, 1784; d. in Keene, Sep. 19, 1864. Her body rests here, between those of her husband and son. She was a lady of marked mental power, richly endowed with good judgment, sound sense, and a fund of wit and humor. Their children were three sons, all born in Sullivan: JOSIAH, eldest son, b. July 29, 1809, d. in Sullivan, Aug. 8, 1831. He was an accomplished scholar, widely known and greatly esteemed. He expired just as the sun of his brilliant life was rising. [East side.] DANIEL SEWARD, second son of Josiah and Polly Seward, b. in Sullivan, Feb. 26, 1813; d. in Keene, Feb. 11, 1875, and was buried there. DAVID SEWARD, third son of Josiah and Polly Seward, b. in Sullivan, Sep. 14, 1816; d. in Keene, Nov. 3, 1886, and was buried in his lot in Woodland Cemetery, Keene, with his brother, wife, and daughter, ARVILLA MATTHEWS, wife of DAVID SEWARD, b. in Hancock, Dec. 26, 1818; d. in Keene, Jan. 1, 1881. EMILY NORMANDA, their daughter, b. in Sullivan, Mar. 21, 1847; d. in Keene, May 27, 1885.

JOSIAH SEWARD, died Sep. 14, 1831, Ae. 48. [He was really Josiah, Jr., and in 48th year.]

POLLY WILSON, wife of JOSIAH SEWARD, [JR.] died in Keene, Sep. 19, 1864, Ae. 80.

JOSIAH SEWARD, JR., died Aug. 8, 1831, Ae. 22. [He was son of Josiah, Jr., and grandson of Dea. Josiah.]

[One stone.] INFANT DAUGHTER, b. Aug. 16, 1841, without life, in Sullivan: DANIEL WILSON, b. June 24 and d. June 27, 1851, in Sullivan: children of DAVID and ARVILLA (MATTHEWS) SEWARD.

XI. 7. LOT OF WM. WARREN AND D. BOYNTON.

ANNA, wife of WILLIAM WARREN, Born Nov. 3, 1774; Died Aug. 17, 1843, Ae. 69.

[NOTE. Samuel, son of William and Anna Warren, died Aug. 29, 1810, ae. 11. It is not certain where his body was buried. It is doubtful whether it was in this lot. The death and burial of William Warren were not in Sullivan.]

DAVID BOYNTON Died Feb. 8, 1868, Ae. 75 y. 6 mo. [For burial of his 2d wife, see lot VI. 6.]

LUCRETIA, wife of DAVID BOYNTON, died Mar. 28, 1842, Ae. 41.

CLEMENTINE, dau. of David & Lucretia BOYNTON, died Dec. 28, 1836, Ae. 2 y. 4 m.

HARRIET N., dau. of David & Lucretia BOYNTON, died Jan. 19, 1838, Ae. 14 yrs.

THIRZA BOYNTON Died July 30, 1881, Ae. 78 y. [Her name ought to have been spelled TIRZAH. She was really the widow of Nahum Kingsbury, the sister of David, and dau. of DAVID EMERY BOYNTON. See lot, XII. 7.]

XII. 1. LOT OF E. HATHORN AND M. RUGG.

[NOTE. The old parchment chart of this cemetery assigned this lot to Eleazar Hathorn, but neither town nor church records allude to any death in that family. The Hathorns were Baptists, and very few deaths were recorded on the Baptist records. Possibly some infant of the family was buried here.]

JAMES H., son of MARTIN & LUCINDA RUGG, died Aug. 29, 1831, Ae. 4 yrs. 5 mo. An INFANT DAUGHTER died June 27, 1832. [One stone.]

[NOTE. Bodies of other members of Martin Rugg's family are buried in the Meetinghouse Cemetery.]

XII. 2. LOT OF E. RUGG AND A. LELAND.

Unmarked grave: LOIS WILDER, wife of ELIJAH RUGG, died, Aug. 9, 1798, ae. 31 years, 1 month, 12 days. [Her grave is at the foot of Seth Heaton's grave. The bodies of Elijah Rugg and his second wife are buried in Massachusetts.]

Unmarked grave: A son of ASA LELAND, b. & d., Aug. 12, 1835.

Unmarked grave: A son of ASA LELAND, b. Dec. 17, 1844; d. Jan. 11, 1845.

Unmarked grave: MARY ANN BROWN, wife of ASA LELAND, b. Sep. 12, 1811; died Feb. 5, 1846. [The bodies of Asa Leland and his second wife are buried in the Meetinghouse Cemetery.]

XII. 3. LOT OF ENOCH WOODS.

MR. ENOCH WOODS died Mar. 25, 1836, Ae. 65. [His body was first buried on the lawn immediately north of the Woods homestead, where Mr. Jewett now (1905) lives. It was transferred to this spot, Nov. 2, 1904. Although it had been buried nearly 69 years, a large part of the skeleton was fairly preserved.]

In memory of ABIGAIL, wife of ENOCH WOODS, who died Jan. 9, 1821, *ae.* 57.

Probable unmarked grave: An infant of Chas. Carter, sex not stated, whose death or funeral was on May 18, 1813, is supposed to be buried here. Mrs. Carter was a daughter of Enoch Woods.

XII. 4. LOT OF JONATHAN KENDALL.

Unmarked grave: Jonathan Kendall, Sr., died at the house of his son, Jonathan, Sept. 18, 1809, in his 81st year. His burial is said to have been here, although that of his wife was in Massachusetts.

JONATHAN KENDALL, [J.R.,] Died May 18, 1845, *Ae.* 80 yrs. & 9 mos.

In memory of MARY, wife of JONATHAN KENDALL, [J.R.,] who died June 27, 1827, in her 58 year.

[NOTE. Joel Kendall, son of the two preceding, born, Mar. 14, 1794; died, June 3, 1795, and the burial was on the farm, where Solomon Estey afterwards lived.]

SPARHAWK KENDALL Died April 4, 1827, *Ae.* 35.

ROXANA N., wife of SPARHAWK KENDALL, Died Feb. 2, 1846, *Ae.* 57.

GEORGE S., son of Sparhawk & Roxana KENDALL, Died Aug. 16, 1849, *Ae.* 26½ years.

Oh where is the friend we so fondly have cherished?
Alas he has faded like the wild rose away;
And all our illusions, our fond hopes, have perished,
For all that we love must decay.

URSULA M., Dau. of Sparhawk & Roxana N. Kendall, died Mar. 26, 1845, *Ae.* 24.

XII. 5. LOT OF EBENEZER KENDALL.

EBENEZER KENDALL, Died Sep. 8, 1849, *Ae.* 86.

ESTHER, wife of EBENEZER KENDALL, Died Apr. 26, 1848, *Ae.* 87. [True age, 88.]

XII. 6. LOT OF SAMUEL LOCKE.

[NOTE. On the old parchment chart of the cemetery, this lot is assigned to Josiah G. White. There are no burials in it of any members of his family. Several citizens seemed to have engaged lots before an occasion to use them. They usually passed to the possession of the persons who came into future possession of their farms. The White family came into possession of what was once the farm of Thomas Morse. Possibly this was Morse's lot, instead of VII. 5, which see.]

JUDITH FIFIELD, wife of SAMUEL LOCKE, died May 12, 1861, *Ae.* 60 yrs., 2 mos., & 8 days. [Her body was buried here because there was not room in her husband's lot, XIII. 6, which see.]

XII. 7. LOT OF D. EMERY BOYNTON.

DAVID E. BOYNTON died Oct. 23, 1836, ag'd 79 years.

BETHIAH, wife of DAVID E. BOYNTON, Died July 14, 1845, *Ae.* 78.

BETSEY, dau. of David E. & Bethia M. Boynton, died Apr. 6, 1831, *Ae.* 22.

In memory of MARY, dau. of David E. & Bethiah M. Boynton, who died Dec. 5, 1825, Ae. 28 years. [She died at Chelmsford, Mass.]

[NOTE. Eliza Boynton, dau. of David Emery and Bethiah Boynton, died at Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 24, 1855. Burial there.]

[NOTE. Clementine, dau. of D. E. & B. Boynton, died at Troy. Burial in the old cemetery in that village. Inscription on her headstone: CLEMENTINE, dau. of David E. & Bethiah M. Boynton, died July 10, 1830, ae. 25.

Think, mourning friends, as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I.
As I am now, so you must be;
Prepare yourselves to follow me.]

[NOTE. An infant son of D. E. & B. Boynton, died Sep. 28, 1811, ae. 4 days. The burial was probably in this lot, possibly on the farm.]

Unmarked grave: EPHRAIM BOYNTON, father of D. E., died at latter's house February, 1826, ae. nearly 91.

Unmarked grave: ABIGAIL EMERY, widow of EPHRAIM BOYNTON, died at house of her son, D. E. Boynton, Nov. 28, 1827, ae. 90.

Unmarked grave: ABNER BLODGETT, a nephew of Mrs. D. E. Boynton, died, unmarried, at the latter's house, August, 1828; ae. 21.

XIII. 1. LOT OF E. KEMP AND D. W. HOUGHTON.

Unmarked grave: ERASTUS KEMP, died, at Peterborough, Feb. 13, 1876, ae. 91.

Unmarked grave: FANNY HUBBARD, wife of ERASTUS KEMP, died in Keene, May 28, 1839, ae. 49.

Unmarked grave: SAMUEL H. KEMP, son of Erastus, died at Keene, Mar. 25, 1840, ae. 24.

E. KEMP: This small obelisk of native granite is in memory of ERASTUS, son of Erastus Kemp, who died in the city of NEW YORK, of small pox, Feb. 6, 1845. Burial there.

Unmarked grave: DAVID, son of Erastus Kemp, died, Feb. 16, 1828, ae. 3 yrs.

Unmarked grave: ROSWELL, son of Erastus Kemp, died in Peterborough, Oct. 1867, ae. 40.

Unmarked grave: SARAH JANE, dau. of Erastus Kemp, died in Peterborough, Jan. 1, 1850, ae. 19.

CALVIN M., son of DANIEL W. & MIRECA HOUGHTON, died Mar. 1, 1832, Ae. 2 yrs. 6 mos. [The bodies of the parents were buried in lot, XVI. 3.]

XIII. 2. LOT OF H. NIMS AND A. MASON.

Probable grave: An infant of HENRY NIMS, born in Sullivan, May 31, 1829, died there, the same day, was probably buried here.

Unmarked grave: A twin infant of HENRY NIMS, born in Sullivan, Dec. 24, 1834, died there Dec. 31, ae. one week, was certainly buried here.

[NOTE. Burials of other members of this family were in Roxbury.]

Unmarked grave: Edna Augusta, dau. of Alonzo Mason, died at Worcester, Mass., Sept. 26, 1851, ae. 15 yrs., 4 mos., 20 days. [Her father told the writer

that she was buried immediately west of the head of the grave of Salome E. Brown. There were no other burials from that family in Sullivan.]

XIII. 3. LOT OF ZADOCK AND PHILANDER NIMS.

ZADOCK NIMS, Died Jan. 31, 1842, Ae. 88.

BETSEY, wife of ZADOCK NIMS, died Dec. 7, 1822, Ae. 67.

GEORGE NIMS, died May 10, 1829, in his 34 year.

[One stone.] PHILANDER NIMS, Died Aug. 18, 1848, Ae. 66 yrs.

SARAH W., his wife, died June 20, 1865, Ae. 83 yrs. [The year of death upon her headstone is wrong. It should be 1866.]

Unmarked grave: George Washington, son of Philander Nims, died Mar. 2, 1811, ae. nearly 18 months.

Unmarked grave: Francis Ormond, son of Philander Nims, died Jan. 25, 1817, ae. 1 yr., 1 mo., 2 days.

Unmarked grave: In all probability, Stephen Brown, son of Silas Brown, and nephew of Mrs. Zadok Nims, was buried here, who was born, Sept. 22, 1781; died, April 23, 1805.

XIII. 4. LOT OF BREED OSGOOD.

[One stone.] BREED OSGOOD, died Apr. 8, 1826. SOPHIA, dau. of Breed & Sophia Osgood, died July 19, 1815. CHARLES, son of Breed & Sophia Osgood, died Aug. 26, 1819. GEORGE, son of Breed & Sophia Osgood, died Aug. 11, 1819. GEORGE, son of Breed & Sophia Osgood, died Feb. 12, 1825. [Sophia, widow of Breed Osgood, married Roswell Osgood. See lot, IV. 6.]

HENRY OSGOOD, Died Dec. 30, 1861, Ae. 31. [He was son of Roswell. See lot, IV. 6.]

XIII. V. LOT OF JAMES AND CALVIN LOCKE.

Dust thou art and unto dust thou shalt return.

LUTHER ABBOTT, ESQ., Died Mar. 2, 1872, Aged 76.

NANCY LOCKE, wife of David Wilkinson, and formerly wife of Luther Abbott, born, Apr. 10, 1802; died July 15, 1885.

In memory of MRS. HANNAH LOCKE, wife of MR. JAMES LOCKE, who died Oct. 27, 1798, Ae. 65.

Draw near my friends and take a view,
For this cold earth must cover you.

In memory of MR. JAMES LOCKE, who died Jan. 19, 1808, Ae. 79.

Surviving friends, come drop a tear,
Here I must lie till Christ appears.

CALVIN LOCKE, died Aug. 12, 1843, Ae. 78.

Blessed are the peace-makers, for they
shall be called the children of God.

MRS. SARAH LOCKE, wife of MR. CALVIN LOCKE, died Sep. 20, 1834, Ae. 67.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

EUNICE R. LOCKE, dau. of MR. CALVIN & MRS. SARAH LOCKE, died June 14, 1812, Aet. 4 yrs. 6 months.

The blooming rose that bids so fair
From friends is gone and is no more.

MR. AMOS J. LOCKE died May 10, 1834, Ae. 34 yrs.

MRS. CLEMENTINA S., wife of AMOS J. LOCKE, died triumphing in hope of a glorious immortality, Nov. 26, 1832, Ae. 29. By her side rests two infant babes. Be ye also ready. [These babes were Charles Stoughton Locke, born, Aug. 21, 1826, died Aug. 26, 1826; also Amos Jewett Locke, born and died, May 30, 1827.]

XIII. 6. LOT OF SAMUEL LOCKE.

MRS. BEULAH LOCKE, wife of DEA. JOHN LOCKE, died Aug. 13, 1813, Aet. 68.

DEA. JOHN LOCKE, died Feb. 16, 1823, in the 90 year of his age.

SAMUEL LOCKE, Died Jan. 20, 1860, Ae. 74 yrs. 4 Mos.

LYDIA, wife of SAMUEL LOCKE, died Aug. 25, 1830, Ae. 47. [See also lot XII. 6.]

SARAH, dau. of SAMUEL & LYDIA LOCKE, died Oct. 2, 1831, Ae. 19.

LOVINA, dau. of SAMUEL & LYDIA LOCKE, & wife of ABIJAH W. KINGSBURY, died July 29, 1836, in the 20 year of her age.

SAMUEL, son of SAMUEL & LYDIA LOCKE, died Apr. 2, 1838, in the 18th year of his age.

SUSAN, dau. of ISRAEL B. & JUDITH FIFIELD, Died Aug. 12, 1840, Aet. 16. [Her father's body was buried at Franklin. Her mother was the second wife of Samuel Locke. See lot, XII. 6.]

XIII. 7. LOT OF DEA. DALPHON GIBBS.

DEA. DALPHON GIBBS Died Nov. 21, 1859, Ae. 82.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

In memory of ASENATH F., wife of DALPHON GIBBS, who died, Oct. 19, 1826, Ae. 49.

Beneath this mound here rests her day
The wife, the mother, christian, friend.
She's gone, we trust, to endless day,
With ransomed hosts of saints to blend:
And now her notes of praise aspire;
Joined to a seraph's lofty lyre.

BETSEY, wife of DALPHON GIBBS, died Mar. 28, 1843, Aet. 66 yrs. 7 mos.

[NOTE. Dorothy, 3d wife of Dalphon Gibbs, died at Wilmington, Del., July 4, 1865, and her body is not buried here.]

XIV. 1. LOT OF NAHUM NIMS.

EDWIN T., son of NAHUM & LUCINA NIMS, died June 29, 1841, Aet. 2 yrs. 6 mo. [The bodies of other members of the family of Nahum Nims are buried in the Meetinghouse Cemetery.]

XIV. 2. LOT OF OLIVER BROWN.

Unmarked grave: Oliver Brown died, Feb. 12, 1831, ae. 48.

Unmarked grave: Mary, widow of Oliver Brown, died, Feb. 19, 1870, ae. 80.

Unmarked grave: Elvira, dau. of Oliver Brown, died, Dec. 5, 1814, ae. 4.

Unmarked grave: Francis Ormond, son of Oliver Brown, died, Nov. 29, 1867, ae. 50.

Unmarked grave: Henrietta Melvina, dau. of Oliver Brown, died, June 12, 1877, ae. 53.

Unmarked grave: Salome Elvira, dau. of Oliver Brown, died, Jan. 23, 1846, ae. 19.

[NOTE. Julia Maria, dau. of Oliver Brown, died at Keene, Feb. 13, 1886, ae. 65. Burial there.]

XIV. 3. LOT OF EBENEZER COLLESTER.

EBENEZER B. COLLESTER, died Nov. 9, 1832, Ae. 43.

REBECKAH, wife of EBENEZER B. COLLESTER, died May 24, 1837, Ae. 46.

[One stone.] SARAH M., wife of THORLEY COLLESTER, Died Aug. 4, 1842, Ae. 23. Also EDWARD E., son of T. & S. M. COLLESTER, Died Aug. 10, 1842, Ae. 1 yr. 11 mos. [No other burials from Thorley Colvester's family in Sullivan.]

[One stone.] LAURA M. died Mar. 18, 1834, Ae. 17; ELIZA G. died Nov. 20, 1834, Ae. 13; daus. of EBENEZER B. & REBECKAH COLLESTER.

XIV. 4. LOT OF BENJAMIN AND ABIJAH HASTINGS.

BENJAMIN HASTINGS Died Nov. 9, 1845, Ae. 82. A soldier of the Revolution.

In memory of EXPERIENCE, wife of BENJAMIN HASTINGS, who died Oct. 13, 1828, Ae. 64.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

SARAH, wife of ABIJAH HASTINGS, died Feb. 26, 1840, Ae. 36.

ABIJAH HASTINGS Died Oct. 24, 1856, Aet. 54 yrs. & 11 mos.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

[NOTE. The bodies of an infant of Benjamin Hastings and an infant son of Abijah Hastings were buried on the farm, where Mr. Howard lives, under the shade of the first tree north-west of the house. Sarah Richardson, second wife of Abijah Hastings, died at Marlow, May 5, 1862, and her body was buried in the old west cemetery of Marlow.]

XIV. 5. LOT OF OLIVER STONE.

Unmarked grave: A child of Oliver Stone died, Apr. 10, 1827, having lived a few months. [There were no other deaths or burials in that family in Sullivan.]

XIV. 6. LOT OF BENJAMIN EATON.

[One stone.] MR. BENJAMIN EATON died Feb. 20, 1822, in the 54 year of his age. MR. BENJAMIN EATON, JR., died Aug. 27, 1820, Aet. 26.

ELIZABETH, wife of BENJAMIN EATON, died May 2, 1839, Ae. 69.

In memory of SYRENA EATON, who died Oct. 3, 1825, ae. 29.

XIV. 7. LOT OF JACOB SPAULDING.

JACOB SPAULDING. Died Aug. 13, 1875, Ae. 83 yrs.

WAITSTILL, wife of JACOB SPAULDING, Died May 4, 1847, Ae. 61.
[The true date of her death was May 7.]

Unmarked grave: Jacob A., son of Jacob Spaulding, died Sep. 5, 1822, ae. 3.

[NOTE. Mrs. Betsey W. Howe, the second wife of Jacob Spaulding, and formerly the wife of Moses Moody, died, July 29, 1888. The burial was in the Moody lot in the cemetery on upper Court St., in Keene.]

XV. 1. LOT OF JOHN DUNN.

[One stone.] HARRIET NIMS, wife of JOHN DUNN, died Sep. 10, 1846, Ae. 27. THOMAS N., son of JOHN & HARRIET N. DUNN, Died Aug. 8, 1846, Ae. 2 mos. & 4 dys.

[NOTE. John Dunn died at Keene, June 21, 1872. His second wife, Emily L. White, who, after his death, became the wife of Joseph W. Fassett, died at Jaffrey, Apr. 7, 1888. Both of their bodies are in the Woodland Cemetery at Keene. The age on Mr. Dunn's headstone, and the date of birth on that of Mrs. Emily (Dunn) Fassett, are both wrong.]

XV. 2. LOT OF ALEXANDER B. BROWN.

ALEXANDER B. BROWN Died Dec. 23, 1894, Ae. 80 yrs. 5 mos. 18 dys.

ORINDA S., wife of ALEXANDER B. BROWN, died Apr. 6, 1869, Ae. 49 yrs. 4 mos.

HERBERT MILTON, son of Alexander B. & ORINDA S. BROWN, Died July 25, 1851 Aet. 2 yrs. 5 mos. 7 days.

HERBERT R. BROWN Died May 24, 1885, Ae. 30 yrs. 3 mos. [Son of Alexander B. The true age was 31 years, 3 months.]

[NOTE. Fred. Milton, son of Alexander B. Brown, died at Keene, Apr. 23, 1895, ae. 32. Burial in Greenlawn Cemetery, Keene.]

XV. 3. LOT OF NATHANIEL MASON.

NATHANIEL MASON Died Nov. 12, 1841, Aet. 66.

SALLY, wife of NATHANIEL MASON, Died Aug. 20, 1865, Ae. 85 yrs. 5 mos. 9 d's.

Thy sufferings are o'er,

Sweet is thy rest.

DEAR MOTHER.

MR. LYMAN MASON died Nov. 6, 1832, Aet. 26.

MOTHER Died Jan. 16, 1865, Ae. 56 yrs. 7 mo's. [This "mother" was Elizabeth V., dau. of Nathaniel Mason, and the wife of Levi Mason of Boston, where she died.]

MR. HORACE WHITCOMB, husband of ELIZA ANN WHITCOMB, died May 7, 1831, Aet. 26. [Mrs. Whitcomb, subsequently married to Israel Ray, died at Topsfield, Mass., Mar. 5, 1868, where her body was buried.]

ELIZA ANN CLANDESTINE, only dau. of Horace and Eliza Ann WHITCOMB, died Apr. 16, 1831, Aet. 4 mos.

Weep not o'er the tomb

Of infancy.

Flowers of sweetest bloom

Must pass away.

[One stone. NATHANIEL died Aug. 18, 1813, Aet. 2 yrs. 10 mo. ALVINA died Mar. 4, 1819, Aet. 30 days. Children of NATHANIEL & SALLY MASON.

XV. 4. LOT OF CHARLES P. LOCKE.

DEA. CHARLES P. LOCKE Died in Marlboro, May 28, 1879, Aet. 73 yrs.

Blessed is the man that trusteth in the Lord.

MARY ANN J., wife of DEA. CHARLES P. LOCKE, died Aug. 4, 1885, Aet. 77 yrs. 11 mos.

SARAH A. J., only Daut. of Charles P. & Mary A. J. LOCKE, died at Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary, Mar. 15, 1857, Aet. 18.

Many fond hopes lie buried here.

LYDIA CLARK died Apr. 22, 1865, Aet. 96.

Christ is my hope.

[A maiden lady without near kindred in Sullivan.]

XV. 5. LOT OF EPHRAIM HOLT.

EPHRAIM HOLT Died July 31, 1857, Aet. 78 yrs., 11 mos. & 17 Da.

A sickness sore I long have borne;

Physicians were in vain,

Till death was pleased to give me ease

From my distress and pain.

RHODA, relict of EPHRAIM HOLT, Died June 28, 1867, Aet. 85 yrs., 5 mos.

She's gone home to die no more.

Unmarked grave: Diah Holt, son of Ephraim, died, Apr. 17, 1818, Aet. 5.

Unmarked grave: Rena, dau. of Ephraim Holt, died, Oct. 5, 1840, ae. 23.

[NOTE. Henry, son of Ephraim Holt, died at Temple, Aug. 20, 1803, ae. 1 year & 16 days. Burial at Temple. Sally, dau. of Ephraim Holt, died at Nelson, June 17, 1813, ae. 2 years, 1 mo., 14 days. Burial in old Nelson cemetery.]

XV. 6. LOT OF REUBEN WRIGHT.

[NOTE. The old parchment chart assigns this lot to Reuben Wright. The existing town and church records contain no notice of any death in this family while in Sullivan. Nor did we discover any newspaper notice of such a death. Nor did a family register, which was shown to us by a kinsman, allude to anything of the kind. It is most likely that Reuben Wright engaged this lot, in advance of any death, because it is adjacent to the lot of Benjamin Eaton. These two men married sisters. The body of some young infant may have been buried here. They were Baptists, and the Baptist records are very defective.]

XV. 7. LOT OF STEPHEN FOSTER.

STEPHEN FOSTER, born, Dec. 11, 1768, died, Dec. 10, 1855, ae. 87. A member of the Baptist church in Sullivan from its organization in 1808.

LYDIA, wife of STEPHEN FOSTER, died April 10, 1833, ae. 55.

Death is the path that must be trod

If we would pass from earth to God.

ELIZABETH, dau. of STEPHEN & LYDIA FOSTER, died July 22, 1831, ae. 16.

LYDIA, dau. of STEPHEN & LYDIA FOSTER, died Oct. 4, 1816, Ae. 16 yrs.

Unmarked grave: Thomas Nichols, son of Stephen Foster, died Apr. 29, 1817, ae. 11 days.

[NOTE. Lois Stratton, second wife of Stephen Foster, died at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1859, ae. 77, and the burial was not here.]

XVI. 1. LOT OF POMPEY WOODWARD.

Unmarked grave: Pompey Woodward, a respectable negro, died, Jan. 13, 1843, upwards of 80.

Unmarked grave: Milly Woodward, dau. of Pompey, by his first wife, died Sept. 27, 1811, ae. 21.

[NOTE. Pompey's first wife died at Sterling, Mass., and Mary, his 2d wife and widow, for many years a character in Sullivan, died at Worcester, Mass. The burials were not here.]

XVI. 2. LOT OF DEA BENJAMIN KEMP.

DEA. BENJAMIN KEMP died July 1843, ae. 82. [Died on July 6.]

ABIGAIL, wife of BENJAMIN KEMP, died Mar. 1842, ae. 79. [Died on Mar. 27.]

ABIGAIL KEMP died June 1849, ae. 63. [Died on June 10.]

[NOTE. Eliakim Nims, an infant of Benjamin Kemp, died, Aug. 7, 1792, ae. 1 yr. 6 mos., 17 days. The burial was probably here, but perhaps on the farm.]

XVI. 3. LOT OF C. NIMS AND D. W. HOUGHTON.

CALVIN NIMS died Jan. 22, 1816, ae. 39 years.

ABIGAIL W., wife of CALVIN NIMS, died Oct. 17, 1851, ae. 74 yrs.

[NOTE. For grave of Rufus, son of Calvin Nims, see Meetinghouse Cemetery, lot 23, II. 9. Calvin's son Minot died at Nelson. The inscription in the old cemetery of Nelson, on his headstone, is: In memory of MINOT, son of CALVIN & ABIGAIL NIMS, who died Dec. 27, 1822, in the 15 year of his age.]

DANIEL W. HOUGHTON died Apr. 15, 1856, ae. 57.

One less to love on earth;
One more to meet in heaven.

MIRECA N., wife of DANIEL W. HOUGHTON, died Dec. 2, 1861, ae. 61.

We miss thee mother. [See also lot, XIII. 1.]

XVI. 4. LOT OF WILLIAM HASTINGS.

MOTHER. MARY, wife of JONATHAN EMERSON, died Dec. 10, 1877, ae. 89 yrs. 8 ms.

She has gone to the realms of the Blest;
Where her spirit shall sorrow no more.

[She was mother of Mrs. William Hastings. Her husband's body was buried in the old cemetery on the hill, at Stoddard.]

WILLIAM HASTINGS died Jan. 4, 1866, ae. 60 yrs. 5 m's.

Dear one we miss thee.

[One stone.] LESTINA Died May 13, 1858, ae. 13 yrs. NANCY Died Oct. 22, 1858, ae. 19 yrs. Daus. of WILLIAM & LESTINA HASTINGS.

Earth has two loving spirits less,
And Heaven two Angels more.

BENJAMIN, son of WILLIAM & LESTINA HASTINGS, Died Aug. 18, 1853, ae. 10 yrs. & 5 mos.

THOMAS, son of WILLIAM & LESTINA HASTINGS, died June 27, 1850, Ae. 3 yrs. & 2 mos.

[NOTE. Nancy's twin mate died on day of birth. Burial on the farm. Mrs. William Hastings's body was buried in her son's lot, No. 40, at East Sullivan Cemetery.]

XVI. 5. LOT OF A. & T. T. WETHERBEE.

ABIJAH WETHERBEE Died Apr. 20, 1840, Aet. 78. A Revolutionary Soldier.

MEHITABLE, wife of ABIJAH WETHERBEE, died Feb. 6, 1844, Aet. 80.

SARAH, wife of CAPT. THOMAS T. WETHERBEE, died June 28, 1850, Aet. 44. [The bodies of Capt. Wetherbee and his last wife rest in Mt. Caesar Cemetery at Swanzey.]

XVI. 6. LOT NEVER USED.

XVI. 7. LOT OF SILAS MORSE.

Unmarked grave: Elizabeth (or Betsey), widow of James Morse, and mother of Silas Morse, died, Sept. 5, 1833, ae. 82. Her husband's body was buried in Fitzwilliam.

NOTE. During the time that the old cemetery at the Four Corners was used for burials, there occurred the deaths of several persons whose graves are not in town. Except in cases specified, where the burials may possibly have been in cemetery lots, the graves of infants were probably upon the farms of their parents, as some are known to have been. The reprehensible custom of burying upon farms was once quite common, especially in the case of infants. Several times, in preparing materials for the genealogies contained in this volume, in seeking facts about young children, the writer would be asked: "Do you make any account of them?" His reply usually was: "They were of more account than many who lived to maturity." It did not occur to our ancestors that their farms would not always be inhabited by their descendants, who would have large families like themselves, wherein would be always one or two boys who would patriotically keep the old farm. There is not a farm in town inhabited by persons who are descendants of the first owner of it. There are two occupied by persons whose ancestors were living on them more than a hundred years ago. There are other farms and pieces of land owned by persons whose ancestors first owned them, like a little piece still owned by the writer. Any sentiment, therefore, about "home burials," as burying upon farms was called, becomes null and void from this circumstance of the constant change of ownership. Farm burial lots would almost certainly become cruelly neglected. A public burial place is the correct thing.

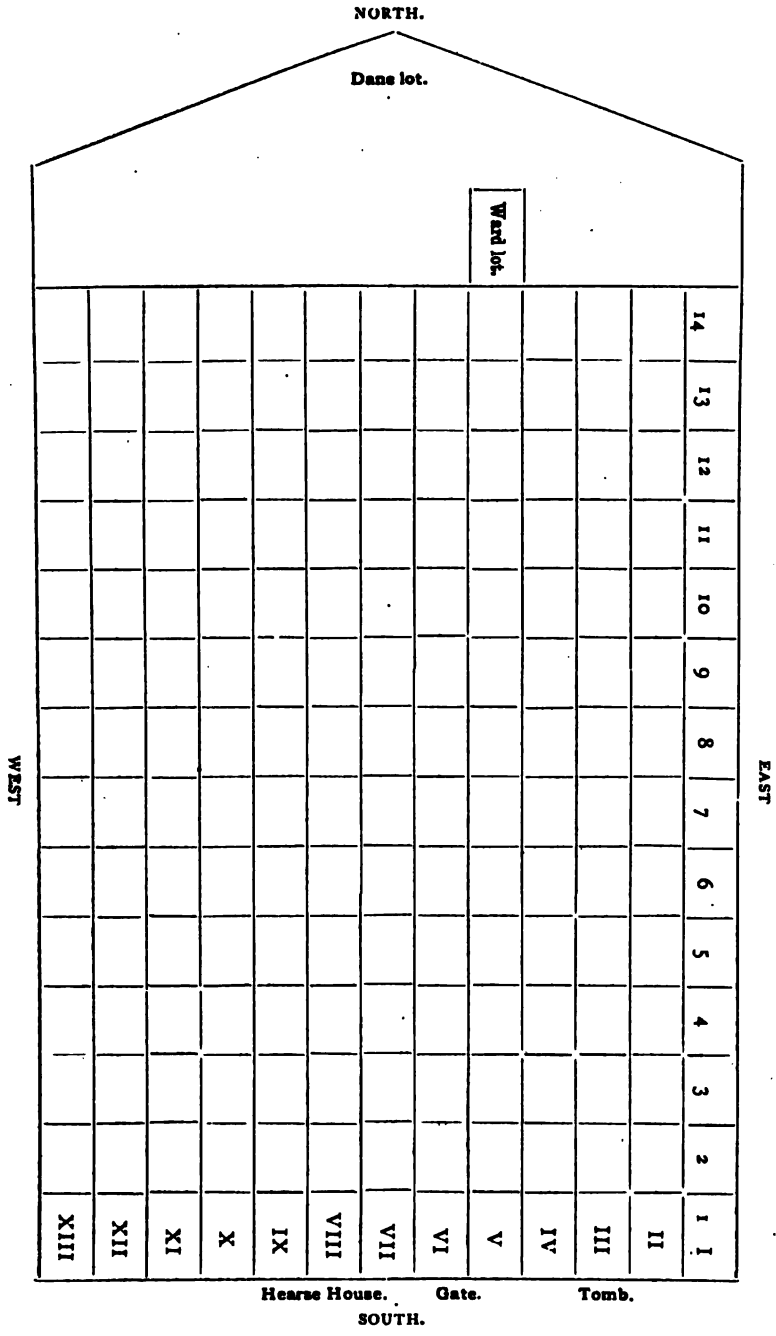
We append a list of deaths of persons whose graves are not noted on pp. 297-326: Joel, son of Thomas Powell, died, Aug. 20, 1798, ae. 25 days,

possibly buried in the lot of his grandfather, Jona. Baker, V. 1. Martin, son of Samuel Mason, died July 7, 1800, known to have been buried on the farm where Henry Davis lives, near the old house on the hill to the south. Levi Nash died, Dec. 3, 1802, burial perhaps in IV. 4. Tirzah, dau. of Moses Bartlett, died Oct. 3, 1803, in her 8th year, most likely buried in some other town. She was a granddaughter of James Locke, Sr. Hannah, dau. of Jona. Powell, died, Sept. 18, 1805, about 3 yrs. old; burial perhaps in the lot of her grandfather, Philip Proctor, IX. 1. A child of Charles Damon (probably Martha—or Patty—, then about 2 yrs. old) died, Mar. 28, 1806. A child of Benjamin Mayo, sex and age not stated, died, 1806, perhaps May 12, but the record is confusing. Mr. Mayo had three children when he came to town, that same year. It is not known which of the three is here intended, and perhaps it was an infant born later. The burial was perhaps in the lot afterwards used by Mr. Mayo's brother-in-law, Amasa Brown, III. 7. An infant of Asahel Newton d'ed, Oct. 12, 1807, age not given. The burial was quite likely in the lot of its grandfather, Jonathan Heaton, XI. 2, where a child of Mr. Heaton was already buried. David, son of David Porter, died, July 24, 1810, ae. 28 days. Nancy, a dau. of Benjamin Hancock, died, Oct. 17, 1810, ae. 4 yrs., 6 mos., 18 days. The burial was very likely in the lot of her grandfather, Philip Proctor, IX. 1. The two twin infants of Alpheus Nims, 2d, died, May 4, 1811, very young. Elvira, dau. of Nathan Ellis, died, Aug. 12, 1811, 20 mos. old. The burial may perhaps have been upon the farm. See, however, V. 5. An infant of Jasper White, sex not stated, died, Mar. 9, 1813. Perhaps the burial was in the lot of its grandfather, Solomon White, X. 6. Elias, son of Rev. Chas. Cummings, died, Apr. 12, 1813, at Roxbury, of spotted fever. Burial in the northeast cemetery of Marlborough. Mrs. Martha (Fairbanks) Mason, mother of Bela, died at latter's house, Feb. 4, 1815, and the burial was at Dublin. Eunice, a dau. of Philip Proctor, Jr., died, Dec. 14, 1817, ae. 1 day. Burial probably in the lot of its grandfather, Philip Proctor, IX. 1. Silas Atwood died, Feb. 2, 1818, ae. 32; burial in the old Nelson cemetery. Wm. Farrar, son of David Porter, died, May 20, 1818, ae. 4 yrs., 17 days. Mary, dau. of Daniel H. Corey, died, Oct. 6, 1824; burial on farm or, more probably, in its grandfather's lot in Bond Cemetery in Gilsun. Josiah Parker of Nelson dropped dead in the road near Dr. Cannon's, Jan. 31, 1828; burial in Nelson. Mrs. Matilda Nash, widow of James, was murdered, June 13, 1829; burial in the Bond Cemetery in Gilsun. An infant of Silas Davis, sex, age, and exact day of death not stated, died in 1829, perhaps on the day of birth, if born alive. The burial was on the farm, by a rock near the house. Lucretia, dau. of Silas Davis, died, Apr. 4, 1831, ae. 10; burial in the Bond Cemetery in Gilsun. Ellen Elizabeth, dau. of David Kemp, died, Dec. 3, 1832, ae. 16 mos. Henry Melville, a son of David Kemp, died, Jan. 24, 1835, ae. 1 mo., 13 days. According to the Sullivan records, another infant of David Kemp died in 1838, time not stated. The age, if it had any, is not known. It is not certain where these children were buried, but perhaps in their grandfather Kemp's lot, XVI. 2. Esther, dau. of Iddo Osgood of Keene, N. Y., died, Oct. 13, 1834, in her 23d year; burial in the cemetery in Roxbury. Ruth, widow of John Farrar, died, Jan. 5, 1835, ae. 85 years. Her body is said to have been buried in the old cemetery at the Four Corners, probably in the same

lot as the two Porter children, already mentioned in this paragraph. Which lot it is cannot be positively determined. It is thought to have been VII. 5, but this is uncertain. Nathaniel, son of Thomas Spaulding, died at Brattleborough, Vt., Dec. 3, 1839, *ae.* 42. The burial was undoubtedly in his father's lot, VIII. 3. Mrs. Phebe (Norcross) Mason died at the house of her son, Jeremiah Mason, July 1, 1841. Burial at Dublin. Susannah, widow of David Bill, died, Nov. 14, 1842, *ae.* 86; burial in the Bond Cemetery in Gilsum. An infant of Rev. Alanson Alvord died July 8, 1843. The burial is said to have been in the lot once used by Rev. Mr. Muzzy's family, VIII. 2, but this is not absolutely certain. An infant of Claudius B. Hayward died, May 17, 1851; burial in Gilsum. Phædrus E. Parker, a grandson of Dea. Gibbs, was drowned at Gilsum, May 23, 1852, *ae.* 15; burial in the northeast cemetery of Marlborough. Mrs. D. Alvaro Felt died, June 2, 1852, *ae.* 24; burial in Nelson old cemetery. Mrs. Dorcas Southwick died, at the house of her son-in-law, G. W. Nims, Jan. 31, 1854; burial at Dublin. Widow Rebecca Parker, dau. of Dea. Gibbs, died, Feb. 26, 1854; burial in the northeast cemetery of Marlborough. Widow Lucinda Beverstock died, Apr. 24, 1854; burial in the Bond Cemetery in Gilsum. A Mrs. Trumbull died in Vermont, Apr. 3, 1855. The funeral was in Sullivan and burial at Nelson. Jas. Scollay Whitney, son of Joseph, died, June 1, 1856, *ae.* 2; burial at Nelson old cemetery. John Barrett died, Dec. 10, 1856; burial in Gilsum. Josiah Whitney died, June 17, 1857, *ae.* 75; burial at Nelson old cemetery. His widow, Sarah E. Whitney, died, Feb. 22, 1858; burial in Nelson old cemetery. Hattie A. Felt died, Jan. 11, 1864, *ae.* 11; burial in Nelson old cemetery. Lois E. Osgood died, Sept. 17, 1867; burial in Nelson old cemetery. Mrs. Hannah C. Fiske died, Nov. 3, 1867; burial at Munsonville. A Mr. Macy died, Sept. 7, 1868, *ae.* 22; burial at Hillsborough. Later deaths of persons whose bodies were not buried in the Sullivan cemeteries will be noted in a later paragraph, at the close of the inscriptions in the East Sullivan Cemetery.

II. MEETINGHOUSE CEMETERY.

So early as Mar. 13, 1855, the town voted that the selectmen use their discretion about a new graveyard and hearse. Nothing was done, however, at that time. On Mar. 11, 1856, the selectmen were appointed a committee to purchase and prepare a new burial ground within a half mile of the meetinghouse and, if they purchase one, to build a new hearse house. On May 16, 1857, it was voted to purchase the land for this cemetery. A part of the land was purchased of Samuel Locke, on June 25, 1857, for \$5.00. The other part was purchased, on July 1, 1857, of Asa Ellis and Selim Frost, joint owners, for \$20.00. The selectmen were also authorized, on May 16, 1857, to fit the ground for burial purposes, to build a new hearse house, and to build a tomb. The tomb was not built, however, at that time. Mr. C. F. Wilson gave one later, as we shall see. The new



PLAN OF MEETINGHOUSE CEMETERY.

hearse house was built. On Sept. 5, 1857, the select-men were authorized to fence and prepare the new burying ground as they should see fit. On Mar. 9, 1852, it was voted that one might take a burial lot in the new cemetery where one should choose. It was also voted not to pay for a cemetery at East Sullivan. On Mar. 10, 1874, it was voted by the town to purchase a new hearse, and the select-men were authorized to do so. They purchased a very good hearse which has since been in use. On Mar. 11, 1879, the town voted to repair the hearse house and the cemetery fence, which was done. On Mar. 11, 1884, the town voted "that the superintendent of cemeteries make a survey of the grounds, number the lots, and straighten up the gravestones". The old cemetery lots were numbered many years ago, as may be seen on referring to page 288 of this work. The lot numbers of the new cemetery which were fixed in compliance with this vote, and recorded on a chart, were not in accordance with a judicious method. In the following table of inscriptions we have used the methods of indication shown in the plan and have appended the numbers used in the official chart to the names of the lot takers. On Mar. 13, 1894, the town voted to give the select-men discretion in repairing the town hearse. It was also voted that the select-men build a driveway, as they think best, in the Meetinghouse Cemetery, and have power to buy more land, if they deem it necessary. The repairs were made and the driveways constructed that season.

In the following list of inscriptions, the lots are taken by ranges, and in the order of the lot numbers upon the plan. The numbers following the names of lot takers are those given to the lots upon the official chart.

I. 1-14. Official numbers also are 1-14.

These lots have not been used for burials. Fred. B. Nims engaged No. 11, but it has not been used.

II. 1. LOT OF CHAS. FRANKLIN WILSON. 15.

[On monument.] SARAH G., wife of C. F. WILSON, Died Oct 21, 1867, Ae. 54 yrs.

MARY M., wife of C. F. WILSON, Died Sep. 7, 1880, Ae. 46 yrs. 6 mos.

My life for my country and her flag. [design of shield, flag, sword and gun.]
CHARLES CARROL, son of C. F. & S. G. WILSON, Ae. 24 yrs. 11 mo. A member of the 14th Reg. N. H. Vol., killed in battle, near Winchester, Va., Sep. 19, 1864, and buried on the battlefield. We loved him.

ABBY MARIA, only daughter of C. F. & S. G. WILSON, died Mar. 20, 1877, Ae. 34 yrs.

CHARLES F. WILSON Died in Keene, N. H., Nov. 18, 1894, Ae. 82 yrs. 3 mos. 10 dys. [His body, for lack of room in this lot, was placed in the lot of D. W. Wilson, III. 1., at marker, C. F. W.]

[On base of monument.] WILSON.

Markers. MARY M.; SARAH G.; ABBY M.

JULIA M. MARSHALL, Died May 18, 1861, Ae. 36 y'rs.

II. 2. LOT OF NAHUM NIMS. 16.

FATHER. NAHUM NIMS Died Mar. 26, 1871, Ae. 69 yrs. 7 m's 12 d's. Many are the afflictions of the righteous, but the Lord delivereth him out of them all.

MOTHER. LUCINA H., wife of NAHUM NIMS, Died Dec. 30, 1888, Ae. 79 y's. 11 m's. 9 d's. Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep.

[One stone.] EDWIN T. NIMS, of the 14th Reg. N. H. V., died at Poolesville, M. D., Dec. 18, 1862, Ae. 20. ASHLEY F. NIMS died Dec. 5, 1863, Ae. 26, sons of Nahum and Lucina Nims. [Ashley was buried in California.]

GEORGIANA E., Dau. of Nahum and Lucina NIMS, died June 23, 1867, Ae. 19 yrs. 4 ms.

GEORGE W., son of Nahum & Lucina NIMS, Died June 24, 1870, Ae: 22 yrs. 3 ms.

HARRIET L., dau. of Nahum & Lucina NIMS, Died June 16, 1877, Ae. 36 yrs. 8 ms.

[NOTE. See also Four Corners Cemetery, lot XIV. 1.]

II. 3. LOT OF J. COMSTOCK & A. ELLIS. 17.

In God is my trust [in a Bible design]. JAMES COMSTOCK died Apr. 6, 1861, Ae. 88.

LUCY, relict of JAMES COMSTOCK, Died Dec. 26, 1866, Ae. 93.

ASA ELLIS Died Feb. 14, 1874, Ae. 80 yrs.

LUCY, wife of ASA ELLIS, died June 14, 1885, Ae. 89 yrs. 3 ms.

[NOTE. The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Atwell C. Ellis were buried in the Greenlawn Cemetery at Keene.]

II. 4. LOT OF JONAS ADAMS. 18.

JONAS ADAMS Died June 14, 1861, Ae. 66 yrs. & 6 mos.

BETSEY, wife of JONAS ADAMS, Died Apr. 22, 1872, Ae. 79 yrs. 5 mos.

II. 5. LOT OF DAVID HOLT. 19.

DAVID HOLT Died Jan. 10, 1877, Ae. 69 yrs. 10 mos. 12 ds.

[One stone.] FERLINE E., wife of DAVID HOLT, Died Sep. 25, 1863, Ae. 51 yrs. 1 mo. 10 ds. MALANSA E., dau. of DAVID & FERLINE E. HOLT, Died June 8, 1863, Ae. 10 yrs. 1 mo. 5 dys.

II. 6. LOT OF RUSSELL T. HOLT. 20.

RUSSELL T. HOLT Died, at Washington, D. C., June 21, 1863, Aged 24 yrs. 7 mos, & 2 d's. A member of Co. A. 14 Reg. N. H. Vol's.

II. 7. LOT OF FRANKLIN BUCKMINSTER. 21.

LUCY W., wife of FRANKLIN BUCKMINSTER, died Apr. 27, 1859, Ae. 50 yrs. 10 ms. & 28 ds.

Unmarked grave (1904). Franklin Buckminster died at Keene, Feb. 15, 1882, ae. 73.

II. 8. LOT OF C. OSGOOD & C. A. BROOKS. 22.

CYNTHIA, wife of CHARLES OSGOOD, Died Jan. 12, 1861, Ae. 36 yrs. 5 ms. & 26 dys. Though lost to sight, to memory dear.

[NOTE. The body of Charles Osgood was buried at Gardner, Mass.]

OCTAVIA J. NIMS, wife of CHARLES A. BROOKS, June 18, 1848-June 17, 1891.

II. 9. LOT OF DANIEL ADAMS NIMS. 23.

[Monument.] [At base.] DANIEL A. NIMS. DANIEL A. NIMS Died Nov. 21, 1871, Ae. 59 yrs. 5 ms. 20 Da. Killed by a timber falling while taking down a building.

HEPHZIBAH C., his wife, Died Nov. 12, 1875, Ae. 61 ya. 2 ms. 13 da.

Markers: D. A. N.; H. C. N.

MASON A., Son of D. A. & H. C. NIMS, Died July 8, 1839, Ae. 2 yrs. 8 ms. 4 d's. Killed by lightning. [Removed from Four Corners Cemetery, from lot X. 2.]

Unmarked grave, as we go to press, Rev. George Lyman Nims died at Sullivan, Jan. 29, 1905, ae. 66 yrs. 3 mos. 26 days.

RUFUS NIMS Died May 26, 1869, Ae. 70 yrs. 4 ms. 28 d's. [Brother of D. A. Nims.]

II. 10. LOT OF DAUPHIN SPAULDING. 24.

DAUPHIN SPAULDING Died Aug. 13, 1864, Ae. 56. Asleep in Jesus.

ELEANOR K., wife of DAUPHIN SPAULDING, Died Mar. 17, 1892, Ae. 79 yrs. 4 ms. 17 ds.

FRANKIE A., dau. of Dauphin & Ellen SPAULDING, died Sep. 11, 1867, Ae. 18 yrs. "We all do fade as a leaf."

MARIA R., dau. of Dauphin & Ellen SPAULDING, died Dec. 6, 1865, Ae. 18 yrs. 7 mos.

One less to love on earth,
One more to love in Heaven.

ISABELLA S., dau. of Dauphin & Elenor K. SPAULDING, died Sep. 1, 1884, Ae. 30 yrs. At rest.

[NOTE. See Four Corners Cemetery, lot V. 4.]

II. 11. LOT OF FREDERICK B. NIMS. 25.

[Monument.] NIMS. FREDERICK B. NIMS Died July 15, 1871, Ae. 63 yrs. 3 ms. 5 ds. HARRIET W., his wife, died Apr. 4, 1874, Ae. 59 yrs. 10 mo. 23 ds. [True age, 59 yrs., 9 mos., 24 days.]

Markers: FATHER. MOTHER.

ALTHEA MARIA, dau. of F. B. & H. W. NIMS, Died Aug. 2, 1866, Ae. 13 yrs. 3 ms. 25 d's.

II. 12. LOT OF JOSEPH N. NIMS. 26.

BROTHER. FRED. E., son of J. N. & J. NIMS, Died July 15, 1889, Ae. 27 yrs. 1 mo. 12 ds. I shall be watching for you at the golden gate.

II. 13. LOT OF WILLIAM B. WILBUR. 27.

Unmarked grave: William B. Wilbur died at Sullivan, July 14, 1876, ae. 30.

II. 14. LOT NOT USED AS YET. 28.

III. 1. LOT OF DAUPHIN W. WILSON. 29.

[NOTE. This was formerly engaged as a burial lot by Ben. Kemp, Jr.; but the bodies of Mr. Kemp and his wife were not buried in Sullivan.]

[Monument.] D. W. WILSON.

DAUPHIN W. WILSON Died Mar. 17, 1892, ae. 81 yrs. 7. ms.

RUTH MASON, his wife, died Jan. 5, 1898, ae. 82 yrs. 6 Ms.

Markers: D. W. W. R. M. W. C. F. W.

[NOTE. At the marker, C. F. W., is the body of C. F. Wilson. See lot, II. 1.]

III. 2. LOT OF SAMUEL S. WHITE. 30.

[Rear.] CHARLES E., son of SAMUEL S. & FRANCES A. WHITE, died Aug. 25, 1880, Ae. 3 yrs. 10 days. [In front.] EDDIE.

III. 3. LOT OF GEORGE WHITE. 31.

FATHER. GEORGE WHITE Died Sep. 22, 1886, Ae. 66 yrs. 4 mos. 11 dya.

[Rear.] EDGAR L., son of GEORGE & L. L. WHITE, Died Sep. 12, 1870, Ae. 12 yrs. 5 ms.

[Front.] EDDIE.

I thy little lamb would be;

Jesus, I would follow thee.

Children thou didst bless of old;

Take me, too, within thy fold.

III. 4. LOT OF ELLIOT C. WINCHESTER. 32.

ELMER E., son of ELLIOT C. & ANN E. WINCHESTER, died Mar. 24, 1863, Ae. 5 ms. 9 ds. Not lost, but gone before.

GEORGIE E., son of ELLIOT C. & ANN E. WINCHESTER, died Aug. 4, 1862, Ae. 2 yrs. 10 ms. I'm going home.

[NOTE. E. C. Winchester's body was buried at Grand Rapids, Mich.]

III. 5. LOT OF GEORGE W. COMSTOCK. 33.

[At top.] WAITING. [Rear.] HATTIE E., wife of GEORGE W. COMSTOCK, and dau. of E. C. & A. E. Winchester, Died Oct. 18, 1883, Ae. 22 yrs. 5 mos. [Front.] Dear, noble, loving wife and daughter. The waiting time is the hardest time of all, but in Heaven it will be o'er.

[Rear.] Infant son of G. W. & H. E. COMSTOCK died Sep. 10, 1883. [Front.] Our Baby.

III. 6. LOT OF HENRY C. RAWSON. 34.

[One stone.] ELIZABETH, wife of HENRY C. RAWSON, & dau. of E. & M. H. Jones, Died Apr. 12, 1864, Ae. 32 yrs. 6 mos. Also JENNIE L., their dau., Died Apr. 11, 1864, Ae. 3 mos. Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted.

NELLIE M., dau. of Henry C. & Elizabeth J. RAWSON, died Nov. 15, 1873, Ae. 14 yrs. 6 mos. 20 ds. Although young in years, she was mature in Christian virtues, calm and patient in her sickness, until her Master called her home.

CARRIE LIZZIE, Dau. of Henry C. & Lizzie J. RAWSON, died Apr. 15, 1861, Ae. 9 mos. We loved her but she died.

III. 7. LOT OF C. W. & M. L. RAWSON. 35.

Dear Father. CHAUNCY W. RAWSON Died Dec. 21, 1878, Ae. 77 yrs. 8 mos.

Dear mother. ELIZA B., wife of CHAUNCY W. RAWSON, Died Feb. 8, 1878, Ae. 76 yrs. 4 mo. 5 da.

Dear Husband. MERRITT L. RAWSON, Died May 26, 1889, Ae. 60 yrs.

III. 8. LOT OF GEO. WASHINGTON NIMS. 36.

SARAH, wife of GEO. W. NIMS, Died March 3, 1864, aged 51 yrs. 4 mo. 13 dys.

GEORGE W. NIMS Died Feb. 1, 1888; Ae. 75 yrs. 5 mo.

III. 9. LOT OF ALONZO FARRAR. 37.

[Monument.] ALONZO FARRAR—Aug. 6, 1818—Sep. 24, 1895.

[NOTE. Louisa Stone, widow of Alonzo Farrar; born, May 25, 1823; died, Dec. 11, 1903. As we go to press, her epitaph has not been added to the monument, but soon will be. See Four Corners Cemetery, III. 6.]

JENNIE IDA, dau. of ALONZO & LOUISA S. FARRAR, died Nov. 13, 1861, Ae. 3 yrs. 1 mo. & 22 dys.

III. 10. LOT OF JOHN LOCKE. 38.

MARY ANN HUBBARD, wife of JOHN LOCKE, Died Nov. 21, 1894; Ae. 71 yrs. 12 ds

III. 11. LOT OF BEZALEEL KEITH. 39.

BEZALEEL KEITH passed on, Oct. 9, 1866, Ae. 66 yrs. & 6 days. Death is but a kind and welcome servant that comes with noiseless footsteps to unlock life's flower-encircled door and show us those we love.

MRS. MARY FARWELL KEITH entered the life beyond, Aug. 2, 1887, Ae. 79 yrs. 7 mos. & 8 days. "There is no death; what seems so is transition."

HENRY II., son of Bezaleel & Mary F. KEITH, passed to the higher life, Dec. 5, 1860, Ae. 20 yrs. & 8 mo's.

Dearest Henry, we have missed thee,
Missed thy form at noon and even,
Since bright angel hands drew near thee,
Whispering, "Come home to Heaven."

But we'll check the burning teardrop,
 Soon the joyful time will come,
 When thy spirit hand shall lead us
 To thine own fair angel home.

III. 12. LOT OF GEORGE C. HUBBARD. 40.

EMMA F., dau. of GEO. C. & ABBY D. HUBBARD, Died Aug. 16, 1872,
 Ae. 22 yrs.

We have loved thee on earth;
 May we meet thee in Heaven.

III. 13. LOT OF JAMES C. ABBOTT. 41.

JAMES C. ABBOTT Died Apr. 26, 1880, Ae. 74 yrs. 8 ms. God is love.
 [NOTE. The body of Mrs. J. C. Abbott was not buried here. See Genealogies.]

III. 14. LOT NOT TAKEN. 42.

IV. 1. LOT OF DAVID NIMS. 43.

DAVID NIMS Died Mar. 30, 1861, Ae. 49 yrs. 7 mo. 19 Ds.
 SARAH M., wife of DAVID NIMS, died Dec. 17, 1858, Ae. 40 yrs. 6 ms.

IV. 2. LOT OF ASA LELAND. 44.

[One stone.] ASA LELAND Died Sep. 9, 1867, Ae. 66 yrs. 11 ms. 17 ds.
 HANNAH A., his wife, Died Mar. 8, 1892, Ae. 76 yrs. 2 ms. 10 ds.

IV. 3. LOT OF GEORGE AARON WILLEY. 45.

RHODA E. WILLEY Died June 21, 1879, Ae. 54 yrs. 9 ms. 12 ds. It is
 "Good bye" here and "Welcome" yonder.

[NOTE. The subject of the preceding inscription was the mother of G. A. Willey. Her husband, George Sherman Willey, was killed in the battle of Spottsylvania, in the Civil War, in his 40th year, and his body was not buried here. See Genealogies.]

IV. 4. LOT NOT TAKEN YET. 46.

IV. 5. LOT OF IRA EMERSON COMSTOCK. 47.

[In a design of a Bible.] O! Lord keep us as in the hollow of thy hand.
 Husband and Father. IRA E. COMSTOCK died, Nov. 10, 1889, Ae. 60 yrs.
 8 mo. 28 dys. An honest man.

We miss thy kind and willing hand,
 Thy fond and earnest care;
 Our home is dark without thee;
 We miss thee everywhere.

IV. 6. LOT OF ASA E. WILSON. 48.

DEA. ASA E. WILSON, Born Dec. 25, 1803, Died Apr. 23, 1890.

We shall find our missing loved one
 In our Father's mansion fair.

ALMIRA B., wife of ASA E. WILSON, born Mar. 29, 1808, died May 18, 1864. "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die." [Removed from the cemetery in Marlow village.]

[NOTE. Braman I. Wilson, son of Dea. A. E. and Almira B., died in the army at Pleasant Valley, Md., Oct. 23, 1862, ae. 26, lacking 6 days. Burial at New Ipswich.]

[NOTE. Edward E. Wilson, son of Dea. A. E. and A. B. Wilson, died at Concord, N. H., Feb. 21, 1882, ae. 40. Burial at Sterling, Mass.]

[NOTE. This was formerly the lot of Harrison Rugg, whose body was the only one of that family buried here. The headstone was inscribed: HARRISON RUGG Died May 25, 1859, Ae. 67 yrs. 11 ms. Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God. This body was moved to the cemetery at East Sullivan, and the grave of Dea. Wilson is really the same as the former grave of Harrison Rugg.]

IV. 7. LOT OF MARTIN RUGG. 49.

FATHER. MARTIN RUGG—July 29, 1798—Oct. 21, 1858. An honest man is the noblest work of God. [He was the first person whose body was buried in this cemetery. His former headstone was inscribed: MARTIN RUGG Died Oct. 21, 1858, Ae. 60 yrs. 2 ms. 23 dya. "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the son of man cometh."]

MOTHER. LUCINDA BEVERSTOCK, wife of MARTIN RUGG, Mar. 16, 1805—Feb. 21, 1889. Every death is but a birth.

Gone home. ANDREW J., son of Martin & Lucinda RUGG, Died July 25, 1862, Ae. 20 yrs. & 10 ms. A member of Co. D., 2d Reg. N. H. V.

IV. 8. LOT OF SETH NIMS. 50.

SETH NIMS. Born Aug. 27, 1803—Died Oct. 25, 1897.

MARIA F., wife of SETH NIMS, Died Oct. 14, 1865. Ae. 56 yrs. 7 m's & 20 dya. She is not dead but sleepeth. Peaceful be her rest.

IV. 9. LOT OF A. WARDWELL AND A. F. NIMS. 51.

[Front.] Husband. Gone home. [Rear.] AMOS WARDWELL, Born Apr. 28, 1811—Died Feb. 26, 1889.

Unmarked grave: ADELINE MASON, wife of AMOS WARDWELL, born, Aug. 22, 1812—died, May 6, 1904. Headstone not erected as we go to press.

[Rear.] ESTELLA A. C., wife of AUGUSTUS F. NIMS, Died Mar. 25, 1870, Ae. 22 yrs. 7 m's. 25 d'ys, Daut. of Amos & Adeline M. WARDWELL. [Front.] STELLA.

Composed in death. She smiled adieu,
Bid friends forbear to weep,
And sweetly leaned on Jesus' breast,
And calmly fell asleep.

Gone, when our hearts were happy,
Filled with each others' love,
Leaving our home so lonely;
She lives with Christ above.

[Monument with letter N. on the top, in front and rear. NIMS at the base.]

AUGUSTUS F. NIMS. Apr. 9, 1843—Mar. 25, 1897.

ESTELLA C. WARDWELL, His wife, July 31, 1847—Mar. 25, 1870.

SARAH M. DRAKE, His wife, July 22, 1845—Dec. 16, 1897.

IV. 10. LOT OF GEORGE F. HUBBARD. 52.

[Front.] Husband and Father. At rest in Heaven. [Rear.] GEORGE F. HUBBARD Died Aug. 14, 1872, Ae. 54 yrs. 8 m's. 10 d's.

[Front.] Our Mother. He giveth his beloved sleep. [Rear.] BETSEY, wife of GEORGE F. HUBBARD, Died Apr. 27, 1882, Ae. 64 yrs. 8 m's. & 25 d's.

GEORGE W., son of Geo. F. & Betsey HUBBARD, died Dec 1, 1849, Ae. 3 mo. 5 ds. [Removed from the old Four Corners Cemetery, from lot IX. 4.]

IV. 11. LOT OF MARTIN SPAULDING. 53.

CAPT. MARTIN SPAULDING Died Feb. 28, 1860, Ae. 57 yrs. & 5 m's. Killed by the fall of a tree.

MARY, wife of MARTIN SPAULDING, Died July 18, 1866, Ae. 66 yrs. 6 m's. 4 d's.

IV. 12. LOT OF MARSHALL J. BARRETT. 54.

MOTHER. SALLY D., wife of ASHLEY SPAULDING, died Nov. 6, 1878, Ae. 72 yrs. 10 ms. 27 dys. AT REST. [She was mother of Mrs. M. J. Barrett. See Four Corners Cemetery, VIII. 3.]

ABBY. INFANT SON OF M. J. & C. A. BARRETT, Died Feb. 27, 1876, Ae. 2 wks.

IV. 13-14. LOTS NOT USED YET. 55-56.

V. 1. LOT OF LORENZO W. MASON. 57.

LORENZO MASON. Sep. 28, 1823—Mar. 4, 1902. Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep.

V. 2. LOT OF MASON A. NIMS. 58.

[Rear.] CARLETON A., son of M. A. & S. A. NIMS, Born, Jan. 2, 1896; Died, Feb. 25, 1896. [Front.] Our Baby. A' bud on earth; A blossom in Heaven.

[Rear.] LILA A., dau. of M. A. & S. A. NIMS, Born, Oct. 18, 1889; Died Mar. 19, 1900. [Front.] Our Darling. Why, mamma, 'tis nothing to die.

V. 3-7. LOTS NOT USED YET. 59-63.

V. 8. LOT OF DANIEL H. MASON. 64.

DANIEL H. MASON Died July 11, 1872, Ae. 60 yrs. 4 mos.

AURORA JONES, wife of DANIEL H. MASON, Died Apr. 16, 1896, Ae. 80 yrs. 2 mos. 18 dys.

V. 9. LOT OF HERSEY WARDWELL. 65.

HERSEY WARDWELL Died Aug. 1, 1871, Ae. 54 yrs. 6 m's. Our Father. Gone home. At rest in Jesus.

Grave unmarked when we visited the lot: Sarah M. Emerson, widow of Hersey Wardwell, born, June 5, 1812; died, May 18, 1894.

JENNIE S.; dau. of Hersey & Sarah E. WARDWELL, died Apr. 7, 1865,
Ae. 14 yrs. 7 m's. 20 d's.

Weep not for me, I'm going home;
My Savior bid me come,
And very soon we all shall meet,
To part no more at Jesus' feet.

EZRA EMERSON, son of Hersey & Sarah E. WARDWELL, Died Mar.
30, 1854, Aet. 6 m's. 18 d'ya.

Though lost to sight,
To memory dear.

[Removed from Four Corners Cemetery, lot II. 3.]

V. 10. LOT OF ABIJAH SEWARD. 66.

FATHER. ABIJAH SEWARD Died Sep. 2, 1877, Ae. 82 yrs. 7 m's.
MOTHER. ROXANA F.; wife of ABIJAH SEWARD, Died July 14,
1880, Ae. 82 yrs. 2 ms.

V. 11. LOT OF FRED. ALMON WILSON. 67.

[Monument.] FREDERIC A. WILSON, Sep. 16, 1822—July 24, 1897.
CORDELIA R. MACK, His wife, Mar. 22, 1827—[Living in 1905.]
MANLEY E. WILSON, Their son, July 26, 1853—Jan. 28, 1866.
WILSON. [At base of monument.]
Marker: FATHER.
MANLEY E., son of F. A. & C. R. WILSON, died Jan. 28, 1866, Ae. 12
yrs. 6 m's. & 2 days.

More fondly we loved him
Than language can tell.

V. 12. LOT OF DANIEL H. JOY. 68.

DANIEL H. JOY Died Nov. 12, 1885, Ae. 62 ys.
[NOTE. Mrs. Joy is living in 1905. The bodies of their two deceased
children (see GENEALOGIES) were buried at Brattleborough, Vt.]
SALLY, wife of WILLIAM HOWE, Died Oct. 13, 1866, ae. 82 yrs. 7 ms.
7 ds. [She was grandmother of Mrs. Joy, and mother of Mrs. Jacob Spaulding.]

V. 13. LOT OF JOHN R. PRECKLE. 69.

Unmarked grave; John Richard Preckle, born at Sand Lake, N. Y., Mar.
12, 1820; died at Sullivan, June 5, 1878.

5. 14. LOT OF MRS. JOHN KENNARD. 70.

MOTHER. CHARLOTTE, wife of JOHN KENNARD, Died Feb. 11,
1879, Ae. 79 yrs. 1 mo. 5 dys. [She was the mother of Mrs. Lorenzo W. Mason.
She died while stopping at Mrs. Mason's. Her husband's body was buried in
Maine. See KENNARD in GENEALOGIES.]

V. 15. LOT OF CHAS. M. WARD. Ward Lot.

Unmarked grave: Ralph William Ward, son of Charles Milo & Angelia
Ward, born at Sullivan, Nov. 5, 1895; died there, Jan. 8, 1896.

VI. 1-7. LOTS NOT USED YET. 119-125.

VI. 8. LOT OF NATHANIEL P. MASON. 126.

Unmarked grave: Nathaniel P. Mason, born in Sullivan, Oct. 22, 1816; died there, Jan. 3, 1887. [His wife's body was buried elsewhere. See his family in the GENEALOGIES.]

VI. 9. LOT OF ERNEST A. NIMS. 71.

Former inscription: [on the top] AT REST. CARRIE A. WARDWELL, wife of LAFAYETTE NIMS, Died Feb. 10, 1882, Ae. 34 yrs. 2 m's. 5 d's. [This body was removed to the Woodland Cemetery at Keene, where the body of Lafayette Nims is also buried. After this was done, the lot was engaged by Ernest A. Nims, a son of the taker of the following lot.]

VI. 10. LOT OF ALBERT G. NIMS. 72.

[Front of monument.] ALBERT G. NIMS, Oct. 8, 1832—May 22, 1894. SARAH M. WARDWELL, HIS WIFE, Nov. 25, 1833—Nov. 18, 1903.

[Rear of monument.] BURTON W., Aug. 9, 1876—Aug. 4, 1884. ALICE C., May 20, 1865—Mar. 8, 1887. [Latter two were children of Albert G. & Sarah M.]

[Base of monument.] NIMS.

Markers: FATHER. MOTHER. BERTIE. ALICE.

VI. 11. LOT OF ORLANDO SEWARD. 73.

[NOTE. This lot was engaged by Orlando Seward, a son of Abijah Seward, but, as he has taken a lot in Woodland Cemetery at Keene, it is probable that this lot will never be used by that family.]

VI. 12-14. LOTS NOT TAKEN YET. 74-76.

VI. 15-16. NOT NUMBERED ON OFFICIAL CHART.

VI. 17. LOT OF THOS. W. DANE. Dane lot.

Unmarked grave: Geo. Rufus, son of Thomas W. & Almira G. Dane, born Apr. 22, 1897; died, Mar. 26, 1900. [This child was burned to death. Its grave is in the north end of the cemetery, a north and south grave, where the two parts of the northern fence make an angle. It would be properly the 17th lot of the sixth range, but the lots are not charted north of lot 14.]

VII. 1-14. LOTS NOT TAKEN. 127-134 AND 77-82.

VIII. 1-14. LOTS NOT TAKEN. 135-142 AND 83-88.

IX. 1-14. LOTS NOT TAKEN. 143-150 AND 89-94.

X. 1-9. LOTS NOT TAKEN. 151-158 AND 95.

X. 10. LOT OF LUTHER RICHARDSON. 96.

LUTHER RICHARDSON Died Oct. 2, 1884, Ae. 76 yrs. 28 d'ys.

LUCY T. DUNN, wife of LUTHER RICHARDSON, Died Nov. 30, 1862, Ae. 53 yrs. 20 d'ys. Our mother gone before.

RACHEL P. RICHARDSON—Born, Sep. 13, 1803; Died, Dec. 25, 1891.
[2d wife of Luther.]

X. 11. LOT OF C. WILSON RUGG. 97.

[NOTE. This lot was engaged by Charles Wilson Rugg. It has never been used. Mr. Rugg died at Winslow, Arkansas, May 17, 1889, where his body was buried.]

X. 12-14. LOTS NOT TAKEN. 98-100.

XI. 1-7. LOTS NOT TAKEN. 159-165.

XI. 8. LOT OF ALONZO BARRETT. 166.

ALONZO BARRETT Died Mar. 29, 1885, Ae. 78 yrs., 2 mos.

ELIZABETH, wife of ALONZO BARRETT, Died July 11, 1869, Ae. 66 yrs.

LUCY, wife of JOHN BARNEY, Died June 4, 1880, Ae. 95 yrs. [She was formerly the widow of John Barrett, and mother of Alonzo Barrett. The bodies of her two husbands were buried elsewhere. See GENEALOGIES.]

XI. 9. LOT OF WILLIAM WALLACE BARRETT. 101.

Unmarked grave: Rosa Belle Barrett, born, Nov. 18, 1863; died, Aug. 24, 1864.

Unmarked grave: Addie M. Barrett, born, Nov. 16, 1861; died, July 10, 1864.

Unmarked grave: Mary Abby Barrett, born, Jan. 5, 1857; died, July 2, 1864.

Unmarked grave: Emma Gorham Barrett, born, Feb. 14, 1858; died, June 1, 1861.

Unmarked grave: Susan F. Barrett, born, Apr. 24, 1859; died, Aug. 12, 1860.

[NOTE. The preceding five were all children of Wm. Wallace and Caroline O. Barrett. Their graves are here given in order, beginning with the south grave.]

XI. 10. LOT OF JOHN E. DOW. 102.

GEORGE E., son of JOHN E. & ALMIRA DOW, Died Dec. 16, 1864, Ae. 8 m's.

WALTER J., son of JOHN E. & ALMIRA B. DOW, died Apr. 26, 1861, Ae. 1 yr. 11 m's.

[NOTE. Mr. Dow died at Keene, Dec. 16, 1897. Burial in Woodland Cemetery in Keene.]

XI. 11. LOT OF DAVID F. SMITH. 103.

EUNICE JACKSON Died Oct. 6, 1868, Ae. 76 yrs. 2 m's. 4 d's. [She was David F. Smith's maternal grandmother. Her husband was William Jackson. See Smith Genealogy in this book.]

LUCY GATES Died May 7, 1869, Ae. 76 yrs. 3 m's. [She was David F. Smith's paternal grandmother, and the widow successively of David Smith, Bezaleel Mack, and Laban Gates. See Smith Genealogy in this book.]

DAVID F. SMITH Died Mar. 17, 1875, Ae. 26 yrs. Gone, but not forgotten.

XI. 12. LOT OF LEWIS H. SMITH.

Unmarked grave: Lewis H. Smith died, Dec. 14, 1903; ae. 82 nearly.

Unmarked grave: Ellen Maria, wife of Lewis H. Smith, died, Dec. 8, 1899, ae. 75 yrs.

XI. 13. LOT OF NELSON CASTOR. 105.

LAURA A. MILES, Born Sept. 5, 1842; Died July 12, 1903. [Widow of Wesley F. Miles; formerly the wife of Chas. A. Rich. She was mother of Mrs. Nelson Castor.]

XI. 14. LOT NOT TAKEN. 106.

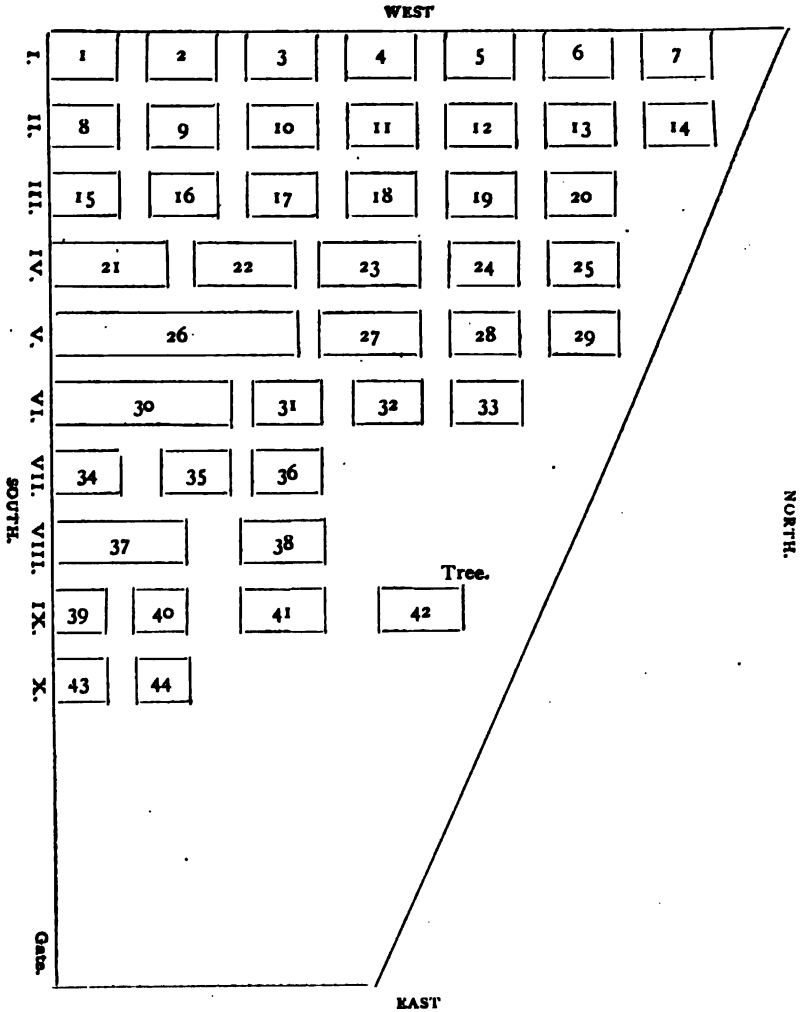
RANGES XII AND XIII.

[These entire ranges are now a driveway, and have never been used for burials. Ranges VII., VIII., and IX. are now used for a driveway.]

The Meetinghouse Cemetery has been in use 47 years (to this year, 1905.) The first burial in it was of the body of Martin Rugg, who died, Oct. 21, 1858, the burial being upon the 23d. The last, as we go to press, was the body of Rev. George Lyman Nims, who died, Jan. 29, 1905. At the town meeting on March 14, 1905, it was voted to paint the hearse house, repair and paint the cemetery fence, and paint the roof of the tomb.

III. EAST SULLIVAN CEMETERY.

The first burial at East Sullivan village was the body of Mrs. Nancy, wife of Lucius Nims, who died, Sept. 24, 1856, and the burial was upon the 26th. Her first grave was west of the present place of her burial, upon land now owned by Lyman Davis, then on the farm of Lucius Nims. On the death of Miss Lucy A. Goodnow, Apr. 23, 1857, after one or two ineffectual attempts to dig a grave for her body, in places which proved unfavorable, it was agreed by Mr. Nims that her body might be buried near his wife's grave. Afterwards, both bodies were moved to their present positions, and Mr. Nims agreed that this spot could be used for the burials of neighbors. An effort was made to induce the town to lay out a regular burial place at East Sullivan, but they voted, at the annual town meeting, Mar. 9, 1858, not to appropriate any money for such a purpose. This adverse action of the town, however, did not prevent the people of this neighborhood from using this spot as a place of burial, and it has since been thus used. At first, such use was by a tacit agreement of the owners of the land. Some of the neighbors informally formed an association, known as the East Sullivan Cemetery Association, and purchased land of Joseph Whitney, on Dec. 15, 1858, for \$6.00, and of Lucius Nims, on Apr. 26, 1859, for \$1.00. This association preserved no records. On



PLAN OF EAST SULLIVAN CEMETERY.
 The north wall has some angles not shown here.

Nov. 14, 1885, men interested in the care and preservation of this cemetery met and organized a society known as The East Sullivan Cemetery Association. The following is a list of the members of the Association :

Caleb Goodnow, George Kingsbury, Lucius P. Nims, Daniel W. Rugg, George S. Kingsbury, Atwell C. Ellis, Henry Davis, Austin A. Ellis, Addison N. Wilder, Albert Davis, Asahel N. Holt, Lyman Davis, Charles Mason, Leslie H. Goodnow, D. Wilmer Goodnow, Thomas A. Hastings, Charles A. Tarbox, Elbridge H. Taft, and Samuel E. Jenkins. The last three names were added subsequently to the organization.

This organization was effected at the house of Caleb Goodnow. On the evening of Nov. 21, of the same year, a constitution and by-laws were adopted by the society. The annual meetings are held on the second Saturday in November. Some of them appear to have been omitted. The officers of the association have been the following :

Presidents: Daniel W. Rugg, 1885-1903; Henry Davis, 1903 to the present time.

Vice Presidents: George Kingsbury, 1885-1891; Lucius Pembroke Nims, 1885-to his death, Dec. 22, 1888; Asahel N. Holt, 1885-1895; Lyman Davis, 1895-1898; Addison N. Wilder, 1898-1903; Samuel Edmund Jenkins, 1903 to the present time.

Clerks: Atwell C. Ellis, 1885-1890; Lyman Davis, 1890 to the present time.

Treasurers: Lyman Davis, 1885-1896; Thomas A. Hastings, 1896-1903; Asahel N. Holt, 1903 to the present time.

Directors: Albert Davis, 1885-1886; Austin A. Ellis, 1885-1886; Asahel N. Holt, 1885-1888; Caleb Goodnow, 1886-1891; Henry Davis, 1886-1888, 1891-1903; Daniel Willard Rugg, 1888-1891; Thomas A. Hastings, 1889-1891, 1893 to the present time; Elbridge H. Taft, 1891-1893; Addison L. Wilder, 1891-1896; Leslie H. Goodnow, 1896-1898, 1903 to the present time; George Kingsbury, 1898-1903; Samuel Edmund Jenkins, 1903 to the present time.

On Nov. 23, 1903, Charles Mason, Esq., now of Marlborough, made over to the association one hundred dollars, of which the income is to be expended in the care of Mr. Mason's burial lot, on certain fixed conditions, any surplus income being used, as the directors may deem best, in the general care of the cemetery.

The meetings of this association for 1885 were held at the house of Caleb Goodnow; for 1886, at Band Hall; for 1887-8-9, at the house of Atwell C. Ellis; since then, at the Union Hall, except in 1893, when the annual meeting was in the Band Hall.

At the annual meeting, Nov. 10, 1900, the treasurer reported that he had \$26.00 in the treasury. It was voted to put the cemetery in proper order. It was also voted to procure the in-

sertion of an article in the warrant for the town meeting to see if the town would take over the cemetery to its ownership and custody. The article was inserted, but "passed over." The last recorded meeting, as we go to press, was on Nov. 14, 1903, when it was voted to accept Mr. Mason's donation, as before mentioned. The treasurer reported \$8.14 in the treasury. At the annual meetings in 1890 and 1891, lot owners and those having friends buried in the cemetery were requested to contribute fifty cents each to the treasury for giving the ground needed care. The request was heeded in part.

The following inscriptions in this cemetery are arranged by lots. The numbering is official, according to the chart made for the association. It is irregular and not upon a consistent plan, but can be followed by using the plan here given. The ranges, of which ten are laid out, have a northerly and southerly direction. The lot numbers are continuous and not by ranges. In the following copy of the inscriptions, each lot is designated by the range, in Roman numerals, to which it belongs, and by the official number in Arabic numerals. Mrs. C. Dunn's burial was the last in this cemetery, as we go to press.

I. 1-3. LOTS NOT TAKEN IN 1905.

I. 4. LOT OF SAM. EDMUND JENKINS.

CORA. OUR DARLING. [Rear.] CORA BELLE, Dau. of Samuel E. & Addie T. JENKINS, Born Apr. 4, 1897; Died Dec. 13, 1902.

I. 5. LOT OF EDWIN ALBERT BLOOD.

[At base of monument.] B L O O D. [No other inscription.]

Marker: E. M. B. [At the grave of Eva M. Blood, dau. of E. A. & Elvira M. Blood, born, Sept. 11, 1876; died, Aug. 18, 1897.]

I. 6-7. LOTS NOT TAKEN IN 1905.

II. 8. LOT NOT TAKEN IN 1905.

II. 9. LOT OF FRED. L. AND GEO. F. PITCHER.

[At top.] Our Baby. [Front.] Too pure for earth. [Rear.] FANNIE BELLE, dau. of F. L. & C. M. PITCHER, Died Oct. 3, 1869, Ae. 1 mo. [The "C" used as an initial here in Mrs. Pitcher's name is for "Ceste," an abridged form of her real name, Alceste, sometimes spelled Alcesta.]

[Front.] Mortie. [Rear.] MORTIE B., son of G. F. & K. L. PITCHER, Died Aug. 14, 1872, Ae. 3 ms. 7 ds.

II. 10. LOT OF OLIVER WILDER, JR.

[One stone.] FATHER. MOTHER. OLIVER WILDER [JR.], died June 2, 1881, ae. 76 yrs. 10 ms. 14 ds. CALISTA KIDDER, his wife, died May 4, 1888, ae. 78 yrs. 3 ms. 12 ds.

II. 11. LOT NOT TAKEN IN 1905.

II. 12. LOT OF WATSON D. TOWNE.

JENNIE E., wife of WATSON D. TOWNE, died Dec. 11, 1879, Ae. 24 yrs. 10 mos. 21 d'ys.

We need her, but God knew best.
Through faith in him, she is at rest.

II. 13. LOT OF GEORGE W. HAZLIN.

GEORGE W. HAZLIN Died Oct. 6, 1891, Ae. 58 yrs.

II. 14. LOT NOT TAKEN IN 1905.

III. 15. LOT OF DAVID McINTIRE.

DAVID McINTIRE Died Dec. 5, 1868, Ae. 79 yrs. 7 mo's. & 25 d'ys.

The pains of death are past;
Labor and sorrow cease,
And life's long warfare closed at last,
His soul is found in peace.

EUNICE B., wife of DAVID McINTIRE, Died Mar. 29, 1866, Ae. 81 yrs. 6 mo's. & 17 d'ys.

She is where the weary rest,
From toil, care and pain.
No sickness or destroying death
Shall trouble her again.

BETSEY McINTIRE—Aug. 9, 1826—Aug. 8, 1893.

III. 16. LOT OF NAHUM BRIDGE.

[One stone.] NAHUM BRIDGE Died Jan. 23, 1892, Ae. 84 ys., 3 ms., 23 ds. SARAH H. HASELTINE, wife of NAHUM BRIDGE, Died May 15, 1892, Ae. 82 ys., 11 ms., 2 ds.

III. 17. LOT OF HENRY DAVIS.

[NOTE. No burials yet in this lot.]

III. 18. LOT OF MARCUS DAVIS.

[Design of broken chain, with hand pointing up.] Broken below, but united above. MARCUS DAVIS Died Dec. 2, 1859, Ae. 52 yrs. & 7 mos. [This body was moved here from the garden of his former residence in Stoddard.]

III. 19. LOT OF ALBERT DAVIS.

Grave unmarked as we go to press: Albert Davis, born, Mar. 6, 1843; died, Sept. 26, 1903.

[Front.] Our Baby. [Rear.] Orley M., son of Albert and Rosette E. Davis, d. Oct. 15, 1879, Ae. 27 days.

III. 20. LOT OF LYMAN DAVIS.

[NOTE. No burials, as yet, in this lot. There is almost space enough for another lot to the north of it in the same range now unnumbered.]

IV. 21. LOT OF HARRISON AND D. W. RUGG.

HARRISON RUGG Died May 25, 1859, Ae. 67 yrs. 11 ms. Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God. [This body was moved from the Meetinghouse Cemetery.]

SOPHIA BEVERSTOCK, wife of HARRISON RUGG, Died Apr. 16, 1900, Ae. 91 yrs. 11 ms. 16 dys. Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.

EDNA A. L., Dau. of H. & S. B. Rugg, Died Jan. 1, 1870, Ae. 18 yrs. 12 d's.
Darling Edna, how we miss thee.

[NOTE. An ambrotype of Miss Rugg is inserted in the top of the stone.]

ELVIRA D., wife of DANIEL W. RUGG, crossed the river, Sept. 20, 1871, Aged 33 y's.

O weary lingerers on this hither strand,
Soon shall thy worn barks reach that longed for land.

IV. 22. LOT OF RUFUS MASON.

[Monument in form of cross, with M at top.] RUFUS MASON Died Dec. 4, 1873, Ae. 85 yrs. 6 mos. PRUDENCE W. Died Sep. 7, 1852, Ae. 59 yrs. 4 mos. ELOISA Died May 27, 1872, Ae. 69 yrs. wives of Rufus Mason. OR: LANDO died Aug. 3, 1823, Ae. 5 yrs. 2 ms. SALLY LOUISA died Aug. 5, 1823, Ae. 3 yrs. 2 ms. ENOCH W. died Jan. 25, 1830, Ae. 3 yrs. 3 ms. An Infant Son died Mar. 3, 1828 [on day of birth], children of R. & P. W. MASON. [The bodies of Mrs. Prudence Mason and the children were moved here from Four Corners Cemetery.]

Markers: E. M. P. W. M. FATHER. CHILDREN.

IV. 23. LOT OF L. PEMBROKE NIMS.

Softly now thy lamb reposes
On its loving Savior's breast,
Crowned with fresh, immortal roses:
Then say: "Is not thy loved one blest?"

WILLIE, son of L. P. & J. A. NIMS, died, Mar. 19, 1872, ae. 1 yr., 12 ds.
LUCIUS PEMBROKE NIMS, born, Apr. 16, 1838, died, Dec. 22, 1888.

IV. 24. LOT OF DANIEL TOWNE.

[Monument. West side.] EMILY S. RUGG, wife of DANIEL TOWNE, Died, Feb. 24, 1883, Ae. 57 yrs., 7 ms., 7 ds. [At base of monument.] T O W N E. [South side.] LIZZIE RUTH, Died, Dec. 26, 1860, Ae. 2 yrs., 6 ms., 7 ds. ELZIE HARRISON, Died Oct. 7, 1862, Ae. 11 ms., children of Daniel & Emily S. Towne.

Marker: LIZZIE RUTH, dau. of D. & E. S. TOWNE, died Dec. 26, 1860, Ae. 2 yrs., 6 mos., 7 ds. [The bodies of the children were moved here from the state of New York. See Towne family in GENEALOGIES.]

IV. 25. LOT OF JUSTUS DUNN.

Unmarked grave: Justus Dunn, born, Nov. 28, 1812; died, Feb. 5, 1894.

Unmarked grave: Chloe Marsh, widow of Justus Dunn, born, Oct. 9, 1818; died, Feb. 2, 1905.

Unmarked grave: Justus Edwin Dunn, born, May 14, 1843; died, Aug. 22, 1894.

V. 26. LOT OF DANIEL AND CALEB GOODNOW.

CALEB GOODNOW Died Oct. 16, 1898, ae. 78 yrs., 1 mo., 23 dys.

MARY L. BUSS, wife of CALEB GOODNOW, Died Jan. 30, 1878, Ae. 53 yrs., 11 ms., 15 ds. [Following stanza on rear.]

A noble life but written not
In any book of fame:
Among the list of noted ones
None ever saw her name:
For only her own household knew
The victories she had won;
And none but they could testify
How well her work was done.

DANIEL GOODNOW Died Apr. 20, 1856, Ae. 62 yrs., 11 ms., 25 days.
[His body was first buried in the old cemetery at Nelson, and removed here later.]

POLLY, wife of DANIEL GOODNOW, died Sept. 20, 1863, Ae. 63 yrs., 9 ms., & 20 ds.

LUCY ANN, dau. of Daniel & Polly GOODNOW, died Apr. 23, 1857, Aet. 24.

We call her dead, but oh, we know,
She dwells where living waters flow.

[Her body was buried, at first, further west, near that of Mrs. Lucius Nims. Both were later removed to their present positions.]

CHARLES F. GOODNOW, Nov. 8, 1844—Jan. 28, 1901.

MINNIE L., Dau. of C. F. & JULIA GOODNOW, June 6, 1869—Apr. 21, 1872.

V. 27. LOT OF L. H. AND D. W. GOODNOW.

HARLIE. Up in that heavenly home,
Safe on the Savior's bosom,
Resteth our little one.

HARLAND W., son of Wilmer D. & Ella M. GOODNOW, died, Jan. 6, 1886, ae. 1 yr. 3 ms. 27 ds.

V. 28. LOT OF J. F. McCLURE.

Unmarked grave: Mary Blanche, dau. of John F. & Mary Luella (Holt) McClure, born, Aug. 16, 1894; died, July 10, 1895.

[NOTE. This lot was formerly engaged by Austin A. Ellis, who, on moving to Keene, transferred it to Mr. McClure.]

V. 29. LOT NOT TAKEN.

VI. 30. South part. LOT OF LUCIUS NIMS.

LUCIUS NIMS Died Apr. 20, 1881, Ae. 78 yrs., 6 mos., 24 days. "My flesh and my heart faileth; but God is the strength of my heart and portion forever." "Faithful unto death."

NANCY B., wife of LUCIUS NIMS, Died Sep. 24, 1856, Ae. 53 yrs.,
7 mo., 13 days.

The grave beneath this sacred mound
Contains what's mortal, but reserved,
Of her who was beloved in life,
The tender mother, friend, and wife.

[NOTE. The body of Mrs. Nims was the first buried in this locality, on
Sep. 26, 1856. The first burial was further west, on land now owned by Lyman
Davis. It was later removed to this spot.]

ALMIRA NIMS, wife of AARON H. LIVERMORE, died Apr. 22, 1865,
Ae. 32 yrs. 8 mos.

Beloved wife, thou hast left me,
Here thy loss I deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft me,
He can all my sorrows heal.
Yet again, I hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled;
Then in heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed.

VI. 30. North part. LOT OF CHAS. MASON.

AMANDA S., wife of CHARLES MASON, Died Dec. 24, 1857, Ae. 38
yrs. "We miss thee at home."

WIFE & MOTHER. ELLEN P. JOSLIN, wife of CHARLES MA-
SON, Born, Aug. 19, 1836; Died, July 6, 1887. "Asleep in Jesus."

ANNIE A., only dau. of CHARLES & AMANDA S. MASON, Died
Aug. 10, 1859, Ae. 16 yrs. Not lost but gone before.

CHARLES H., son of CHARLES and the late AMANDA MASON, Died
Mar. 4, 1868, Ae. 20 yrs. 10 mos. We loved him.

JOSEPH HENRY MASON, Born, June 26, 1866; Died in El Paso,
Texas, June 14, 1902.

VI. 31. LOT OF SILAS BLACK.

SILAS BLACK Died June 30, 1854, Ae. 44. [His body was first buried in
the old cemetery at Nelson, afterwards removed here.]

[Front.] MOTHER. [Rear.] Rest, dear mother, rest. ELMINA LOVE-
JOY, wife of SILAS BLACK, Died May 20, 1882, Ae. 68 yrs. 17 d's.

SILAS L., only son of Silas & Elmina BLACK, Died Dec. 20, 1861, Ae. 22
yrs., 8 mo., & 23 d's.

He heard his country loudly call
Upon her sons for aid:
With patriotic zeal, that call
He earnestly obeyed.
Far from his mother, sister dear,
Upon the tented field,
He freely offered his young life,
His country's rights to shield.

Written by D. W.
Wilson, Esq.

VI. 32. LOT OF JEREMY MOREY.

Unmarked grave: Jeremy Morey, died about 1877.

Unmarked grave: Rebecca Lovejoy, wife of Jeremy Morey, born, May 4, 1803; died, Nov. 7, 1869.

VI. 33. LOT OF JOHN McCLURE.

Unmarked grave, as we go to press: John McClure, died, Nov. 7, 1904, ae. 75 yrs., 4 mos., 7 days.

Unmarked grave, as we go to press: Hannah Robb Upton, wife of John McClure, born, Feb. 14, 1842; died, May 26, 1895.

ROXANNA, Infant dau. of John & Hannah R. McClure, died, Feb. 8, 1863; Ae. 1 yr. 4 ms. 7 dys. Our darling is gone to Heaven.

DANIE M., Infant son of John & Hannah R. McClure, died, Apr. 23, 1876, Ae. 10 mos. 5 dys. Budded on earth, To bloom in Heaven.

[Note. The bodies of Mrs. McClure and the two children were first buried in the new cemetery at Stoddard village, and removed here on the day after Mr. McClure's funeral.]

VII. 34. LOT OF ASAHEL N. HOLT.

LILLA A., dau. of A. N. & N. A. HOLT, died, July 2, 1879, Ae. 1 yr. 9 ms. 21 da.

VII. 35. LOT OF JOSEPH & ASHLEY MASON.

JOSEPH MASON Died Mar. 8, 1860, Ae. 79 yrs. 3 ms. & 5 d's.

ARATHUSA F., wife of JOSEPH MASON, died Dec. 30, 1886, Ae. 88 y'rs. 3 mo's.

In memory of JEMIMA F. MASON, wife of ASHLEY MASON, died Feb. 1, 1835, aged 25 yrs. [This body was removed from Four Corners Cemetery, III, 3. The bodies of Ashley Mason and his 2d wife were buried in Woodland Cem., at Keene.]

VII. 36. LOT OF GEORGE O. DOW.

Unmarked grave; Addie Viola, dau. of Geo. O. & Emma G. (Banker) Dow, died Oct. 11, 1881, ae. 11.

VIII. 37. LOT OF D. SPAULDING AND G. KINGSBURY.

[Monument.] DEXTER SPAULDING Died Dec. 30, 1865, Ae. 66. NANCY K., his wife Died Apr. 23, 1841, Ae. 39. REBECCA, his wife, Died May 30, 1882, Ae. 79. NANCY, Daugh. of DEXTER & NANCY SPAULDING, Died May 15, 1866, Ae. 31. HENRY SPAULDING Died Aug. 1, 1829, Ae. 2 yrs. 8 mos. HENRY D. SPAULDING Died at Natchez, Miss., July 11, 1864, Ae. 25, a member of Co. A. 14th Reg. N. H. Vols. ADDIE, his wife, Died Aug. 5, 1863, Ae. 22. [The bodies of Mrs. Nancy Spaulding and her son Henry are in the Four Corners Cemetery, IX. 5. That of Henry D. Spaulding was buried in the National Cemetery, at Natchez, Miss., grave No. 120.]

Unmarked grave as we go to press: Elvira H. Hale, wife of George Kingsbury, born Feb. 18, 1835; died, July 25, 1904.

VIII. 38. LOT OF ELBRIDGE H. TAFT.

IDAH, infant dau. of E. H. & M. L. TAFT, died May 15, 1862, ae. 3 days. [This body was removed from the old cemetery at Nelson.]

ELMER, son of E. H. & M. L. TAFT, died Sept. 11, 1879, ae. 14 yrs. 2 ds.
 "I will sleep until morning."

IX. 39. LOT OF DAUPHIN SPAULDING, 2d.

DAUPHIN SPAULDING, 2nd, of the 14th Reg. N. H. Vols.; died Feb. 7,
 1864, Aged 37 yrs. 3 mo. 15 ds.

Our dear father has gone to rest.
 We all soon shall meet him,
 To see each other face to face,
 Far in that distant home.

Unmarked grave: Caroline Emerson, widow of Allen Merrill Wilder, died,
 Apr. 24, 1899; ae. 88 yrs., 6 mos., 14 days.

IX. 40. LOT OF WILLIAM B. HASTINGS.

[NOTE. This was formerly the lot of Samuel A. Seward, whose body has
 been moved to the Woodland Cemetery at Keene. No other member of his
 family has died. The inscription on the headstone here was: SAMUEL A.
 SEWARD, Died Jan. 29, 1865, Ae. 41 yrs., 8 mo's., 10 d's. Though lost to
 sight, to memory dear.]

HUSBAND. [In Odd Fellow triple links.] F L T. WILLIAM B.
 HASTINGS, Aug. 24, 1860—Apr. 27, 1894.

MOTHER. LESTINA EMERSON, wife of WILLIAM HASTINGS.
 Apr. 23, 1817—Mar. 28, 1901.

IX. 41. LOT OF THOMAS A. HASTINGS.

[NOTE. Although Mr. T. A. Hastings has the largest family that there has
 been in town for many years, there has been no death in his immediate family.
 This lot, therefore, has fortunately not been used.]

IX. 42. LOT OF JOHN GILMAN STEVENS.

[Front.] Waiting in Heaven. [Rear.] MATTIE C., wife of JOHN G.
 STEVENS, Died Aug. 7, 1872, Ae. 33 yrs. 6 mo. 8 d's.

[Front.] Gone to meet in Heaven. [Rear.] ORINDA R., wife of JOHN
 G. STEVENS, Died May 27, 1895, Ae. 69 yrs. 10 mo. 24 ds.

X. 43. LOT OF FRANK W. BRUCE.

CARRIE E. HOLT, wife of FRANK W. BRUCE, Died Nov. 18, 1894,
 Ae. 31 yrs. 9 mos. 16 dys.

X. 44. LOT OF JEDEDIAH R. HOLT.

JEDEDIAH R. HOLT, Born Mar. 5, 1826—Died Feb. 26, 1903.

CAROLINE S. FAY, Wife of JEDEDIAH R. HOLT, Born Apr. 28,
 1827—Died May 15, 1901.

A former paragraph contained a notice of the deaths of persons whose bodies
 were not buried in town, during the time that the old cemetery was in general
 use. The following list, continued to the present time, 1905, contains a notice of
 the later deaths of those whose bodies were not buried in any of our cemeteries.

Mrs. Addie M. Curtis (dau. of Gardner Towne), died July 24, 1869, Ae. 21;

burial at Walpole. Asa Wilson died, Aug. 13, 1869, Ae. 90; burial in the old cemetery at Nelson. Rev. Josiah Peabody died Apr. 15, 1870, Ae. 71; burial, at first in Four Corners Cemetery, but the remains were removed to the Woodland Cemetery at Keene. Silas Davis died, July 7, 1870, Ae. 78; burial in Bond Cemetery at Gilsuam. Mrs. Esther T. Howe died, Aug. 23, 1871, Ae. 83; burial in the new cemetery at Stoddard village. Joseph W. Beckwith died, June 13, 1872, Ae. 64; burial in the Ware Cemetery, at Gilsuam village. Cora L., dau. of D. O. & S. A. Beverstock, died Aug. 31, 1872, ae. 4 mos., 24 days; burial at Munsonville. Mrs. Silas Davis died May 10, 1873, in her 80th year; burial in the Bond Cemetery at Gilsuam. Rosa Belle, dau. of H. Forest Cilley, died, Mar. 1, 1874, ae. about 18 months; burial out of town. Mrs. John S. Currier died, Dec. 22, 1874, ae. 39; burial at Lempster. Mrs. Mary Ann Healey died at the house of her granddaughter, Mrs. Elbridge H. Taft, Oct. 5, 1877, ae. 92 yrs. and 4 mos.; burial at Nelson old cemetery. Frank L. Pearson, accidentally shot himself, June 5, 1878, ae. 28; burial at Chester, Vt. Aaron T. Howe died, June 29, 1878, ae. 59; burial in the new cemetery at Stoddard village. Ervin A. Bedard, son of Louis Bedard, died at Roxbury, June 5, 1881, in his 3d yr.; burial in the cemetery on upper Court St. in Keene. Mrs. Olive Chapman died at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Jewett Morse, July 31, 1882, ae. 81 years; burial at Munsonville. Alanson A. Nims died Oct. 9, 1883, ae. 43; burial at Hubbardston, Mass. Mildred E. Tyler, dau. of Almon P. Tyler, died, Aug. 19, 1886, ae. 3 mos. and 22 days; burial at Marlow village. Nathaniel W. Fay died, Oct. 4, 1888, ae. 70; burial at Munsonville. Clarinda Brown, died Jan. 12, 1889, ae. 15; burial in St. Joseph's (Catholic) Cemetery at Keene. Ada J. Putnam died, May 4, 1889, ae. 4 mos. 16 days, dau. of Charles F. and Addie (Hunt) Putnam; burial out of town. Mrs. Louisa Baker died, May 10, 1889, at the house of her dau., Mrs. Elbridge H. Taft, ae. 81; burial in the old cemetery at Nelson. Edward S. Bryant died, Aug. 23, 1889, ae. 45; burial at Perlín, Mass. Bessie E. N. Tyler died, Nov. 17, 1889, ae. 5; burial at Marlow village. Mrs. Priscilla B. Drake died, Jan. 28, 1890, ae. 87; burial at Bath, Me. Abigail Tilton died, June 19, 1890, ae. 83; burial at Munsonville. Mrs. Mary Fay died, June 12, 1891, ae. 80; burial at Munsonville. Grace H. Smith died Oct. 18, 1891, ae. 26; burial in Riverside Cemetery at Chesham. Ida May Jewett died, Feb. 20, 1892, ae. 16; burial at Munsonville. Mrs. Sibyl B. Holt died, June 21, 1892, ae. 81; burial at Munsonville. Edwin K. Morse died, Mar. 4, 1893, ae. 52; burial in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Helen M., wife of Fred Davis, died, Apr. 7, 1893, ae. 37; burial in the new cemetery at Stoddard village. Mrs. Mary F., wife of Perry E. Kemp, died, May 2, 1894, ae. 75; burial in the north cemetery at East Alstead. Mrs. Elizabeth A., wife of Rev. L. D. Place, died, June 21, 1894, ae. 65; burial in Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Sophronia L., wife of Asa Davis, died, June 12, 1895, ae. 74; burial in the new cemetery at Stoddard village. Lizzie Boutelle died, Aug. 19, 1895, ae. 12; burial at Antrim. Leland E. Heald, son of Geo. W. Heald, was accidentally shot, Nov. 2, 1897, ae. 2 yrs.; burial in Woodland Cemetery at Keene. Lida Brown, dau. of Charles, died, Feb. 23, 1898, ae. 3 days; burial in Catholic Cemetery at Marlborough. Asa Davis died, Oct. 20, 1898, ae. 82; burial in the new cemetery at Stoddard village. Jewett Morse died, Apr. 2, 1900, ae. 84; burial at Munsonville. Morgan L., son of Rev. Herbert Walker, died, Aug. 28, 1901, ae. 5 mos. and 28 days; burial

in the Forest Hills Cemetery at Fitchburg. Sarah W. Holbrook died, Oct. 9, 1901, *ae.* 81; burial in Graniteville Cemetery at Marlborough. Mrs. Ursula S. Burpee died, Mar. 9, 1903, *ae.* 72; burial in Greenlawn Cemetery at Keene. Normand Brown, son of Charles, died, June 1 1903; burial in Catholic Cemetery at Marlborough. Mrs. Jewett Morse died, Mar. 11, 1904, *ae.* 81; burial at Munsonville. Mrs. Gertrude L. Mitchell, dau. of D. A. Wood, died, Oct. 10, 1904, *ae.* 49; burial at Brockton, Mass. Stillman A. Wilson died, Nov. 20, 1883, in 64th year, at the house of his nephew, Henry Davis; burial in old cemetery at Stoddard.

IV. THE TOMB NEAR MEETINGHOUSE CEMETERY.

On March, 8, 1892, the town accepted a gift of money to build a tomb which was given by Charles Franklin Wilson of Keene, a former esteemed resident of Sullivan. The acceptance of the gift and the resolution of thanks may be found on page 156 of this volume. The tomb was built in 1892 and was used for the first time as a temporary depository for the body of Edwin Kent Morse, who died in town, Mar. 4, 1893, and whose body was subsequently removed to Pennsylvania for burial. For more than a hundred years, the town had been without any convenience of this kind. The digging of graves in the winter, when snow and frost were deep, was attended with great difficulty. The opening of paths through the drifts to the cemetery lots was also difficult. This tomb has been found a great relief from such severities and has been quite generally used since as a temporary receptacle for the bodies of those who die in the winter. It is a gift which has been greatly appreciated. It is of brick, above ground, with corrugated iron roof. Tablet, date, 1892.

V. THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

To all whose memories recall the ever-memorable times of the CIVIL WAR no monumental inscriptions in the town have for us the pathetic interest of those upon our SOLDIERS' MONUMENT. This monument was publicly dedicated on July 4, 1867, the first to be publicly consecrated of any in the state. Another had been previously placed in position. The account of the ceremonies at the consecration and of the efforts to procure it may be found in the chapter on the MILITARY HISTORY. We here give the inscriptions, to complete the monumental part of our history.

It will be observed that the inscriptions upon the monument are so arranged that the two who were killed in battle occupy, as they should, the place of honor, on the front, or east side, of

the monument, together with one who went from the west side of the town. Three who went from the easterly side of the town are also grouped together on the south side. The three Spauldings are on the north side, and a native of the town, who went to the war from Illinois, is commemorated on the west side. Perhaps this grouping, except in the case of the Spauldings, was simply accidental, but it is quite fitting. The following are the inscriptions:

[On the front of the shaft.] In memory of our noble sons who have fallen martyrs for Liberty and Union.

[East.] HENRY McDONALD—killed in the Second Bull Run battle,—Aug. 28, 1862, — Ae. 36 yrs. Member of 6th Reg. N. H. Vols.

CHARLES C. WILSON,—killed in battle, near Winchester, Va.,—Sept. 19, 1864,—Ae. 21 yrs. Member of 14th Reg. N. H. Vols.

EDWIN T. NIMS died at Poolesville, Md., Dec. 18, 1862, Ae. 20 yrs. Member of 14th Reg. N. H. Vols.

[North.] DAUPHIN SPAULDING 2d died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 7, 1864, Ae. 37 yrs. Member of 14th Reg. N. H. Vols.

HENRY D. SPAULDING died at Natchez, Miss., July 11, 1864, Ae. 25 yrs. Member of 14th Reg. N. H. Vols.

ORLAND K. SPAULDING died at New York, Mar. 12, 1865, Ae. 31 yrs. Member of an Illinois Reg. [It was the 111th Iowa Reg.]

[South.] SILAS L. BLACK died at Budd's Ferry, Md., Dec. 20, 1861, Ae. 22 yrs. Member of 2d Reg. N. H. Vols.

ANDREW J. RUGG died at Philadelphia, July 25, 1862, Ae. 20 yrs. Member of 2d Reg. N. H. Vols.

RUSSEL T. HOLT died at Washington, D. C., June 21, 1863, Ae. 24 yrs. Member of 14th Reg. N. H. Vols.

[West.] GARDNER H. RUGG died at Carbondale, Ill., Apr. 21, 1866, Aged 32 years. Member of the 38th Reg. Ill. Vols.

VI. ADDITIONAL CEMETERY FACTS.

MEETINGHOUSE CEMETERY.

II. 14. LOT OF THEODORE S. RICHARDSON.

Since the foregoing pages went to press, we have discovered that lot II. 14, in the Meetinghouse Cemetery, was engaged by Theodore S. Richardson, who afterwards moved to Keene, where another lot was engaged for his family. In this lot, however is one

Unmarked grave: WARREN RICHARDSON, born at Woburn, Mass., Jan. 31, 1800; died, at the house of his son, Theodore S. Richardson, in Sullivan, Feb. 2, 1885.

EAST SULLIVAN CEMETERY.

III. 18. LOT OF MARCUS DAVIS.

Unmarked grave, just as we go to press: Mrs. LYDIA LANE WILSON, widow of MARCUS DAVIS, born in Stoddard, Aug. 10, 1814; died at East Sullivan, Apr. 15, 1905, in her 91st year.

The statement on page 344, that Mrs. Dunn's body was the last to be buried, as we close this cemetery record, is not changed in reality by the preceding fact of the burial of the body of Mrs. Davis, because the body of Mrs. Dunn, being at first entombed, was not buried until after that of Mrs. Davis.

VII. FARM BURIALS.

Besides the burials of several children's bodies on farms, the places of which burials are too generally neglected and forgotten, two family burial grounds were started upon farms. The first was the burial lot of Enoch Woods, upon the lawn north of his house, where his body was buried at first, and where it lay for nearly 69 years. The headstone was once conspicuous upon the lawn as one passed. For the inscription and account of the removal of the remains, see the bottom of page 317 of this volume.

Another burial lot was established upon the farm of Joseph Felt, where Mr. Burpee lives. One grave was made in it. The headstone bore the following inscription:

LESTINA R., Daut. of Dea. Joseph & Lefy W. FELT, died June 3, 1850, Ae. 23 yrs. 7 mos., & 27 dys.

This body was removed to the old cemetery at Nelson. Mrs. Lucius Nims was first buried upon her husband's farm. See the account of the East Sullivan Cemetery, on page 341. Miss Lucy A. Goodnow's body was first buried near that of Mrs. Nims, but both were removed, as stated on page 341. These were the only farm burials of adults. Burials should invariably be in cemeteries, where the graves can receive proper care.

VIII. SEXTONS FOR THE CEMETERIES.

Previous to 1797, burial arrangements were privately made, and often with no expense to the bereaved family. Beginning with 1797, the town hired burial sextons to dig and close graves, carry the bier and "burial cloth", so called, to the house of the deceased, on the occasion of the funeral, and escort the remains to the grave. After 1827, the town had a hearse which the sex-

ton was expected to drive at funerals. The following is a list of the burial sextons, elected at the annual town meetings in March:

1797, Lt. Elijah Carter. 1798, Josiah G. White. 1799, Capt. Abel Allen. 1800, Josiah G. White. 1801 to 1807, Timothy Dimick. 1808, Elijah Carter. 1809 to 1812, Abel Allen. 1813 to 1818, Michael Saunders. 1819 to 1827, Samuel Locke. 1828, William Brown. 1829, Samuel Locke. After this, the burial sextons were appointed by the selectmen, until 1897, their terms of service being supposed to extend from the annual town meeting of one year to the annual town meeting of the next year. The appointments were as follows: 1830 to 1833, Samuel Locke. 1834 to 1838, George Hubbard. 1839 and 1840, Samuel Locke. 1841 and 1842, George Hubbard. 1843 to 1845, Hersey Wardwell (Hosea Foster drove the hearse for him in 1843, and occasionally afterwards). 1846, Leander Felt. 1847, George Washington Nims. 1848, Hersey Wardwell. 1849, Samuel Locke. 1850 to 1854, Hersey Wardwell. 1855, Alonzo Farrar. 1856 and 1857, Hersey Wardwell. 1858 to 1867, Alonzo Farrar. 1868 to 1870, Dea. Asa E. Wilson. 1871 to 1900, both years inclusive, thirty in all, Joseph N. Nims, who served in that capacity more than as long again as any other person has done. Election of sextons by the town began in 1867 again and has continued since. The later sextons have been: 1901, Marshall J. Barrett. 1902, Chas. F. Jewett, who did not serve, and M. J. Barrett was appointed by the selectmen on Apr. 4. Asabel N. Holt was elected in 1903 and continuously since.

IX. COFFIN MAKERS.

Previous to 1831, coffins were made by private individuals, citizens of the town, as they were asked, the price of a coffin ranging from a dollar to a dollar and a half, for adults, and much less for children. The men most frequently employed were Daniel Wilson, Thomas Spaulding, Ephraim Applin, and John Wilson. Beginning with 1831, the selectmen, by authority of the town, made special contracts with some person, for each year, to make coffins at stipulated prices, and in a stipulated manner. These coffin makers were the following:

1831, Thomas Spaulding. 1832 and 1833, Ashley Spaulding. Prices, to this time, \$1.50 each. 1834, Thomas Spaulding, at \$1.33 each. 1835 and 1836, Ashley Spaulding. 1837, Thomas Spaulding. 1838 and 1839, Ashley Spaulding. 1840 to 1848, Hosea Foster. 1849 to 1851, Alexander B. Brown, at \$2.25 each, for adults. 1852 and 1853, Enoch W. Winchester of Keene, \$1.34 to \$2.67, according to size. 1854, Wm. S. Briggs of Keene, at \$1.75 to \$3.25, according to size, coffins to be painted, with two coats of varnish, and plated screws, etc. 1855 to 1859, S. D. Osborne of Keene, same specifications as just given, prices \$2.00 to \$3.25, according to sizes. From about 1860 to 1874, M. T. Tottingham of Keene.

From 1875 to 1900, both years inclusive, the town appropriated \$5.00 towards each coffin, and the purchasers could get

them where they chose. In 1901, and since then, the town has made no appropriation for coffins. The caskets now used are quite expensive and much better in many respects (though perhaps no stronger) than the old time coffins. They certainly look much better and are far less depressing in their effect upon mourning friends, although it is said that they are really not as durable as some of the old-fashioned coffins.

X. SUPERINTENDENTS OF CEMETERIES.

This office was established in 1884. It was none too early. It is very essential that the burying places should be kept in proper condition. The following men have filled the place: 1884 to 1900, Joseph N. Nims. 1901 and 1902, Marshall J. Barrett. 1903 and since, Asahel N. Holt.

XI. CEMETERY TRUST FUNDS AND THEIR CUSTODIANS.

Three cemetery trust funds have been provided. The first was accepted by the town on Mar. 8, 1892 (see page 156 of this book), from Charles Franklin Wilson of Keene, formerly of Sullivan, the income to be used in keeping in repair the lot of Mr. Wilson in the Meetinghouse Cemetery. The principal of the fund is one hundred dollars. The second, also of one hundred dollars, was accepted by the town, on the same date as the preceding (see page 156), as a legacy left by the will of Mrs. Emily (White) (Dunn) Fassett, "to keep in repair and beautify the old cemetery" at the Four Corners, where her "near relatives were buried." The third was a fund of one hundred dollars, placed by Charles Mason, Esq., of Marlborough, in the keeping of the East Sullivan Cemetery Association, on Nov. 23, 1903, they having voted, on Nov. 14, of the same year, that they would receive it. See pages 343-344 of this volume. The first two of these trust funds are in the care of the superintendent of cemeteries, who acts as keeper of them. Each of the superintendents has had charge of them.

CHAPTER VII.

CASUALTIES.

I. DEATHS UNDER UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

It is proposed in the following paragraphs to give a very brief account of deaths from murder, suicide, burning, lightning, drowning, accidental shooting, serious injuries, and virulent distempers, together with those which were very sudden, or were connected with some interesting circumstance. Soldiers who died while employed in the military service of the United States will be noted here, as well as all whose names are on the Soldiers' Monument, but the mention here will be brief, because they will be more particularly noticed in the chapter on MILITARY HISTORY. For genealogical details of those named in the following paragraphs see GENEALOGIES.

Oct. 7, 1773, William Comstock died, being the first person who died on what is now Sullivan soil, and the first whose body was buried in the old Four Corners Cemetery.

June 17, 1775, Asahel Nims was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. He had begun to clear and settle the farm where Charles A. Brooks lives.

Jan. 8, 1779, young Josiah Comstock, son of the aforementioned William, died in the army, a soldier of the Revolution.

Mar. 22, 1783, John Locke, 8th child of James Locke, then about to move to Sullivan, died of yellow fever, on the frigate Hague, near Dominica, W. I., where he had gone partly for his health, partly to serve his country during the Revolution.

June 5, 1792, Luther Locke, the 12th child of James Locke of Sullivan, was drowned in Thetford, Vt. He was subject to fits of epilepsy. He was drowned in a river in which he was fishing. He was a young unmarried man.

In 1795, a serious epidemic prevailed in town, called canker rash upon the town records, probably scarlet fever with the rash. Six children died of it in less than three months: on Mar. 7, a child of John Dimick; on Mar. 20, a child of Luther Wilder; on Mar. 25, a child of Roswell Hubbard; on May 7, a child of Jonathan Heaton; on Mar. 29, a child of Fortunatus Eager; and on June 3 a child of Jonathan Kendall. The death of another child of John Dimick on Aug. 30 was probably from the same cause.

In 1802, small-pox became epidemic in Cheshire County and very fatal. There were 30 sick of it in Surry and many in Keene. In the latter town, 70

were inoculated with "kine pox." Inoculation was then a new thing and was quite generally feared and by many bitterly opposed. Sullivan escaped the malady, but refused decisively, at a town meeting, several years before, on Dec. 21, 1791, and again on Feb. 21, 1793, to allow Doctors McCarty and Prescott of Keene to try the new method of inoculation.

Oct. 10, 1805, James Rowe, while intoxicated, fell into his fireplace and was burned to death. It occurred in the evening. He then lived, not on what is now the town farm, but a short distance west of Winfred J. White's residence.

In 1813 and 1814, spotted fever became a most alarming epidemic in this vicinity. On Apr. 12, 1813, Elias P., son of Rev. Chas. Cummings, died of it, at Roxbury. On Dec. 1, 1814, Electa, and two days later Samuel C., children of Roswell Hubbard, Esq., died from the same cause. Each was sick about 16 hours. Dec. 3, 1814, Laura and Sarah, daughters of Rev. William Muzzy, were seized with this disease in the morning and both died before 9 P. M. On Dec. 5, of the same year, Elvira, eldest child of Oliver Brown, died of the same distemper. This terrible epidemic prevailed in New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, from 1807 to 1815. It first appeared in Medfield, Mass., in March 1806. It spread rapidly, raging with greatest violence from Jan. until April, usually disappearing through the summer. The patient was covered with a red rash and purple spots. It was most prevalent in the spring and in the country, rather avoiding the cities. It most generally attacked healthy adults, although in Sullivan the cases were confined wholly to children. It was very fatal and physicians differed, even angrily, about the mode of treatment. It last appeared in Berwick, Me., in 1815. The best medical experts declared it to be a malignant typhus, being variously designated as *typhus petechialis*, *typhus syncopalis*, or *typhus gravior*. It is now believed to be the same as *cerebro spinal meningitis*, which is getting to be comparatively common again, and has prevailed extensively in New England the past winter (of 1904-5).

Feb. 12, 1814, Sarah, wife of Samuel Winchester, died very suddenly. On the day before, she was seized with a terrible pain in her head. It increased with great violence until she expired, on Saturday evening, Feb. 12. According to the very minute account of the affair in the Keene Sentinel, the date of Feb. 11, on her headstone, should be Feb. 12.

Sept. 11, 1814, James Wilson, a former Sullivan man, who built the house recently standing on the town farm, was killed at the battle of Plattsburg. He was a brother of the father of D. W. and C. F. Wilson.

Nov. 10, 1814, Walter Leland died at Portsmouth of small-pox. He was a soldier in the second war with Great Britain, known as the "War of 1812."

Oct. 20, 1817, Capt. Charles Carter of Keene, formerly of Sullivan, died from the effects of a melancholy accident. On Wednesday, May 21, 1817, at Keene, in or near a hotel, a pistol was discharged accidentally by James Sumner, who claimed that he did not know that it was loaded. The ball passed through the body of Carter who was standing near. The wound was known to be serious, but hopes of his recovery were entertained. He lingered just five months, when death ended his sufferings.

Mar. 27, 1818, Ebenezer, the young son of John Mason, who lived where Hon. D. W. Rugg resides, died from the effects of having a tree fall upon him

in the woods. He had felled the tree to prepare wood for boiling sap. His death was about 48 hours after the accident. His little brother was with him when the accident occurred and Ebenezer had told him to hold the dog. The brother ran for help as soon as possible. The neighbors eventually extricated Ebenezer from his position under the tree. Dr. Twitchell was summoned from Keene, and several pieces of bone were taken from the patient's head, but he expired the second day after the accident.

Aug. 12, 1818, occurred the death of Esther, wife of Col. Solomon White, *ae.* 66, of a cancer. The circumstances of her illness were simply horrible. The Sentinel of Aug. 22, 1818, thus describes it: "The cancer commenced on her upper lip, about 17 years previous to her death. Ulceration began 7 years after that. In its progress, it destroyed the whole of the face, skin, muscles, and bones, excepting about half the lower jaw. For six months previous to her death, she had been a moving spectacle of horror, her bodily health being perfectly good, but totally blind, deaf, and speechless. She prepared her own food after it was cooked and, with a spoon, but latterly with her fingers, put it into the œsophagus, or passage to the stomach. After destroying the eyes and eyebrows, it made its way into the brain and she died without pain or even a struggle, with a full reliance on the promises of the Gospel, and perfectly resigned to the will of her Heavenly Father."

Feb. 21, 1822, Benjamin Eaton died, *ae.* 60. At the funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 23, according to the Keene Sentinel, "just as the services were concluded, and the people began to move, one of the rooms being crowded, the floor gave way and the spectators were precipitated into the cellar. Fortunately one person only had his ribs broken, and another considerably bruised, but no limbs were broken." There was a tradition that the corpse went into the cellar. This is probably not so, or the Sentinel would have noted it. The negative is sustained by another tradition which is authentic, as the writer heard it from the lips of his grandmother who was present. As the floor crashed, the widow loudly screamed, "Save my soap." As the corpse was probably in the "spare" room and the "soap" in the kitchen, it was most likely the kitchen floor that collapsed.

Oct. 2, 1822, Mrs. Lucy Brown, widow of Eleazar, died very suddenly, *ae.* 76. It was towards night. Her grandchildren had gone for the cows. A thunder-storm was approaching and the thunder and lightning were startling. Anxious for the children, she went to the door to look for them. Approaching it, she fell out upon the steps, dying almost instantly, probably of a heart affection.

Dec. 7, 1822, Mrs. Betsey Nims, wife of Dea. Zadok, died. As a proof of her worth, 71 relatives attended the funeral.

Feb. 23, 1823, Nathan Bolster died very suddenly at Keene, on the street, probably of a heart affection. The date of his death upon the headstone is wrong. The facts are fully noted in the Sentinel.

Dec. 8, 1826, Samuel Osgood died. At his funeral, on the tenth of the month, his body was taken to the grave on a wagon, the first in town on such an occasion, not carried by hand on a bier, except two or three which in midwinter, had been carried upon sleds. This led to the building of a hearse (see pages 285-290).

Apr. 4, 1827, Sparhawk Kendall died, *ae.* 35. At his funeral, an old custom

was observed for the last time and a new custom for the first time. It was the last time that liquors were served to funeral guests, and it was the first time that the body of any deceased person had been taken to its grave upon the hearse, which was hurriedly finished to be used on this occasion. See pages 290—293.

Jan. 31, 1828, Josiah Parker of Nelson, who was supposed to be in perfect health, fell dead, while driving his team through town, and when near the residence of Dr. Messer Cannon, where George Hubbard lived later, also George C. Hubbard, on the hill west of the old cemetery.

Feb. 16, 1828, David Kemp, a child of Erastus Kemp, at the age of three years, died from the effects of having fallen into a kettle of boiling water five days before. His parents then lived on the Breed Osgood place, just north of the Roswell Osgood house, now owned by Mr. Giffin of Keene.

June, 13, 1829, occurred the first of three murders which have been committed in the small town of Sullivan. It would be needless to remind any person at all acquainted with Sullivan that it is one of the best towns morally on the face of the earth; but three men, all of whom were undoubtedly insane, have happened to plunge the town into deep grief these three times.

The circumstance to which we here allude was the murder of Mrs. Matilda Nash, widow of James Nash, who was killed by Daniel H. Corey, near the latter's house in Sullivan, and a few feet south of the Gilsum line. Mr. Corey was subject to epileptic fits and to violent fits of insanity. He had been seized with them on various occasions, at home and in public. On the morning of the tragedy, most alarming symptoms of insanity were developed and his family, greatly frightened, fled for safety to the house of Daniel Nash, across the line in Gilsum. Mrs. Matilda Nash had come that day, for a visit, to her son Daniel's house. Mr. Corey had a high regard for her and it occurred to her that she could calm him and bring him to reason. As an excuse for calling, she carried some flax to hatchel, and her young granddaughter, a daughter of Daniel Nash, accompanied her. When they arrived at Corey's, he was lying on his bed. As soon as he saw Mrs. Nash, he exclaimed "Get out of here, you old witch, or I'll shoot you." Being frightened, she turned to run. Corey sprang from the bed, took down his gun, which was placed on some hooks at the side of the room, and pursued her. He snapped the gun, but, as there was no priming in the pan of the old flintlock, it did not explode. Having overtaken her, he struck her several times on the head with the butt of his gun, with such force as to break off the stock and bend the barrel. The blows broke in the left side of her skull, driving her earring completely into the head. While Corey was dealing these fatal blows, young Emily Nash, granddaughter of the murdered woman, escaped and ran rapidly home and gave the alarm. She was the sole eyewitness of the tragedy, but old enough to give a very clear and accurate account of it. The death of Mrs. Nash must have immediately followed the first blow. Her remains were taken to the house of her son Asa, where the funeral services were held. The burial was in the Bond Cemetery in Gilsum.

Corey ran away, but was soon discovered by a searching party, arrested by the town constable, Col. Solomon White, assisted by Rufus Mason one of the select-men, lodged in jail, and tried. At the trial, two of New Hampshire's ablest lawyers, Hubbard and Woodbury, defended Corey. Levi Chamberlain, another

eminent jurist, appeared for the state. The evidence left no reasonable doubt that Corey was insane. He had a mania for killing black cats, which he thought the embodiments of witches. He thought his wife had hired some one to kill him. He fancied that there were precious metals on his farm and he had begun to dig for them and had made a hole about four feet long and two or more feet wide and deep which he called his mine. It was developed at the trial that his father, grandmother, and sister had been insane. The latter, Polly Corey, had once jumped into a well. The prosecution undertook to show that Corey was intemperate, which may have been to a certain extent true, but the over-heated brain of an insane man craves drink quite frequently. His subsequent life, as we shall see, proved insanity unmistakably. The jury disagreed and Corey remained in jail a long time without a decisive trial. He finally escaped, as is confidently believed, with the connivance of the authorities, for he had become a burden to the county and the courts. A wax impression of the old jail locks having been obtained, it is generally understood that false keys were made by David M. Smith of Gilsam, a very ingenious mechanic. By aid of these keys, Corey escaped. His Sullivan farm was sold and he removed, with his family, to the state of New York.

Acute insanity developed in his new home and he was confined in a cage. The writer of this volume has conversed with a son of Mr. Corey, who gave him full particulars of his father's life in their new home. Once, when this son was about to ride to a grist-mill, thinking his father to be much calmer and saner than usual, he ventured to take him from the cage and allow him to start for the mill with him. Not knowing what might happen, he had put ropes and other conveniences into the wagon, in case of an outbreak. It proved timely. On entering a dark forest, the old man, at once, became restless, and, finally, seized his son with great violence, intending to kill him. Fortunately, a team overtook them and, with the assistance of the man driving it, he bound his father, who was never again permitted to have his freedom. Not being allowed stimulants, the mania was proved to have been independent of the drink habit. Mr. Corey died, during the sixties, in Louisville, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. It is just and fitting to observe that the children and descendants of Mr. Corey have been honored in life and successful in business. Mr. George W. Corey, the son, said to the writer that, when they sold their Sullivan home, and started to a then new country, with the father a raving maniac, the circumstances were so painful that the remembrance of it was melancholy in the extreme.

During the summer and fall of 1831, there was an alarming epidemic of typhus fever in the town. We have already, in this chapter, mentioned the epidemic of canker rash (doubtless scarlet fever), which prevailed in the place in 1795, and of that of spotted fever (or cerebro spinal meningitis), which was so fatal in 1813-14. This was the third serious epidemic which prevailed in Sullivan. It attacked with peculiar violence the family of Josiah Seward, Jr., a son of Dea. Josiah. The eldest son, Josiah Seward, 3d, a very brilliant young man, about fitted for college, was seized with the malady on the eleventh of July and died on the eighth of August, just four weeks to a day from the time he was taken ill. Doubts have been entertained as to whether life was extinct in his body at the burial on the 10th. The body was warm and there were drops of moisture on the forehead. The funeral was in the old meetinghouse. There

was a glass lid to the coffin and, as the friends were taking their leave of the body, the under side of the glass was so clouded with moisture that the face could hardly be seen. Notwithstanding this circumstance, the body was buried, his own family relatives being all ill and, of course, absent. It is quite probable that there was life in the body; but it is hardly possible that there was any return of consciousness. When, later on, the family were made acquainted with these facts, it distressed them greatly, but it would, obviously, have been too late to change any of the conditions. The two brothers of young Seward were seized with the distemper several days before the latter's death. His parents were both taken seriously ill of the same disease on the day of his death. All recovered, after much suffering, except the father, Josiah Seward, Jr., who died on the 14th of September, the day that his son David was 15. Miss Betsey Seward, a sister of Josiah, Jr. was also very sick of the same fever. One of their nurses, Miss Sarah Locke, daughter of Samuel Locke, Esq., of Sullivan, caught the distemper and died of it on the second of October. Milan Wright died of the same trouble on Aug. 17. Many other citizens of the town were prostrated by this malady during the year and some are supposed to have died of it whose deaths were attributed to other causes.

Oct. 24, 1832, Rev. Nahum Osgood, a native of Sullivan, an unmarried man, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, died of cholera in Kentucky.

Dec. 8, 1833, Capt. Samuel Seward died very suddenly at Stoddard village of apoplexy. He had gone to a store to trade. He was hitching his horse in a shed in the rear of the store, when he fell. Bystanders, at the first, thought the man was intoxicated, but as soon as the merchant saw who it was, he exclaimed, "You never saw that man intoxicated." The funeral at his home in Sullivan was the first at which Rev. Joel Wright officiated, shortly before his installation.

Oct. 16, 1835, occurred the second murder in town. Like the preceding, there can be no rational doubt that the author of the tragedy was in an abnormal condition of mind. George Baker was living in the house of Mr. Enoch Woods, the house where Chas. F. Jewett now lives. Baker was a great favorite of Woods. There was no enmity between them. For several years, Mr. Woods had shown signs of a disordered mind. He would disfigure the doors of his white house with charcoal. He would ride through town singing and dancing in his wagon. He had spent a long time in making an ugly knife or dirk in his blacksmith-shop. He is said to have remarked, as he was at work upon it, that he "was making it to defend himself against robbers." At the time, all these eccentricities in his words and actions were wholly attributed to the influence of liquor. Insanity in those times was very imperfectly understood. These acts and words of Mr. Woods were the vagaries of an abnormal mind, but, owing to an almost total ignorance respecting the nature of insanity, they were wholly ascribed to intemperance. Mr. Woods had kept a tavern. In those days, liquors were used freely and were served on all occasions, at weddings, funerals, and festive functions of every kind. Almost every adult man drank more or less, publicly and privately. Mr. Woods was not an exception. He used such stimulants, and too freely, but, back and behind all this use of liquor, there was, in his case an undoubted abnormality of mind, which, at the present time, in the light of modern medical science, would be clearly recognized as such.

Mr. Baker had taken the farm of Mr. Woods "at the halves," as men say. There had been a disagreement between them about the nature of the contract. This had doubtless excited to an unusual degree these abnormal tendencies in the mind of Mr. Woods. On the evening of Friday, Oct. 15, 1835, as the latter stepped from the north-west room of his house into the kitchen, carrying the dirk in his hand, Baker suddenly rose, perhaps intending to pass out the door to the north upon the lawn. In a second, Baker's breast was in collision with the dirk which penetrated to his heart. Mr. Woods is said to have exclaimed, "Your time has come." He was really not responsible for anything that he said or did. The dirk was very long, with brass handle, barbed upon both sides. The fact that Mr. Woods had been a long time in making it in his shop, that he had frequently spoken of killing "a robber," and that he had persisted in other eccentric habits, tends to confirm the theory of insanity. An intoxicated man will conceive of horrible things, but there is no persistent uniformity of purpose and design in his madness. An insane man will do absurd and irrational things, but there is often an obstinate persistency in the same line of thought, day after day, and even year after year.

After the fatal encounter, Mr. Woods ran to his bedroom, crawled into bed, still clenching the fatal knife, and bade defiance to any who should approach him. Baker lived about twenty minutes after the affair occurred and expired. His wife and a neighbor had witnessed the act. Others soon arrived. It was deemed necessary to secure Mr. Woods. The arrest was made by Joseph Seward, the constable for the year, who was then a man in the prime of life. A neighbor who ventured into the presence of Mr. Woods asked the latter if he were not willing to shake hands with him in a friendly way. Mr. Woods replied, "Yes." As soon as the neighbor took his hand, he held it firmly until Mr. Seward had secured him with ropes. There was no harsh feeling. The pitiable mental condition of Mr. Woods really called only for sympathy. Three young men of that day, Caleb Winch, C. Franklin Wilson, and Charles C. Comstock, remained with Mr. Woods that night and attended to his needs. The writer has conversed with all of them, and they all agreed in every particular respecting the tragedy, and were all firmly convinced that Mr. Woods was irresponsible for the act. A coroner's inquest, hastily summoned, resulted in a verdict that Baker's death was due to wilful murder by Enoch Woods, but the men on that jury were utterly unacquainted with the psychological laws governing insanity. Their judgment has no scientific value whatever. On Saturday, Oct. 17, 'Mr. Woods was arraigned before Elijah Parker, Esq., in the old meetinghouse. He was held for the court and committed to the jail in Keene. He refused all food, even water, until the following Wednesday, when he was persuaded to take some coffee. He became rapidly nervous and delirious. On the twenty-fifth of March, 1836, before the sitting of the court, he committed suicide in his cell, by hanging himself with a bandanna handkerchief to the grate. His body, in accordance with arrangements which he had made, was buried upon the lawn north of his former dwelling, where he had placed rose bushes to decorate the place which he had selected as the family burial lot. On Nov. 2, 1904, his body was moved, as previously stated (see bottom of page 317), to the Four Corners Cemetery.

The late Gen. James Wilson, Jr., a noted lawyer of Keene, who was retained

on one side or the other of this case, told the writer that, if the case had ever come to trial, the evidence of insanity was so decisive that Mr. Woods would surely have been acquitted. He might have been ordered to be kept in detention in consequence of insanity, but not held to be morally accountable for the death of Mr. Baker.

The descendants of Mr. Woods are eminently respectable persons, and it is due to them, as well as to the memory of their ancestor, that his name should be redeemed from any odium that might have been attached to it at a time when mental diseases were so imperfectly understood. He was a man of many strong and commendable traits of character. He was very intelligent, a great reader, and a good thinker. He studied the political, social, and even theological problems of his time, and his views upon many questions of that day were far in advance of those of many of his townsmen. This sad tragedy was simply the outcome of a disordered mind, aggravated by use of stimulants.

Jan. 6, 1836, John Mason, Sr., who formerly lived where Hon. D. W. Rugg resides and built that house, died at Lancaster, N. H., as the result of a tree falling upon him the previous day.

March 28, 1837, Miss Miriam Bolster was found dead in her cottage at Keene. She had just died suddenly, probably of some heart affection. She was an unmarried daughter of the late Nathan Bolster of Sullivan.

July 22, 1838, Luther Wilder died very suddenly, just after church, near the old second meetinghouse. As he approached the horse-sheds to get his horse, he remarked to some one, "I am as dizzy as a coot." He had no sooner spoken than he fell dead, probably of some affection of the heart.

June 2, 1839, Nathan Ellis of Gilsam, formerly, for many years, of Sullivan, died suddenly. He left his house about 4 P. M., and, two hours later, was found dead near his home. He had seemed as well as usual that day. It was probably a sudden heart trouble. In Sullivan he lived on the Joseph Seward farm. His house was the L of the present house.

July 8, 1839, Mason Adams Nims, the little son of Daniel Adams Nims, was killed by lightning. He was between two and three years of age. He was dressed for a ride, when his father, seeing a shower approaching, placed him in the cradle. A bolt of lightning struck a corner of the chimney, near the roof, and passed horizontally to the centre, then down, breaking the wall boards on the inside from the wall and dividing the wall nearly to the foundation, passing under a boiler and out the mouth of the furnace, across the hearth. A part of the bolt reached the earth through the foundation of the chimney, breaking a large stone and vitrifying a small portion of it. The remainder of the bolt passed along about five feet, between the boards of a double floor, then came up and entered the corner of the cradle where the child was lying, pierced the heel of its shoe and foot, and passed up its back, burning the skin on its head. Mr. Nims, who was lying upon the floor, with his foot against the cradle, received considerable injury. The lightning tore the sole from his right boot and slit the leather above to the length of about three inches, burning his foot and leg badly. It then passed to his left side and burned nearly the whole of that side and his left arm to a blister. Mrs. Nims was sitting at the other side of the cradle, with her hand upon it. Both she and a babe in her lap escaped injury. With the rain and hail

pouring, Mrs. Nims ran to the neighbors for help. Mr. Nims recovered. The child was probably killed instantly. This account has been principally taken from a contemporary account in the Keene Sentinel. Later in life, Mr. Nims was fatally injured, as we shall recount in a subsequent paragraph in this chapter.

July 20, 1840, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Reuben Morse, Jr., so-called in Sullivan, although both his father and grandfather were named Reuben, died, on the same day that her father, Henry Wheeler, hanged himself, in his barn.

Sept. 10, 1842, Mrs. Lucy [Hastings] Foster, a daughter of Benjamin Hastings of Sullivan, and a sister of Abijah and William Hastings, was burned to death at Warner. Like many old ladies of the ancient time, she smoked occasionally. While smoking, upon the great hearth, near an open fire, she fell asleep. Cinders from her pipe set her clothes on fire and she was fatally burned. On Apr. 13, 1846, her husband, John Foster, was drowned in Willow Brook at Henniker, where he was engaged in engineering the construction of a new dam. These persons were the parents of the princely merchant, John Foster, Jr., of Boston, who accumulated a great fortune. Among his bequests was a statue of Wm. Ellery Channing, the great light of the Unitarian denomination, which he bequeathed to the city of Boston. This elegant work of art, costing many thousand dollars, has been placed upon the Public Garden, so that the standing figure of Channing faces the entrance of the Arlington St. Unitarian Church, the edifice of the society which formerly worshipped in Federal St., where Channing preached.

Aug. 12, 1843, Calvin Locke died very suddenly, while sitting at dinner, probably from some heart difficulty.

Aug. 12, 1843, Elbridge, eldest child of Lyman Gates, formerly of Sullivan, was drowned in the river at Swanzey, about two years of age. He wandered away with another boy of about the same age. His mother had seen the boys in a safe place not more than fifteen minutes before they were discovered in the water.

Feb. 6, 1844, Mehetabel, widow of Abijah, and mother of Capt. T. T. Wetherbee, died on the very morning of her eightieth birthday anniversary.

Feb. 6, 1845, Erastus Kemp, Jr., died of small-pox, in the city of New York, in his twenty-third year.

Sept. 19, 1845, Joseph Warren Kemp, a native of Sullivan, and a young son of David Kemp, was accidentally shot at school, in Deerfield, Mass.

Mar. 12, 1846, Capt. Eliakim Nims died, the last survivor, in Sullivan, of the American Revolution.

June 10, 1846, Samuel Seward White, one of Sullivan's most brilliant young men, was killed at Mobile, Alabama, by being thrown from a horse which he was riding. He was in the company of a son of Gen. (afterwards President) Zachary Taylor. They were about to join the American forces in the Mexican war. He was the only Sullivan man, so far as known, who enlisted for that war. Young White was a popular clerk at the St. Charles Hotel, at that time the most famous hotel in New Orleans. The inscription upon his monument at New Orleans has already been given upon page 308 of this book.

May 7, 1847, Mrs. Waitstill G., wife of Jacob Spaulding, died of a malady which occasioned an extraordinary dropsy. According to the Cheshire Repub-

lican, "by the process of tapping, 158 pounds of water were taken from her, at seven different times," between Dec. 3, 1845, and her death.

Aug. 16, 1849, George S. Kendall, a Sullivan boy, died at Boston, Mass., of cholera, at the age of 26. He was a bright, active, energetic young man, much respected. His body was buried in the old Sullivan cemetery. He was the second and last native of Sullivan to die of that dread disease. The other was Rev. Nahum Osgood, whose death we have already chronicled in this chapter.

Sept. 1, 1849, Dr. Timothy Livingston Lane, a former physician of Sullivan, died at Fillmore, Ill., on his 49th birthday anniversary. His wife had died there, exactly eight months to a day before him.

Apr. 2, 1850, Samuel Seward, son of the late Capt. Samuel Seward, died at Keene, as the result of a surgical operation, in which Dr. Amos Twitchell amputated one of his legs. The operation was made necessary in consequence of a disease of the limb of long standing. His body was buried at Claremont, where he had lived on moving from Sullivan.

Apr. 25, 1851, James Bolster, a native and, for many years, a resident of Sullivan, died from the effects of being thrown from his wagon, two days before, on the 23d, near Luther Abbott's, in Stoddard, on his way home from that town to Gilsun, where he was then living. He died in Stoddard, not being able to be removed to his own house.

May 23, 1852, Phædrus E. Parker of Sullivan, a grandson of Dea. Dalphon Gibbs, was drowned in Gilsun, while bathing in Silsby's mill pond, back of the old dam near the tannery. He was 15 years of age.

Feb. 4, 1856, George Franklin Proctor was fatally injured while sliding on his sled. He was going face downward, "belly-bump," as the boys used to term it, when his head came in violent collision with a tree, producing a fatal concussion.

Sept. 24, 1856, Mrs. Lucius Nims died and, as we have seen, page 341, was the first person whose body was buried at East Sullivan.

March 24, 1857, George Wardwell was found dead in his barn. He was living where Mason A. Nims resides. The barn was then opposite the house on the south side of the road. Mr. Wardwell was not a strong man. In early life, he had been severely injured in a forest, by a tree falling upon him which he had just felled. He was physically injured for life. He had the care of a large farm, was of a very nervous temperament, and being overworked and weak, in a state of melancholy, while undoubtedly laboring under some form of mental disturbance, he had hanged himself and life was extinct before the fact was discovered. He was an upright man, square in all his dealings and social relations, and this unfortunate accident, for it should really be so considered, was a lamentable affair.

June 24, 1858, Rev. Granville Wardwell, a former resident of the town, hanged himself at Westminster West, Vt. He was afflicted with insanity, which was the explanation of the act. Mr. Wardwell was a bright, scholarly man, a college graduate, and a preacher of the Trinitarian Congregational denomination.

Oct. 14, 1857, Curtis Spaulding, a former resident of Sullivan, died very suddenly in his bed, at the hotel at Swanzy Factory Village, where he was boarding. He had been to Keene that day and had not complained of feeling ill.

His lifeless body was found in his room the following morning. His ailment is thought to have been painter's colic. He was a painter.

Oct. 21, 1858, Martin Rugg died. His body was the first buried in the Meetinghouse Cemetery.

Feb. 28, 1860, Martin Spaulding was fatally injured in the woods, by a tree falling upon him which he had felled. Owing to his unusual absence from the house, his wife went in search of him and found him in that terrible situation. She summoned aid as quickly as she could. He was still alive when she reached him, but he could not be extricated in time to save his life.

Dec. 20, 1861, Silas L. Black died at Budd's Ferry, Md. He was in the 2d N. H. Reg. in the Civil War. His body was that of the first deceased soldier brought to Sullivan during the war. It occasioned a universal and sympathetic interest throughout the town. On arriving at East Sullivan, the body was taken into the tannery building, where it was transferred from the very plain coffin furnished by the government to a much better one, such as the town then furnished for deceased citizens. There was a large attendance at the obsequies. The interment was at East Sullivan. The epitaph on his headstone was written by D. W. Wilson, Esq.

Feb. 3, 1862, Sylvester C. Abbott, a son of James C. Abbott of Sullivan, died in the army at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., a member of the 6th N. H. Reg. His body was not brought to New Hampshire. He was about 27 years of age. His only legal residence was Sullivan, although he happened to be working away from home at the outbreak of the war and his enlistment was credited to Dublin. His name should have a place on the Soldiers' Monument. There are still vacant spaces on the west side. Several, whose names are on the monument, were like him credited to other towns, though properly they all seemed to belong to us.

July 22, 1862, Andrew J. Rugg died at Philadelphia. He was of the 2d N. H. Reg., in the war. His mother reached him before his death. His body was returned and buried in the Meetinghouse Cemetery. The funeral was at the church, which was crowded with sympathetic friends and citizens.

Aug. 28, 1862, Henry McDonald, of the 6th N. H. Reg., in the war, was killed in the second Bull Run battle. His body was not recovered. When the war began, he was living in the Dauphin Spaulding, 2d, house above East Sullivan. He left a widow and two sons.

Dec. 18, 1862, Edwin T. Nims died in the service of his country, at Poolesville, Md. He was of the 14th N. H. Reg. His body was returned to town and buried in the Meetinghouse Cemetery.

Apr. 6, 1863, Geo. R. Morse, a son of Reuben Morse, Jr., who formerly lived where S. E. Jenkins lives, was accidentally shot in the thigh, while gunning, in Marlborough, and died in that town, on the same day, from the effects of the wound. He was eleven years of age.

June 21, 1863, Russell T. Holt died at Washington, D. C. He was of the 14th Reg. N. H. Vols., in the Civil War. His wife had reached him before he died. His body was brought to town. The funeral was at the house where Geo. Kingsbury lives. Mr. Holt had been renting a part of that house. The burial was at the Meetinghouse Cemetery.

Oct. 11, 1863, Joseph Vryling Mason, son of Sylvester, died at South Gardner,

Mass., about a month after he had been honorably discharged from the army on account of ill health. He was in the 53d Reg., Mass. Vols., and in his twentieth year. He was a native of Sullivan.

Feb. 7, 1864, Dauphin Spaulding, 2d, died at Washington, D. C., in a government hospital. His body was brought to town and buried at East Sullivan. The funeral was at the house of his father, Dexter Spaulding. He had enlisted from Keene, but nearly his whole life was passed in Sullivan. He was in the 14th Reg. N. H. Vols.

June 3, 1864, Edwin Brant Frost, a native of Sullivan, and a brother of Dr. C. P. Frost, Dean of the Dartmouth College Medical School, was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor.

July 11, 1864, Henry D. Spaulding, son of Dexter, died of disease, at Natchez, Miss. His body was buried in that place, in the national cemetery, in grave No. 120. He was in the 14th Reg., N. H. Vols.

Sept. 19, 1864, Charles C. Wilson, son of C. F. Wilson, was killed in the battle of Opequan, near Winchester, Va. His body was buried on the battlefield, with many others of the same regiment, over which New Hampshire has erected a splendid monument, on which are inscribed the names of those who are buried at its base. Young Wilson was a scholar and a promising young man. Memorial services were held in his honor at the church in Sullivan.

Mar. 12, 1865, Orland K. Spaulding died in a hospital at Cypress Hill, L. I., near the city of New York. He was a soldier of the 111th Iowa Vols. He was born and had lived the most of his life in Sullivan. His body was buried in the old Four Corners Cemetery.

Apr. 21, 1866, Gardner H. Rugg died at Carbondale, Ill. He had been a member of the 38th Ill. Reg. in the war.

May 28, 1868, Stephen Carter Joslin, Jr., was fatally injured in the tannery at East Sullivan, then standing in the corner of the roads, opposite the house where Mr. Harris now lives. Mr. Joslin was adjusting machinery in the tannery, when his clothing caught in the shafting and he was carried, with great velocity, scores of times around the shaft. He was hurled around with such force that his limbs broke the floor. He was horribly crushed and mutilated, all the larger bones being broken. He was carried into the house where Mr. Harris now lives and Dr. G. B. Twitchell was summoned from Keene, but it was impossible to save him. The injuries were so many and so serious that nothing could be done beyond an effort to administer anesthetics. Even these were overcome by the pain. In this trying hour, he was comforted and sustained by a wonderful religious hope and resignation, retaining consciousness for a few hours, notwithstanding the terrible ordeal through which his body had passed. To one of the relatives he observed "I have escaped consumption," a malady which he had feared and dreaded. He left a young widow, but no children. He expired before midnight of the day he was injured.

Nov. 21, 1871, Daniel Adams Nims died almost instantly from the effects of a fatal injury, received by a timber falling upon his head, while taking down a barn, on the Hubbard farm, near his former residence. He then resided at the house where Hersey Wardwell had formerly lived.

Nov. 2, 1872, Miss Grata Kingsbury wandered from the place where she

was stopping, which had been her father's old homestead, and drowned herself in the Ferry Brook, near the Keene line. The water was so shallow that she is supposed to have crept to it on her hands and knees and deliberately held her head in the stream until she was dead. She was mentally deranged.

May 9, 1874, David W. Buckminster, who lived at one time where T. A. Hastings resides, fell dead upon Valley St., in Keene, as the result of apoplexy.

May 5, 1877, Rev. J. M. Stow, for seven years pastor of the First Congregational Church of Sullivan, died from the effects of a fatal injury, by being thrown from his carriage on that day.

June 5, 1878, Frank L. Pearson, a young unmarried man from Chester, Vt., who was working for Alanson A. Nims, fatally shot himself, in the door-yard of Justus Dunn, and died in a few moments. He and a companion named Howard, from Keene, had started for Bolster Pond. The companion kept on to the pond, while Pearson hitched the horse at Mr. Dunn's. After caring for his horse, Pearson went to the rear of his wagon, to pull out a gun which he had taken along. The gun was loaded and was discharged as he pulled it forward, the charge entering his breast and the bullet piercing his heart. He lived long enough to enter the house of Mr. Dunn, through the long back passage, and had just reached the kitchen when he fell. He spoke once or twice and requested that some one go for his companion. His body was buried at Chester.

Sept. 18, 1883, Mrs. Napoleon Vigneau, whose husband subsequently lived for three years where E. C. Stone lives, met her death in Keene, by being thrown from a carriage and breaking her neck.

Dec. 5, 1884, Solon Estey, who lived for many years where Mrs. Preckle lives, committed suicide at Stoddard village, by hanging himself.

Jan. 6, 1888, Mary Davis, daughter of Silas, who lived a long time in the north part of Sullivan, died from the effects of burning. On the evening of Jan. 5, her cotton dress caught fire at the house of Sylvester L. Nash in Gilsum. Being feeble-minded, she started to run for the place in Gilsum where she was then living. In crossing the fields, following a footpath, the wind fanned the sparks into a blaze. She reached her home, where friends extinguished the fire, but expired before light on the morning of the sixth.

Nov. 19, 1890, Ambrose S. Wilder, son of A. Merrill Wilder, and a native of Sullivan, was killed at the bleachery in Waltham, Mass. He was a "shipper," and got crushed between a freight car and the bleachery station platform.

Apr. 27, 1894, William B. Hastings, while undoubtedly laboring under a temporary derangement, shot himself in his house at East Sullivan, where Lewis H. Smith formerly lived. He survived the occurrence but a few moments.

Aug. 22, 1894, Edwin J. Dunn was found nearly dead, in a field, near his house, in the east part of the town. He died shortly after, on the same day. He had been living by himself. Probably he had not taken a sufficient amount of nourishment. As a result of that and in connection, most likely, with some bodily ailment, his constitution had become enfeebled. He had probably, at the last, sustained some paralytic shock.

Nov. 2, 1897, occurred one of the saddest and most shocking tragedies which we have ever had in town. Leland Ernest Heald, a little boy two years of age, a son of Geo. W. Heald, who lived on the Chauncy W. Rawson farm, was fatally

shot, while sitting on his mother's lap. A neighbor, L. R. Wheeler, was calling upon Mr. Heald. They were looking at guns. While examining a gun, Wheeler happened to discharge it. The muzzle by an unlucky chance, was so pointed that the bullet pierced the poor boy's heart and he soon expired. It was another of the many cases of "I did not know it was loaded." It is needless to observe that no one could, for a moment, suppose that anyone could think of killing the innocent child, but it was a case of extreme carelessness. The boy was uncommonly pretty, bright, and intelligent. The funeral was at Keene, at the house of its grandmother, Mrs. Alfred Richardson, and the burial in Woodland Cemetery in that city. Nothing could induce the mother to live any longer in the house where the tragedy occurred.

Nov. 6, 1898, Ira E. Chase, who married the eldest daughter of Justus Dunn, was found dead in Keene, near the river. He had been in dilapidated health. He had perhaps suffered some from the lack of necessities. It appears not to have been a suicide, but a case of death resulting from physical exhaustion. His widow resides at East Sullivan.

Mar. 26, 1900, George Rufus Dane, a little son of Thomas W. and Almira (Gibbs) Dane, who were living in the "Lovisa Kingsbury house", was fatally burned and died before midnight at the Elliot City Hospital in Keene. The child was born in Belchertown, Mass., Apr. 22, 1897, and was consequently nearly three years of age. It was one of the saddest tragedies that has occurred in town. The child's mother, Mrs. Dane, had deserted her family a short time before this. The household duties devolved upon a young and inexperienced sister of this child, who was only in her thirteenth year. Mr. Dane was employed in the portable steam mill of Mr. Wilcox, situated a short distance north of the Stevens house on the valley road. He was away from his house during the day. The child was playing with fire, early in the day, in a room with a little sister of five years of age. The boy's night dress caught the flames and was burned off. Dr. Prouty of Keene was summoned as soon as near neighbors, who had extinguished the fire, could get him, through the aid of the telephone. As there was no one about the house who could care for the injured child, an ambulance was taken up from Keene as quickly as possible and the little boy was carried to the hospital, where he expired just before midnight. The burial was in the Meeting-house Cemetery, in the lot marked "Dane lot," on the plan in the chapter on CEMETERIES.

Sept. 22, 1903, Asahel Wood Dunton died at the Elliot City Hospital at Keene, as the result of murderous blows which he received at the house of Malachi Barnes in Sullivan, on the evening of Saturday, Sept. 19, three days before. Mr. Dunton was employed at the mill of Will. H. Harris, formerly the Ellis mill, and boarded at the house of Mr. Barnes. Dunton was a widower. He had a son in the army and a married daughter in Ogden, Utah. He was an honest man. He had the quaint custom of keeping his money in stockings and hoarding it and had, at times, large sums in the house. He had been known to have two thousand dollars at a time. He slept in a bedroom at the east end of the kitchen, a room which burglars might easily have entered, had any such characters known of his habit of hoarding and desired to get his money.

Mr. Barnes, at whose house Mr. Dunton was boarding, had a wife, but no

children. He was a person of strange eccentricities of manner and thought. No one who knew him well could seriously doubt that he labored under strange hallucinations and was really of an unsound mind. He had irrational notions about taxation, about the Roman Catholic Church, which he imagined was destined to ruin America, and also about Freemasonry, which he believed to be the embodiment of all evil. The writer knew him well for several years, and had repeatedly expressed to mutual acquaintances the opinion that Mr. Barnes was irrational.

On the evening in question, Dunton had assisted Mrs. Barnes in digging potatoes which her husband had required her to dig. Mr. Barnes appeared angry because Dunton had helped her. He had exhibited some symptoms of morbid jealousy of Dunton at other times and is said to have threatened them. On this evening, as it began to be dark, while Mrs. Barnes was passing through the entry leading to the side door, from the west end of the kitchen, she was assaulted by a man who descended the stairs which led to the chamber. This was an unfinished room under the roof of a low, one-storied house. There was a bark-peeler in this chamber, which had been used for breaking rock salt. The man had this instrument in his hand. It was probably his intention to murder Mrs. Barnes, but the blows did not prove fatal. She managed to escape, after sustaining very serious injuries, and fled to the house of Mr. Geo. Hubbard, who lived in the former C. F. Wilson house. His son, Henry W. Hubbard, gave the alarm, and soon the select-men, of whom he was one, were there. M. W. Hubbard was chairman of the board, and the other was Winfred J. White. The constable was Chas. W. Hubbard.

As soon as these men began to arrive at the house of Mr. Barnes, it was discovered that Mr. Dunton, who was lying upon a sofa in the south-west room, had been murderously assaulted. Barnes denied having any connection with the affair, but Sheriff Tuttle was summoned from Keene and arrested him on suspicion. Dunton was taken to the hospital at Keene. He had been struck and cut upon his head with that ugly bark-peeler in such savage fashion that he survived only till Tuesday, the 22d, and expired at 11.50 P. M. His funeral was on Saturday, the 26th, at which the writer of this book officiated. The services, to avoid a curious crowd, were at the grave in Woodland Cemetery, Keene, where the body was buried.

Barnes was taken to the jail at Keene, arraigned, and held for the grand jury, without bail. At a special trial, in the winter ensuing, he was convicted of the crime and sentenced for life to the state prison at Concord. This was the third murder in Sullivan. It is the firm conviction of the writer, which he believes to be the prevailing, if not universal, sentiment in Sullivan, that the jury made no mistake in the verdict, nor the judge in the sentence. There can be no rational doubt that Mr. Barnes, for twenty years or more, had been the victim of a disordered mind. For that reason, it did not seem right that the sentence should have involved capital punishment. At the same time, it did not appear to be safe that so dangerous a person should be at liberty. It did not appear that the hospital for the insane would have been a sufficiently secure place for him. Hence a sentence not involving capital punishment, but a place of detention as secure as the prison, seemed to be the correct thing. Like the other two murders, this

was undoubtedly the outcome of mental derangement. An examination of Mr. Barnes just before the trial, by a physician in charge of the New Hampshire Hospital (for the insane), resulted in a statement that there was no insanity in his case. Notwithstanding this expert testimony, we do not believe that a longer acquaintance with Mr. Barnes, and a more thorough knowledge of his peculiarities, would have failed to lead the same expert to an opposite conclusion.

The prosecution was conducted by the county solicitor, Hiram Blake, under the direction of Attorney General Eastman. Barnes was ably defended by Hon. Chas. H. Hersey and John E. Allen, Esq., who undertook to show that robbery might have been the motive for the act and that burglars might have committed the deed. The testimony of Mrs. Barnes, who was the only witness, in reality, of any part of the tragic happenings, was not as strong against Mr. Barnes as it might have been, but she undoubtedly feared Barnes very greatly, not to speak of the unpleasantness of so testifying as to convict her own husband of murder. She was truthful, but probably felt in her own heart much more certain that the murderer was her husband than was made to appear by her actual testimony upon the stand. The defence failed to make it appear even probable that any stranger had been near the Barnes house the day of the tragedy. The trial began Jan. 4, 1904. The jury found their verdict of guilty on Jan. 6, and Mr. Barnes was sentenced on the morning of the 7th.

Jan. 6, 1904, a man calling himself William Smith, who had been working for Thomas A. Hastings, at East Sullivan, was found asphyxiated with illuminating gas, in a room which he had taken for the night at Peter G. Marrion's restaurant building in Keene. He was a comparatively young man, but his age, and family connections are unknown. He had called himself 40 years of age and it was understood that he was a Pole, with an Anglicized name. It is not certain whether the man deliberately intended suicide. He was under the influence of liquor and was perhaps, to a certain extent, unaware of what he was doing.

Nov. 7, 1904, John McClure committed suicide at East Sullivan, by shooting himself. He was at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Shoults, where Lewis H. Smith formerly lived. It was a singular coincidence that this affair occurred in the same house where Mr. McClure's son-in-law, W. B. Hastings, had ended his life in a similar manner. It had formerly once happened that a man in town tried to hang himself in the same barn where another person had succeeded in doing so. It is, of course, noteworthy that there should be two buildings in so small a town in each of which there should have been two attempts at suicide. Of the four attempts only one was averted, the other three being fatal. We are not aware that Mr. McClure had shown special indications of insanity, but undoubtedly melancholia, or some morbid condition, lay at the bottom of the affair. It rarely happens, perhaps never, that a suicide is not the outcome of an abnormal condition of mind. Especially is this view of the case likely to hold true, if the act be in no way connected with any wrong or unlucky incident, which has been true with respect to all who have committed suicide in Sullivan. Mr. McClure had been for some time in very poor health.

II. PERSONAL CASUALTIES NOT FATAL.

Besides the personal casualties which have resulted in death, a few personal injuries which did not prove fatal will be here

mentioned, together with certain peculiarities in connection with one or two persons.

John Farrar, Sr., was a quartermaster in the Revolution. The British, in that struggle, resorted to a custom which had been practised by the French in the colonial wars, of engaging Indians to operate against the Americans. In some affair during the war, Mr. Farrar fell into the hands of the Indians, who scalped him and left him for dead. His descendants preserve this authentic tradition.

Peter Rice, who is said to have lived for a time upon the farm, then or formerly, owned by his uncle Charles Rice, and in the old Charles Rice house, is reputed to have been branded in the forehead with a letter T, as the initial of *Thief*. It was in the latter part of the eighteenth century that he lived in town.

James Davis, Sr., who lived in town from 1795 to 1799, had a bodily peculiarity which is worth noting, because it is one so seldom observed, and was probably unique in Sullivan. All of his teeth, upper and under, front as well as back, were double teeth.

David Chapman, Jr., who was born in what we call the Chauncy W. Rawson house, suffered the amputation of one of his legs, before leaving Sullivan. The cause has not been made known to us.

William Baker, who was born on the farm where Joseph N. Nims lives, and who was a blacksmith at Sullivan Centre for a time, lost an eye. The particulars respecting the cause of the accident are not known to us.

Archelaus Towne, while returning to his home from Stoddard village, on the fourth of July, 1836, was thrown from his wagon, in Sullivan, not far from the place where the Kendall Lane diverges to the south from the main road, and dashed against the wall. One leg was so badly injured that amputation was necessary. The operation was performed by Amos Twitchell, M. D., of Keene. Mr. Towne lived where F. A. Wilson afterwards lived for many years. The accident was caused by a frightened horse. Mr. Towne survived the catastrophe nearly thirty-nine years and died at Langdon. While wearing his wooden leg, he accomplished a large amount of work, doing nearly everything that any man could do, and much more than many are willing to do.

Not long after the preceding accident, George Wardwell was severely injured in a forest, while cutting wood, by a tree falling upon him, which he was felling. Daniel Adams Nims was with him, and, with great difficulty, succeeded in extricating him. Dr. Twitchell of Keene was summoned, but, being unable to go, Dr. Douseman went in his place. He was a remarkable surgeon and did wonderfully well in this case. He saved the life and even the limbs of Mr. Wardwell, but the latter's legs were never again in their normal shape, and did not have the accustomed vitality of sound limbs.

In May, 1842, James M. Estey lost an eye. He had been suffering from an acute pain in the eye for some time. It was thought, at first, that he had scratched it with the thorn of a gooseberry bush near which he was playing, but later circumstances disproved this view. The eye had begun to obtrude from his head when the surgeons advised its removal. The operation was performed by Amos Twitchell, M. D., one of the ablest surgeons of New England. It was before the days of ether. The poor fellow was fastened into a chair and the operation lasted

thirty-five minutes. The agony of the boy during the operation was almost indescribable. His screams were heard a long distance. On removing the eye, it was found that seven tumors, of varying sizes, had begun to develop in the eye-socket, and had nearly pushed his eye out of his head. Young Estey was then eighteen years of age. He survived this ordeal many years.

Roswell Curtis Nourse, who came to town about 1843 and remained for about twenty years, had a very peculiar physical characteristic. The sudoriparous glands of the skin were either wanting altogether or inefficient in their operation. As a result, the accumulation of internal animal heat was superabundant, from which he suffered intensely, especially in warm weather. He could enter any cool place, or expose himself to currents of air, with impunity, where any other person would have endangered his life by so doing.

Charles K. Mason, who married Adra E., daughter of Jeremiah Mason, and whose second child was born in Sullivan, while at work, on Sept. 5, 1853, in the mill of Amos E. Perry at Harrisville, was caught in a belt by his left arm, which was torn off, making it necessary to amputate at the shoulder joint. Mr. Mason is still living in another state.

Elizabeth M. Howard, daughter of Henry H. Howard, who was born in Sullivan, Feb. 14, 1843, when she was between twelve and fifteen years of age, about 1856, suffered the amputation of a leg, as the result of a fever sore. She afterwards married Hiram N. Davis, who went to the war and was reported "missing." Still later she married William R. Kenney.

Nahum Bridge, about 1865, sustained the amputation of a leg, as the result of a local disorder that would have terminated his life if it had not been done. The operation was at his house in East Sullivan, by Dr. George B. Twitchell of Keene.

Miss Julia M. Brown, a daughter of Oliver Brown of Sullivan, and a native of that town, suffered the amputation of a leg in Keene.

Eugene Seward Smith, when three years of age, about 1885, lost the sight of both his eyes. His parents once lived upon the Chauncey W. Rawson farm. About the time that his sight left him, he had suffered from the whooping cough. His family think that this disease caused the malady. About the same time, some older boys had thrown sand into his face and had even rubbed it into his eyes. Some of his friends thought this affair was, in some way, accountable for the loss of sight. At all events, whether it was a weakness produced by coughing, or an irritation and inflammation resulting from the sand episode, or a combination of both causes, a paralysis of the optic nerve was developed and the sight destroyed. Young Smith was educated at the Perkins Institution for the Blind at South Boston, and became a very good scholar, using correct and choice English, and enjoying the benefit of a good training in several branches of study. He is an accomplished pianist and plays acceptably in public and tunes pianos well.

Arthur B. Thorning, who lived in Sullivan in his youth, received an injury, Oct. 4, 1894, that resulted in the loss of both eyes. He had been gunning, on that day, in Keene, with a companion named Frank L. Blake. On returning, when near the foot of Cottage St., in that city, Blake playfully, or for some reason, pointed his gun at Thorning. It was a shot gun loaded with shot. Blake claims that he did not know that it was loaded. Be that as it may, the gun was

discharged and a quantity of shot entered the face and scalp of young Thorning. The shot was partially, though not wholly removed. The young man was taken to Boston for treatment, but it became necessary to remove both of his eyes. He is an intelligent person, greatly respected, and such a melancholy accident, depriving a bright fellow of his eyes for the rest of his days, ought to be a solemn warning to heedless simpletons to desist from the culpable, yea criminal, habit of aiming guns, whether loaded or unloaded, at any human being.

III. CALAMITIES.

Sullivan is so far from the sea that no one of our citizens has suffered shipwreck, and our boys have never had any serious desire to run away and join the navy. The town is located in a fortunate region, where there is never any fear of earthquakes, volcanoes, tidal waves, mine horrors, or railroad accidents, and little to fear from hurricanes, tornadoes, whirlwinds, or floods. The thrift of our citizens has been such as to remove all possibility of famine and there has been very little poverty, none indeed which was not suitably and speedily relieved.

Sullivan can hardly be said to have suffered from a pestilence, using that word in its strongest sense. There has never been any endemic disease in town, that is a disease which was peculiar to this locality and to no other. Three quite serious epidemics appeared in town, but were of limited duration. The first was a season of scarlet fever, then called canker rash, in 1795. The second was then called spotted fever, but would now, probably, be called cerebro spinal meningitis. This distemper prevailed in 1813 and 1814. The third was the old typhus fever, which visited this town in 1831. This disease when correctly diagnosed, is now seldom or never found in this region. These epidemics have been described in previous pages.

The diseases which have affected cattle and dumb animals so much in other states and in other parts of this state appear to have troubled Sullivan very little. Only one infectious distemper among the cattle appears to have been deemed of sufficient importance to have warranted any action by the town at a public meeting. This was in 1860. The account of the action of the town in that year is given in the MUNICIPAL ANNALS for 1860.

The town has been spared from sensational crimes in general. There has been no remarkable robbery, like that suffered by the Robinson sisters in Stoddard, for example. Now and then, a few

articles have been taken by sneak thieves. The following notice, taken from an old New Hampshire Sentinel, is a curiosity, as it shows the characteristics of human nature to be the same in every age, and as it shows the quaint articles which a sneak of that time would be likely to find in a well-ordered house:

"Stop Thief !!

Stolen from the subscriber on the 22d inst [March 22, 1809], one watch, one pillow case, two new pairs of pantaloons (one black velvet and the other fustian), one woollen shirt, the most of a side of upper leather, some sole leather, some shoemaker's tools, a pair of mittens, and a purse with some change. Said thief called himself Joshua French. He is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, had on an old brown, scorched, great coat, old velvet pantaloons, and new thick boots, goes with his head bowed forward and stooping as he goes. Whoever will take said man so that he may be brought to justice may have said articles or ten dollars reward.

William Comstock."

It is not known that the thief was ever discovered. This and a few petty larcenies really not worth mentioning are all that Sullivan has suffered in that way.

IV. DEFECTIVE CLASSES.

Sullivan has been singularly free from such cases of physical infirmity as would place one in what is termed, in social statistics, a defective class. We recall no Sullivan person who was born blind. Two young men who lived here in youth have recently become blind, as stated under the second section of this chapter. Each of two others lost an eye, as stated in the same section. The total loss of sight by Mrs. Solomon White was noted in the first section of this chapter. It is possible that other persons, in advanced life, may have lost sight, as the result of cataracts or other diseases, of which special mention has not been made. We recall no deaf mute who was either a native or a resident of the town. In a single family, in the north part of the town, near the boundary line, in a house not now standing, were two children, a boy and a girl, who were feeble minded. We recall no other pronounced case of that description in the town. On the contrary, the general intelligence of the inhabitants has always been much above the average. Levi Nash, a son of the widow Lydia Nash, who once lived in the north part of the town, was deformed in consequence of rickets, and never attained normal size.

Fifteen natives or former residents of Sullivan have been committed for treatment to hospitals for the insane. Nine of

these were committed from Sullivan and six from towns to which they had removed. Insanity is simply a symptom of some bodily ailment. No blame is to be attached to the patient. It is a misfortune connected with the trouble that the patient does not understand the situation and usually feels abused by the very persons who are working for his, or her, good. Friends and neighbors of the patient are often just as ignorant with respect to the true nature of the malady and, through good intentions, by attempting in various ways to prevent such a patient from being taken to such an asylum, or by attempting to effect the removal of such a patient after commitment, often do much harm without realizing it. Our institution for the insane at Concord is so remarkably well managed that all fear that patients are abused is without foundation. It is the best and most fitting place for any person whose mind is unbalanced. It provides care, sympathy, and medical attention for many who would otherwise suffer. The several cases of suicide reported in the second section of this chapter were, beyond any reasonable doubt, the result of disordered minds. Insanity often develops very quickly and leads to very hasty deeds of violence. The three homicides which have occurred in Sullivan were the outcome, probably in every case, of mental derangement. The author of the first was a maniac for years, in another state. The author of the second has always been believed to have been deranged, by those whom the writer believes to have been well qualified to judge, although he was admitted to have been intemperate. The author of the last homicide was a remarkably eccentric man, and labored under peculiar hallucinations. There have been about five other persons in town, who have been mentally abnormal, two or three of whom were admittedly insane, who were never committed to any asylum, because they were presumed to be harmless.

V. FIRES.

Sullivan may be fairly considered to have been remarkably exempt from fires, considering that there have been only about eighteen fires since the settlement of the place in 1768, a period of 137 years to the present time (1905). By fires we mean such as resulted in the destruction of some building. The average is only one for seven years. As the town has never had a fire department and no means of extinguishing fires, beyond the simple

expedient of throwing water by hand from ordinary pails, which can do no good after a fire assumes much headway, we feel that this average is, upon the whole, very favorable. The kindness of neighbors at such a time has been very noticeable. Nearly every destructive fire has been followed by a kindly pecuniary contribution from neighbors and townsmen, to aid in rebuilding or otherwise aiding the sufferers. In addition, the townsmen have frequently aided the victims of fires with a goodly amount of manual labor, either upon their farms, or by personal labor upon the new buildings while in process of construction. Such noble deeds of love serve to bring out into relief that which is best in human nature. Sympathy and help, properly and judiciously bestowed, cement society and help to promote brotherly-love. The following is a list of the fires in town which have been made known to the writer.

In 1809, the dwelling of Daniel Wilson, which stood near where George Hubbard has recently lived, was burned. Two daughters, Sally, who married Roswell Nims, and Betsey, who married James W. Osgood, were "fixing" to get married. The flax wheels were humming and tow and flax were much in evidence. While they were busily spinning, a dog chased a cat through the room. His tail brushed through the open fire and caught afire. He switched it into the flax, of which there was an abundance lying around, and no human power could save the house, which was soon in flames. Very little was saved from the wreck. The household goods, including a fine outfit for the two girls, "went up in smoke." Sally expeditiously renewed her preparations and was married "inside the frame of the house being erected on the new site," Jan. 1, 1810.

Not far from 1820, three barns in Sullivan were struck by lightning and destroyed during the same shower, which occurred upon Sunday. They were the barns upon the Samuel Osgood farm, where Mason A. Nims lives; the barn upon the Capt. Eliakim Nims farm, on the brow of the hill, above the present house of John H. Woodbury; and the barn on the farm of Samuel Seward, Jr., where Nahum Nims afterwards lived.

Between 1820 and 1825, the house of Samuel Seward, Jr., upon the last named farm, was destroyed by fire. Mrs. Seward had been sweeping with a brush broom. In sweeping her dirt into the open fireplace, sparks had lodged in the broom, which became ignited after she had hung it in a back room and set the house afire.

The old store, which had been used, in different places, by Roswell Hubbard, Jr., and Nathaniel Evans, after having been moved to a spot nearly opposite the William Brown house, now owned by Miss H. A. Peabody, was burned.

In the middle of winter, in the early part of 1844, the cottage of Mrs. Mary, widow of Pompey Woodward, a Negress, was burned. She had purchased some fish. Ignorantly supposing that it was necessary to keep it warm, in order to preserve it, she had put a dish of live coals in her cupboard, to keep it from

freezing. This tin dish had holes in the bottom of it. The hot coals set her cupboard afire, which soon communicated the flames to the rest of the house. It was in the night and she escaped in her night dress, and went barefoot to the house of James Rawson, who lived where Mrs. Preckle now lives. Her feet were frozen on the way. All the contents of her cottage were destroyed. There was no insurance and she had no means of rebuilding. Except for a pension, from the fact that her husband was in the service of the Revolution, and a small consideration which she received in consequence of a certain right in her little place, she was supported by the town, until she went among some of her friends in Worcester, where she died in the fifties.

During the morning of July 4, 1854, the new house of Dauphin Spaulding, 2d, on the valley road, was burned. Several young men had passed the preceding night at the house. As soon as it was light, indeed before, they had begun to throw fire-crackers out of the windows, making merry, in boyish fashion, with the explosions. Although some defect in a chimney was regarded as a possible cause, it was more generally supposed that the burning crackers, in some way, ignited the building. The house had been built partly or wholly from materials taken from the old second meetinghouse, which Mr. Spaulding had purchased and taken down. The old pulpit stairs and balustrade were used for the back stairs. The dwelling was a thoroughly-built new house. Its destruction, without insurance, was a sad celebration of the anniversary of Independence. Mr. Spaulding had gone to Keene before the fire broke out. Messengers were sent for him, but when he returned he saw only the blackened ruins, at the sight of which he fainted. The furniture was mostly saved, so many men being on the spot at the time. Another house, similar to the first, was built upon the site, now occupied by a daughter of the late Mrs. Jacob Spaulding.

In the summer of 1857, the dwelling of James W. Osgood, in the south part of the town, was destroyed by fire. Charles F. Nims was then a tenant in one part of the house. Mrs. Nims was deranged and was finally taken to the insane asylum at Concord. It is understood that the fire was probably due to some carelessness on her part. Mr. and Mrs. Osgood were aged persons. They managed to save a large part of their furniture. They had been intending to leave the house shortly to live, with their daughter, in the new house of their son-in-law, Dauphin W. Nims, which they did do eventually. For a short time, after the fire, they lived in a part of the house of Perry E. Kemp, near their former home. No house was built upon the site of the burned building.

In the middle of the night, in the early morning of Feb. 25, 1859, the dwelling and wheelwright-shop of Dexter Spaulding were burned, in the east part of the town. The two buildings joined. The fire caught in the shop, from sparks from an open fireplace. Mr. Spaulding and his wife were alone in the house. As they could not lose the time it would take to summon neighbors, they carried, at once, a large part of the furniture from the house. They could not save what was in the chambers nor all that was upon the first floor. The loss was estimated at a thousand dollars. An insurance of \$400.00 in the Ashuelot Insurance Co. was promptly paid. Mr. Spaulding rebuilt, but no buildings now stand upon the site.

Feb. 1 and 2, 1871, the new dwelling of Daniel Willard Rugg, on the valley

road, just above the place where Mr. Stevens built, was destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire is not definitely known, but was probably due to a defect in the chimney. The family were away when it started and much of the contents of the house was destroyed. The house had cost \$1800.00. The insurance was for \$1200.00. The loss on house and contents above insurance was about \$1000.00. It was not replaced by another dwelling. A shed stands upon the site. Mr. Rugg now lives upon the Lucius Nims farm.

On the night of Thursday, Aug. 20, 1874, the steam tannery of J. N. Grout at East Sullivan was totally destroyed by fire, together with a large amount of the finished stock. Estimated loss, \$20,000. Insurance \$12,000. It is a mystery, not wholly divested of unpleasant suspicions, how this fire originated. The insurance had been greatly increased immediately before. A new tannery was built upon the opposite side of the river, but the latter building is not now standing.

Sometime in 1877, the barn upon John R. Preckle's farm, formerly the Solon Estey place, was burned. It is understood to have been the result of some carelessness upon the part of Mr. Preckle's son; but the circumstances were such that it is not probable that it would be just to attribute any positive blame for the occurrence. Young Preckle was a good fellow, who never intended to injure anybody and, in a normal condition, would undoubtedly never have been the occasion of any such misfortune.

Sept. 30, 1878, the dwelling of Justus Dunn, in the east part of the town, on the farm adjoining the Preckle farm just mentioned, was totally destroyed by fire. The disaster was caused by a defective chimney. The loss was estimated at \$1000.00 with an insurance of \$600.00. Some of the contents were saved. A new house was built upon the site, which still stands, and is owned by Mr. Dunn's eldest daughter,

On Sunday, Aug. 17, 1890, while the family were at church, the two barns of Augustus F. Nims, in the centre district, were totally destroyed by fire, with their contents, consisting principally of a valuable lot of new hay. There was an insurance of \$300.00 on the barns, and of \$250.00 on the contents. The amount paid was \$360.00. The cause of the fires is unknown, but must have been an incendiary, or less likely resulted from the matches or pipe of a tramp. A good barn was built upon the farm, to replace these.

On Mar. 31, 1897, the dwelling formerly occupied by Perry E. Kemp, with the barn connected, was destroyed by fire. The cause was a defective chimney. It was insured for \$600.00, the amount paid being \$400.00. The buildings were then owned by Mr. Kemp's daughter, Mrs. Rosa M. Tyler, but were occupied by the family of James W. Price, who has purchased the site and built a new house upon it.

On Jan. 13, 1898, the mill of Will. H. Harris, formerly the mill of Dauphin Spaulding, 2d, was totally destroyed with its contents. The fire which destroyed it was presumably set accidentally by unknown fishermen, who had come to the neighboring reservoir to fish and had, most likely, built a fire to warm themselves. It might possibly, as so often happens, have resulted from pipes or matches of fishermen or tramps. The loss of the mill was estimated at \$400.00, and of the contents about \$1500.00. No mill has ever replaced it.

Oct. 18, 1903, the barns, hay, and farming tools of Israel Pregent, on the old

Leland farm, were destroyed by fire, which was most likely the work of tramps or an incendiary. The buildings were prized at \$400.00, and the contents at \$200.00. There was no insurance.

V. THE GREAT GALE.

The general exemption of Sullivan from the various kinds of calamities so common in other parts of the country has one notable exception, which seems to call for a special paragraph. We refer to the "Great Gale," as it is usually termed, of Sunday, July 1, 1877. The first indication of this disaster was an immense black cloud, of threatening appearance, which appeared in the west, coming from the region of Surry Mountain. As it advanced, a most terrific wind arose which seemed to drive everything before it. It crossed the farm of Dauphin W. Nims, ruining a valuable wood lot, partly demolishing one of his barns and a cider mill. It crossed the farm of Perry E. Kemp, removing his house partially from its foundations. It swept over the farm of the Hubbard brothers, prostrating twenty-five acres of timber and wood. It destroyed, in its course, several acres of wood and timber on each of the farms of Oliver Wilder and Lucius Nims. It finally reached the village of East Sullivan, where it scattered lumber like chaff before an ordinary wind. The two-story house of L. S. Bond was moved several inches from its foundation. The latter's little son, ten years of age, being in the yard, was carried five or six rods through the air and set down in safety. Edwin Albert Blood was leading a horse (drawing a buggy) to the barn. He was lifted into the air and soon landed on his feet, when he saw the buggy coming over the horse towards him. It took the roof from Mr. Blood's house, landing a piece of it five or six rods across the road, and taking the remainder eight or ten rods in the opposite direction, across the Otter River. It then swept up the hill and demolished a barn of Henry Davis, moved another six feet from the foundation, unroofed a sheep barn, and nearly destroyed his orchard. Several other buildings in town were more or less injured.

This was the most sensational freak of nature ever experienced in the town. It did much damage likewise in Gilsum and Nelson. On the following day, probably a thousand persons came from different directions and rode through town to observe the results of this remarkable phenomenon. There had never been

any such rushing of the elements before and nothing of the kind has since been experienced on anything like such a scale. On Sept. 12, 1900, something, a little like this great gale, occurred, thought to have been the tail-end of the Galveston hurricane. It did little harm, save to tear limbs from trees. The writer went to Sullivan upon that day and found the roads much impeded by broken limbs and fallen trees. See page 89.

CHAPTER VIII.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

I. FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

A first care of all new towns in New England was to provide for the maintenance of religious worship. For several years, until the settlement of the first pastor at a stated salary, the town made regular appropriations for occasional preaching. These appropriations were: for 1788, £7, 4s; for 1789, £9; for 1790, nothing appropriated, perhaps because they had some money left of the preceding appropriation; for 1791, £6; for 1792, £15; for 1793, £20; for 1794, £15; for 1795, £25; for 1796, £30; for 1797, £40; for 1798, no appropriation was made, because Rev. Mr. Muzzy had been settled, at a stated salary. Committees to hire preaching and expend the money appropriated, before the settlement of Mr. Muzzy, as the first pastor, were the following: James Locke, Roswell Hubbard, and Elijah Carter, for 1788; Josiah Seward, Joshua Osgood, and Jonathan Burnham, for 1789, "to procure a preast," and to use a part of the appropriation for "board and expense of going after the priest, to be paid in the produce of the earth"; Zadok Nims and Samuel Seward, for 1791 (no committee recorded for 1790); Erastus Hubbard and Eliakim Nims, for 1792; Abel Allen and Ezra Osgood, for 1793; Roswell Hubbard and Cornelius Howlet, for 1794; Jonathan Baker and Abraham Clarke, for 1795; names of those chosen for 1796 not recorded; Joshua Osgood and Benjamin Kemp, for 1797, after which, a permanent pastor removed the occasion for such a committee.

Apr. 24, 1788, the town voted to hire 6 days' preaching. The committee named above, for that year, hired Rev. Micah Lawrence, a man about 49 years of age, at that time, to preach eight Sundays, that year. The town paid Mr. James Rowe six shillings for the eight dinners of Mr. Lawrence. This gentleman had been settled several years over the church in Winchester, N. H., but was then the register of probate for Cheshire County, and resided in Keene, where he died in January, 1794. He was a graduate of Harvard College, in the class of 1759. He was a native of Lexington, Mass., the birthplace of Rev. Wm. Muzzy, and doubtless recommended that gentleman as a candidate for the Sullivan church.

The first sermon ever preached in Sullivan, at a public divine service, was by this Rev. Micah Lawrence, in the barn of James Rowe, on the hill to the north of the present Town Hall. The grandmother of the author of this history, then a little girl in her fifth year, was one of the children in that audience. She clearly remembered the event and often described it to the writer. It was a beautiful morning, the second Sunday of June, 1788. She was led by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Wilson, who lived near, across the fields to the barn of Mr. Rowe. She recalled the long rows of horses, with the saddles upon them, hitched to the trees upon both sides of the "newly-cut road," as she called it. She remembered the great wooden horse-block, which Mr. Rowe had placed by the great doors of his barn, upon which the women alighted from their horses. Blocks of equal lengths, sawed from logs, were placed upon the floor of the barn, across which were laid boards upon which the audience sat. She could remember how Mr. Lawrence looked and she "thought he was God."

Mr. Lawrence preached again in 1789 and in 1790. In 1791, James Rowe was paid two shillings for four dinners for the Rev. Abishai Colton, who had evidently preached that number of Sundays. Mr. Colton was a native of Longmeadow, Mass., a graduate of Yale, and then a candidate for the ministry. He was afterwards settled in Stoddard, for two years. He evidently preached again in 1792. On Oct. 11, of that year, the town voted not to hire him in connection with Gilsum. Mar. 10, 1795, the town appointed Roswell Hubbard, Elijah Carter, and Abel Allen a committee to take the "minds of the town" in regard to the

settlement of a minister and "form some rules how to proceed." On Nov. 7, 1796, it was voted neither to hire nor to settle a preacher. July 24, 1797, it was voted by the town to hire Mr. William Muzzy six sabbaths on probation. He preached his first sermon in Sullivan on Sunday, July 30, 1797.

In the mean time, a church had been organized on Oct. 17, 1792, with 22 covenant members, whose names will appear in the list of members. Aug. 30, 1797, this church observed a day of fasting and prayer, "to seek divine assistance in giving Mr. William Muzzy a call to settle in the Gospel ministry" in Sullivan. On that day, after the service, the call was formulated and forwarded to Mr. Muzzy. The town, at a special meeting, concurred in the call, on Sept. 4, 1797. Mr. Muzzy accepted the call, Nov. 3, 1797. He was the first and only minister settled by the town. The dissatisfaction with that method of settling ministers began about this time throughout the country. Although Mr. Muzzy was one of the most excellent pastors of his time, came of an excellent family, was a perfect gentleman, and a model Christian, there was that unrest about his ministry which was solely occasioned, not through any fault of his own, but because the idea of being compelled to pay a "minister tax" was getting to be immensely unpopular. As the Baptists and Methodists and Universalists and other denominations arose, each claiming to be as good and as much entitled to taxes as any other, it became increasingly difficult to keep peace in the town, while a compulsory tax was paid to the preacher of a single denomination.

As a concession to those who were disaffected with the payment of ministerial taxes, laws were passed by the state, at different times, recognizing as distinct denominations sects which had not before been legally differentiated from the prevailing order of Trinitarian Congregationalists. Thus the Freewill Baptists, the Methodists, and the Universalists, in the early part of the nineteenth century, were declared to be sects different from the Congregationalists. It also became a law that men could be excused from paying the town ministerial tax, if they could prove that they belonged to a different sect from that to which the town minister belonged. In Sullivan, the following men were excused from their town ministerial tax, at the dates named, and for the reasons given :

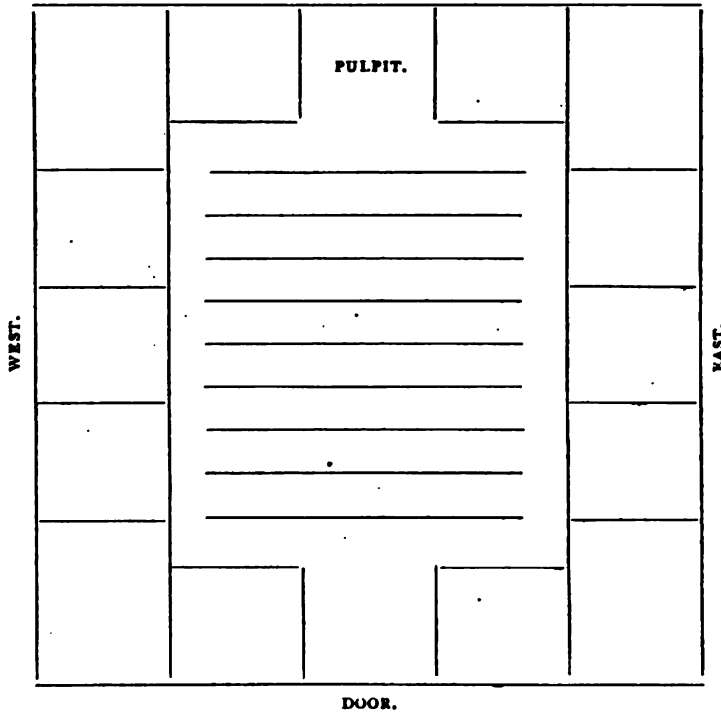
Asa Nash, Mar. 26, 1801, was excused to join the Alstead Baptist society. Timothy Dimick, David Chapman, and Reuben Wright, all on Mar. 14, 1804, "refused before evidence to pay a minister's tax hereafter in town." Antipas Maynard, on May 31, 1805, also Benjamin Eaton, on same date, were excused to join the Baptist society in Dublin (now Chesham). Dalphon Gibbs, on May 31, 1805, was excused because he had become a Baptist by profession. Mar. 4, 1806, David Chapman was again excused because he had joined the Sullivan Baptist society. Under date of Mar. 21, 1806, occurs this entry upon the town records: "To all whom it may concern, this may certify that Melatiah Willis of Sullivan attends the public worship of God amongst the people called Methodists, and contributes to the support of their ministry. Signed in behalf of the society. William Stevens, Teacher." David E. Boynton, excused Apr. 6, 1807, had joined the Sullivan Baptist society. Nathan Bolster, excused Mar. 29, 1808, had joined the Universalists of Stoddard. Silas Morse, excused Mar. 12, 1813, had joined the Sullivan Baptist society. Daniel H. Corey and Eleazar Hathorn, both excused Mar. 10, 1818, had also joined the Sullivan Baptist society.

Finally, in 1819, the State of New Hampshire passed the "Toleration Act," which abolished the right of a town to raise any tax to pay any clergyman, and left all men free to pay what they pleased and where they pleased, and placed all denominations on the same footing, of supporting their preaching by voluntary contributions. This toleration act, so-called, was perfectly just, but there can be no doubt that, after the passage of the act, many men gave nothing for religion, or, at the most, a mighty deal less than they would have given, if the old law had prevailed. On the other hand, many, in their zeal for their church, gave very much more than they had ever given before. Had it not been for this fact, the churches could not have subsisted. As a rule, however, when men give what they "can afford" they are exceedingly lenient with themselves in regard to the amount.

As soon as the toleration act was passed, it became increasingly difficult to raise Mr. Muzzy's salary. As he was settled by the town, of course the town had to pay him while he did stay, because a state cannot pass *ex post facto* laws. The law could prevent a town from making any future contract of that kind. It could not prevent the execution of a solemn contract already made. Notwithstanding, the voters, knowing that the next minister would be simply a parish minister, and not a town minister, naturally grew uneasy and began to wish that the "next minister" were already on the spot. All this had nothing to do with the acceptable ministrations of Mr. Muzzy. He was the equal,

probably in many ways the superior, of any minister that the town has ever had. It was the wrangle over the mode of paying his salary that virtually drove him from town. The difficulties which came up in the town meetings have been mentioned in the MUNICIPAL ANNALS and will not here be repeated. The town clerk's records are as meagre and cautious as one would expect them to be under the circumstances.

There have been three edifices in which the congregation of the first church has worshipped. The first was erected on the



FLOOR PLAN OF FIRST MEETINGHOUSE.

hill to the east of what we once called the old Winch house, a house which has now disappeared. It was completed and the building committee discharged, Mar. 13, 1792. It was last used for public worship on Christmas day, Sunday, Dec. 25, 1808. A fuller account of the building of this house may be seen on pages 21 and 22. There is no record that it was formally dedicated.

This meetinghouse was first actually used on the occasion of a special town meeting, July 19, 1791. On that day, the materials for construction which had not been used were sold to the citizens. Undoubtedly religious services began to be holden on the following Sunday, July 24, 1791. The town had raised £52, at two different meetings, for building this house. A row of pews was constructed, by vote of the town, around the walls, one of which appears to have been reserved by the town as a "minister pew." According to the custom of the time, these pews would have been arranged, as in the plan, about 14 in all. We do not know who bought these 14 pews. It is highly probable that the list included Daniel Wilson, James Locke, James Rowe, Joseph Ellis, Joshua Osgood, Abel Allen, Roswell Hubbard (with whom his brother Erastus, then unmarried, probably sat), Eliakim Nims, Zadok Nims, Elijah Osgood, Josiah Seward, Samuel Seward, and Elijah Carter. Jonathan Burnham was about ready to leave town. Grindall Keith was just ready to sell his farm to Elijah Rugg. Jesse Wheeler was very poor in purse and not likely to have bought a pew. The inhabitants of the north-west part of the town were all Baptists. We conclude that the probable list of pew owners here named would be likely to have been the 13 who took the pews, but we know not in what order they were numbered or sold. In the centre of the building were rows of seats, or slips, for those not owning pews. The door, on the south, opened directly into the audience room, opposite which was the pulpit. John Winch gave the writer these facts and also told him that the roof was square, "very high, with a steep pitch." Mr. Winch said that the building, after being disused, stood in ruins many years, and fell, one night, in the middle of the night, with a loud crash. Its site is plainly visible today.

This old meetinghouse soon became inconvenient on account of the difficulty of reaching it. An agitation for a new edifice was begun. On May 22, 1801, it was voted to select a spot near the shop of Enoch Woods for a new meetinghouse. On Mar. 9, 1802, the following 12 men were appointed a committee to consider a spot for a new meetinghouse: Josiah Seward, chairman, Samuel Seward, Joseph Ellis, Jonathan Heaton, Zadok Nims, Benjamin Kemp, Solomon White, Calvin Locke, Thomas Spaulding, Timothy Dimick, David E. Boynton, and John Farrar, 2d. On May 3,

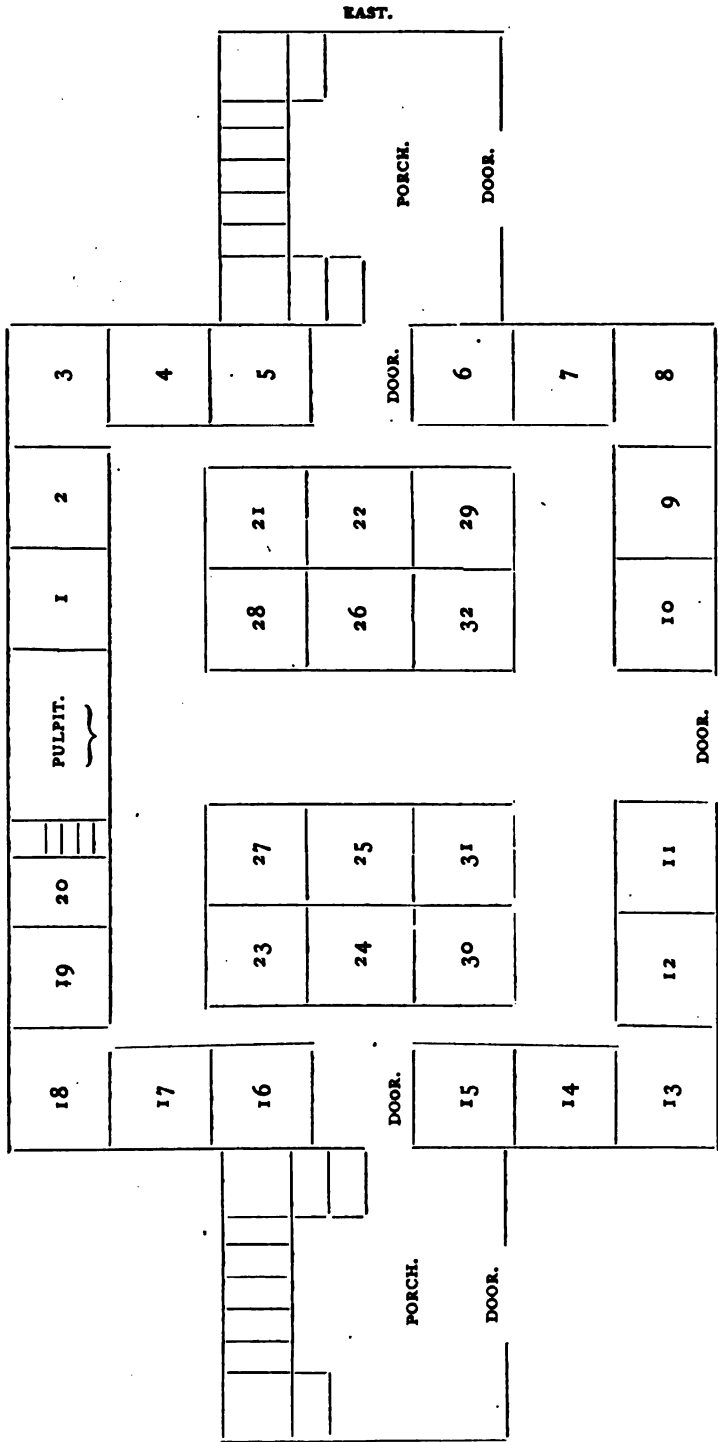
1802, the town voted to reconsider their former vote to set the new church on land near the shop of Mr. Woods, and voted to set it on the old common on the hill. At the annual meeting in 1805, a committee, consisting of Abel Allen, Erastus Hubbard, and Jonas Stevens, was chosen to make a plan of the town, evidently with the object of finding a centre for the meetinghouse. On May 16, of the same year, their latest vote was reconsidered, and it was voted to put the new edifice on William Comstock's land, east of Woods's Brook. They chose the following committee of six to locate it: Erastus Hubbard, Samuel Osgood, Isaac Rawson, Thomas Spaulding, Solomon White, and Josiah Seward. They voted to raise no money at that time for building the meetinghouse. At an adjourned meeting, on June 18, the quarrel had been carried so far that it was voted to choose an impartial committee from out of town to locate the proposed meetinghouse. They chose Daniel Kingsbury of Keene, Moses Hale of Surry, and Nathaniel Richardson of Stoddard. The following six men were chosen a committee, at the same time, to notify and wait upon the preceding committee; Zadok Nims, David E. Boynton, Abel Allen, Josiah Seward, Messer Cannon, and Samuel Osgood. It was voted to reconsider all previous votes about the location of a meetinghouse and let the decision of this committee be binding. The three gentlemen selected for the "impartial committee" consented to serve and reported, under date of Sept. 4, 1805, that the best place for the building would be in Abel Allen's pasture, southeast of Mr. Muzzy's house. Notwithstanding their agreement, the town refused to accept the decision. Oct. 7, 1805, they voted not to raise any money for the building. On Nov. 14, of the same year, they voted to exempt members of the Baptist society from the meetinghouse tax. On the same day, they voted to put the building on the north-west corner of Wm. Comstock's land, and to raise \$300.00 for it; to build it 49 by 37 feet, and have a porch in front. They appointed Abel Allen, Samuel Seward, and Erastus Hubbard, a committee to purchase three acres of land. On Nov. 20, of the same year, they changed their minds again and voted to set the house where the old shop of Mr. Woods had stood, and that the Comstock land be refused. The same meeting was continued by several adjournments until Nov. 5, 1806, when it was decided to buy land of Enoch Woods

for the meetinghouse. At an adjourned meeting on Nov. 28, Mr. Woods said that he would take \$20.00 for land enough for the meetinghouse and common. On Mar. 10, 1807, Mr. Woods wanted \$12.00 more, to aid in moving his shop. The town agreed to this. On June 1, 1807, Samuel Osgood, Thomas Spaulding, and John Wilson were chosen to set up the frame of the house. After once again changing their minds about the location, another "out-of-town committee" was chosen "to end the quarrel." This committee was composed of Jonathan Robinson of Surry, Robert Hurd of Gilsum, and Samuel Griffin of Packersfield (Nelson). On Sept. 29, 1807, they decided to set it where the old shop of Mr. Woods had stood. It was voted to procure "liquor sufficient for the raising," and Deacons Carter and Seward were empowered to invite Mr. Muzzy to offer prayer at the time. The items for the expenses of that "raising" are interesting. They were as follows:

"To Thomas Spaulding, for framing meetinghouse, \$90.00. To Dea. Elijah Carter, for rum, \$15.79. To John G. Bond, for sugar, \$7.68. To Capt. Abel Allen, for cider and iron, \$1.75. To Thomas P. Batchelor, for cider, \$1.33."

This second meetinghouse in Sullivan, after all the contention and delay which we have noted, was finally dedicated, Dec. 29, 1808. It was last used for public worship, Sunday, Dec. 3, 1848, and for a town meeting on May 31, 1851. The pews were sold at auction on Oct. 19, 1808 (and at the adjourned sale, on Oct. 21). The following were the purchasers of the pews as here numbered, future owners following the first names, with dates of transfer when known. Often, the pew owner's successor to his farm, at the same time succeeded to the pew.

1. Elijah Osgood; later, Solomon White, Frederick B. Nims, and Amos Wardwell.
2. Dea. Josiah Seward.
3. Samuel Osgood; later, Selim Frost.
4. Caleb Winch who had married Mrs. James Rowe; later John Winch.
5. Thos. P. Batchelor; Benjamin Hastings, after Mar. 12, 1811; Abijah and William Hastings, after Mar. 16, 1829.
6. Enoch Woods; Nathan Holster, after Mar. 12, 1811; and, after Mar. 1, 1822, James Comstock and Asa Ellis.
7. Roswell Hubbard, who did not sit in it. It was later sold to Alonzo and Ashley Mason.
8. Caleb Hunt, who failed to pay for it, and the town sold it to Enoch Woods, Mar. 12, 1811; later, Rufus Mason.
9. Calvin Locke. At a later date, Hammond Keith bought half of the pew.
10. Thomas Spaulding, later occupied by Philip Proctor.
11. Pompey Woodward, a Negro, whose wife insisted on a "respectable pew." It was later purchased by Josiah G. White; also used by Judson White.
12. Benjamin Kemp, who later decided on No. 21. No. 12 was then bought by

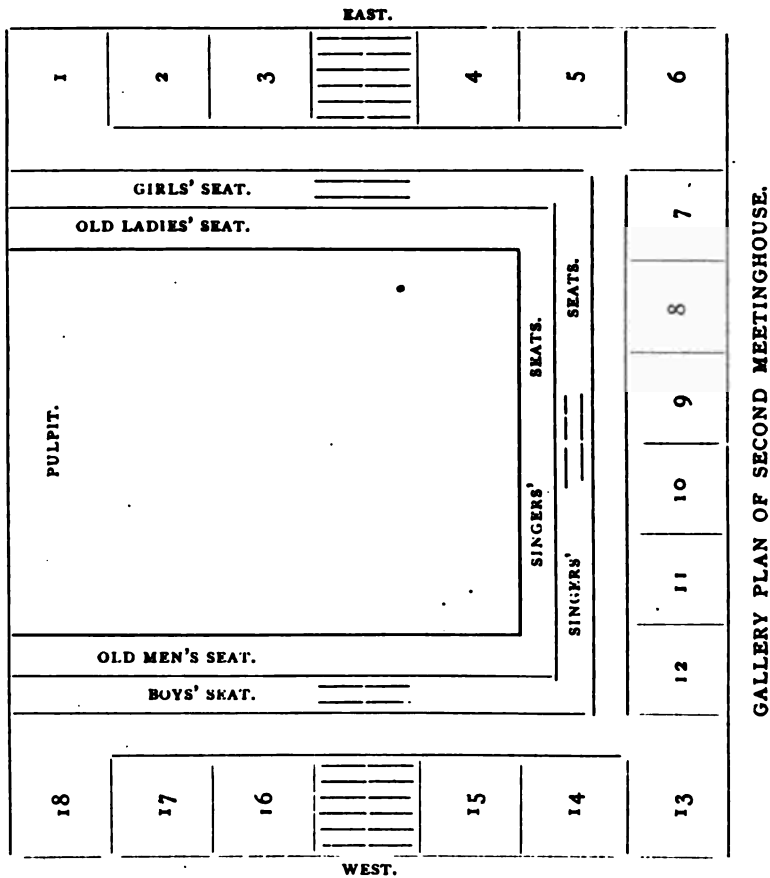


FLOOR PLAN OF SECOND MEETINGHOUSE.

Michael Saunders and Josiah Seward, Jr., Mar. 12, 1811; later Seward bought the share of Saunders, Jan. 4, 1819; David Seward and his mother's family occupied it after his father's death, Sept. 14, 1831. 13. Erastus Hubbard; later, Joseph Felt. 14. Erastus Hubbard (as owner); later, Lucius Nims. 15. Abel Allen; later, Isaac Rawson. 16. Cornelius Howlet; after Mar. 27, 1810, Lockhart Willard, Jr.; after Oct. 1, 1812, Samuel Seward, Jr.; after Feb. 7, 1825, Aaron Miller; after Dec. 16, 1825, Henry and Nahum Nims. 17. Thos. P. Batchelor and Jonathan Baker; later Aaron Baker; also G. W. Nims. 18. Elijah Carter; later occupied by Joseph Kingsbury and Asahel Nims, Sr. 19. Ezra Osgood; later, James W. Osgood. 20. John Wilson; later, C. F. and D. W. Wilson. 21. Benjamin Kemp; later, Benjamin Kemp, Jr. 22. Ebenezer Kendall; also later, Harrison Rugg. 23. Lucy Brown, one-third of pew, and Zadok Nims two-thirds of pew; Roswell Hubbard, Jr., after Apr. 4, 1820, the Brown third; later, Dec. 10, 1825, George Nims, the same third; later Dauphin W. Nims. 24. Dr. Messer Cannon and John Cannon; later, George Hubbard; also Elijah and Benjamin Frost. 25. Capt. Samuel Seward; later, Joseph Seward. 26. Joshua Osgood; later, Breed and Charles Osgood; also Asa E. Wilson. 27. Minister's pew. 28. Roswell Hubbard; later, Ellsworth Hubbard. 29. Nathaniel Heaton, purchased on Mar. 8, 1825. 30. Samuel Locke, purchased Mar. 8, 1825. The last two pews were built in the fall of 1824. 31 and 32. Free pews. Previous to the winter of 1824-25, three rows of slips, upon each side of the broad aisle, had been used as free seats. During that season, the space was filled with four new pews, two on each side. According to an original plan of the edifice, still in the town clerk's archives, two pews were placed against the north row of pews, one on each side of the pulpit. The one east of the pulpit was numbered 21, and taken by Roswell Hubbard. The one on the other side was numbered 24 and reserved for the minister's family. Afterwards, it was decided to build two pews in front of each of the existing groups of body pews; Roswell Hubbard taking the one numbered 28, and the one numbered 27 being reserved for the minister's family. No. 25 on the old plan became 22 on the new plan; 22 became 26, 23 became 25, and 26 became 24. The front corner pews became 21 and 23. The pews added in 1824-25 were numbered from 29 to 32. The old plan was abandoned before the house was finished, but, as it may be found in the archives, the writer deemed it wise to explain how it differed from the plan actually adopted.

The gallery pews were sold to the following persons: 1. Samuel Osgood. 2. Thomas Spaulding, after Dec. 3, 1834, Ashley Spaulding. 3. Thos. P. Batchelor; after Mar. 12, 1811, Josiah Seward, Jr., and Michael Saunders; after Jan. 4, 1819, Saunders alone; later, David McIntire. 4. Luther Wilder; after Mar. 19, 1812, Charles Carter; later, John Mason. 5. Joseph Mason; later, Nathaniel Mason had a part of the same pew. 6. William Comstock; later, Enoch Woods. 7. Capt. Elijah Osgood; later, John Farrar and Calvin Locke. 8. Thos. P. Batchelor; later, after Mar. 12, 1811, Bela Mason and Jeremiah Leland; later, Rufus Mason. 9. Thos. P. Batchelor and Jonathan Baker; after Mar. 12, 1811, Nathan Bolster; later, Reuben Morse. 10. Oliver Brown, Roswell Osgood, Ephraim Applin, and Ziba Nye, all jointly; later, it was owned by Roswell Osgood, and James Comstock. 11. Lieut. John Wilson. 12. Daniel Brown Brooks; later, Oliver Wilder. 13. Jonathan Kendall. 14. Joshua Osgood; later, James Saw-

yer. 15. Roswell Hubbard; later, Samuel Seward. 16. Thos. P. Batchelor after Mar. 19, 1812, Dea. Josiah Seward; later, George Hubbard. 17. Roswell Hubbard; later, Joshua Oagood. 18. Dea. Elijah Carter; later, Asahel Nims, Sr. Thos. P. Batchelor, who bid off several pews in the house, was a speculator, who lived in town for a time. He gave his note for them, but, as the town could not collect anything of consequence upon them, these pews were sold by the town to others.



This meetinghouse was 49 by 37 feet, with porches at the east and west ends, through which were reached the side, or end, entrances to the audience room. In each porch was a stairway leading to the gallery. The front door opened directly into the broad aisle, at the opposite, or northern, end of which was the pulpit. The pulpit was reached by a long flight of stairs. The

pulpit front and the stairs and balustrade and gallery fronts and supporting columns were painted a light blue. There was a thick cushion upon the pulpit to support the Bible. The oldest Bible was afterwards disused and replaced by one presented by William Muzzy, Jr. The pews were of the prevailing "square pew type" of that period. All were provided with doors. The ends and doors of the pews were panelled. There was a "spindle balustrade," or as sometimes expressed "a row of little spindles," about the tops of the sides of the pews, each "spindle" being about six inches or more long. Most of these "spindles" could be turned around, which often furnished amusement for little children during the service. These pews were unpainted and, as time went on, rude boys whittled them very badly. Contrary to custom, there was no sounding-board over the pulpit. There were two services on each Sunday, at 10.30 A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M., with a Sunday School, after one was organized in 1825, between the two services. The sermon was often an hour in length. Rev. Job Cushman had sermons which it took two hours to deliver, preaching one half in the forenoon and the other half in the afternoon. The choir was composed of all persons in town, young or old, who were willing to sing. The hymn book was Watts's and Select Hymns. Among the singing books used by them were the old Village Harmony, the Handel and Hadyn collection, the Carmina Sacra, and several other later ones. There was no musical instrument in the building except a bass viol. Reuben Morse, Sr., played such a viol for a time, so also did C. Franklin Wilson. Reuben Morse "pitched the tunes" for many years. During the long prayer (which was rarely less than fifteen, and often twenty, minutes in length), the audience stood, the uncushioned seats in the old square pews being raised on hinges. At the close of the prayer, these seats were dropped almost simultaneously, with an uproarious clash. The writer himself remembers having fainted, when a small child, while standing during one of those long prayers.

There were nine windows on the front or south side of the main building, two on each side of the front door, on the lower floor, one over each of these, as well as one over the front door, on the second floor. There was the same number, opposite these, on the north side, the one behind the pulpit being quite large

and ornamental. There were four windows in each end of the edifice, one on each side of the lower and upper entrances to the audience room. Each porch had a window opposite the entrance to the audience room, at the east or west end, according to the porch. The outside of the building was painted in a yellowish tint, with white trimmings. Mar. 12, 1822, the town "voted to paint the meetinghouse like the one in Keene," which was of the color just described. At the annual meeting in 1823, it was voted "to have the doors that open into the body of the meetinghouse hung wjth weights." At the annual meeting of 1824, it was voted "that the body seats in the meetinghouse be made into pews and that John Wilson, Wm. Brown, and Amos Wardwell be a committee to superintend it." At the annual meeting of 1825, the two pews thus made which came in the side aisles were sold to Samuel Locke and Nathaniel Heaton, as the plan shows. At the annual meeting of 1826, a stove was allowed for the first time, and the meetinghouse caretaker was required "to provide fuel for the stove and keep a fire when necessary." Previous to this, the only heat was furnished by foot stoves carried by the women, who usually obtained their live coals from the open fireplace of Enoch Woods near the meetinghouse. It required strong moral courage on the part of our forefathers to sit, with no fire, through those almost interminably long sermons, in midwinter. The caretaker used to be required to wash the meetinghouse twice a year and sweep it six times. At the annual meeting of 1820, it was also voted that he should keep the floor "sanded." In 1829, it was voted that he should not be paid until he had complied with these conditions. In 1831, it was voted "not to sand the floor any more." At the annual meeting of 1832, it was voted that "individuals have leave to put two stoves into the meetinghouse, and to carry the pipes out through the roof if necessary." This was done. They were put in the north-west and north-east corners, one in pews 18 and 19, and the other in pews 2 and 3. At the annual meeting in 1833, the town voted not to sell the meetinghouse to the First Congregational Society, then newly formed, and voted "to allow all who pay for the support of the Gospel to use the meetinghouse their proportionate time, according to valuation." Neither of the first two meetinghouses had a spire or a bell, or any musical instrument other than a bass viol or clarinet.





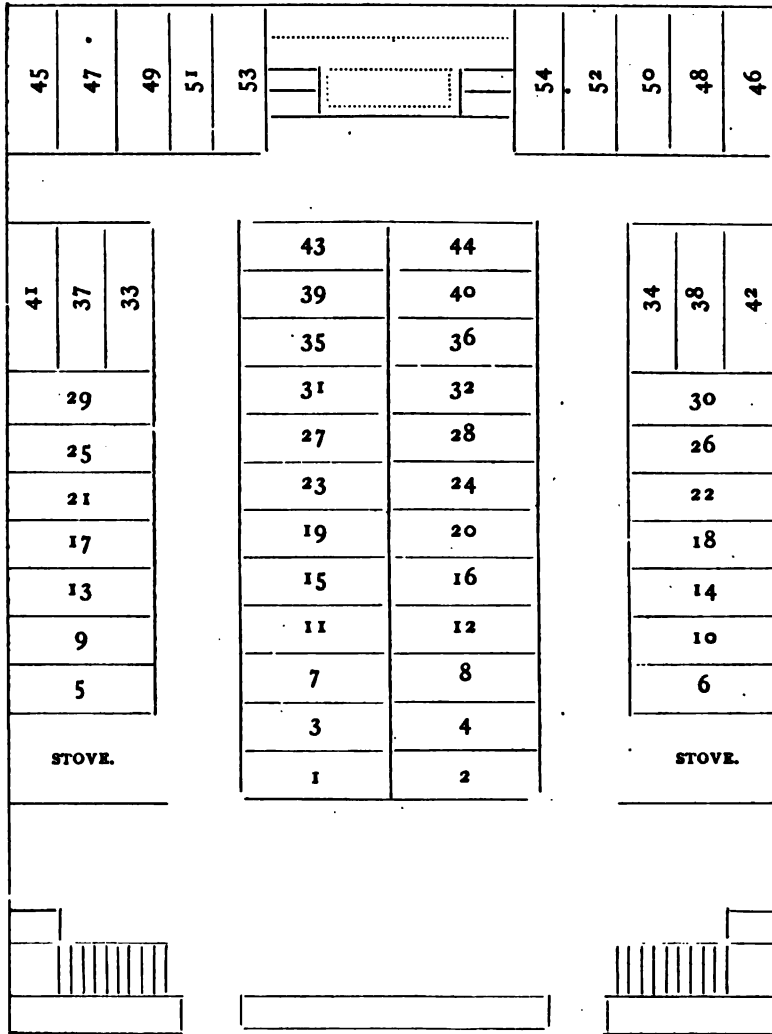
SULLIVAN MEETING-HOUSE. DEDICATED DEC. 7, 1848.

The third meetinghouse was erected by the First Congregational Society independent of the town. It was completed and dedicated, Dec. 7, 1848. It still remains substantially as built. Slips were used, instead of square pews, and their arrangement may be seen upon the plan. The building cost about two thousand dollars, which was practically met by the sale of the pews. Apr. 5, 1855, a committee, consisting of Selim Frost, Asa E. Wilson, and T. S. Norton, was chosen to purchase a musical instrument. They purchased a melodeon, of the kind called a seraphine, of Foster & Felt of Keene, for ninety dollars. A subscription of \$101.75 had been previously raised among the inhabitants of the town, which covered the price of it. Out of the surplus a cloth covering for the melodeon was purchased, and the remainder was given to the one who played it. This instrument was placed in the church, May 5, 1855. This was, at a later date, replaced by a cabinet organ.

This church was furnished with a handsome spire. In 1860, an excellent bell was purchased for this spire. James Comstock started the subscription with fifty dollars. The "Ladies' Circle of Industry" labored earnestly for the enterprise and raised considerable money. A committee, consisting of Seth Nims, chairman, F. B. Nims, and A. C. Ellis, went through the town and solicited subscriptions, which completed the amount needed. The bell was cast by Jones & Co. of Troy, N. Y. It weighs 1074 pounds, is cast to the note of A, and cost \$300.72. The hangings complete cost \$40.00; the freight, \$3.90, and sundry other expenses, \$8.75. Total cost, \$353.37. It was raised to its place in the belfry, Saturday, Oct. 27, 1860. A large concourse of citizens assembled and were delighted with its sweet and rich tones. At first, it was rung every noon and, on every evening, a curfew was rung at nine. It is long since this custom was observed. It was first tolled for the death and funeral of Henry H. Keith (see page 295).

The purchasers of the pews in the new meetinghouse, numbered according to the plan submitted in this chapter, at an auction held on Dec. 9, 1848, were the following :

1. Thomas Winch; later used by Justus Dunn.
2. Dauphin Spaulding.
3. Chas. Rawson.
4. David Boynton.
5. Alexander B. Brown.
6. Joseph Seward; occupied by Asa Leland.
7. Thomas Winch.
8. Oliver Wilder., Jr.
9. Hersey Wardwell.
10. Caleb Goodnow.
11. Frederick B. Nims.
12. Perley W. Frost;



PLAN OF THIRD MEETINGHOUSE.

later, Geo. C. Hubbard. 13. Daniel W. Houghton; later, used by Chas. E. Houghton and Henry O. Spaulding. 14. Daniel Adams Nims. 15. David Nims. 16. Joseph Felt; later used by family of Martin Rugg. 17. Nahum Nims. 18. Abijah Seward. 19. Asahel Nims, Jr. 20. Dea. Asa E. Wilson; later, John Symonds. 21. David Alvaro Felt. 22. Amos Wardwell, Jr. 23. Ellsworth and Geo. F. Hubbard. 24. Lucius Nims. 25. Ashley Mason. 26. Benjamin Kemp, Jr. 27. Dauphin W. Nims, occupied by George Hubbard. 28. Ichabod N. Wardwell. 29. Franklin Buckminster. 30. David W. Buckminster, later George White. 31. Chas. P. Locke. 32. Dea. Selim Frost, later Chas. Mason. 33. John Mason, later Ashley Spaulding. 34. Levi F. Mason and Jeremiah Mason. 35. Amos Wardwell & Co., occupied by Roswell Osgood. 36. Seth Nims. 37. Samuel Locke. 38. Asa Ellis. 39. Selim Frost and George Wardwell, the latter occupying the pew. 40. Atwell C. Ellis. 41. Dauphin Spaulding, being the pew in which his family sat. 42. Fred B. Nims. This pew was used also by Dexter Spaulding and G. W. Nims. 43. Stephen Foster, Sr., and Samuel Winchester and Elliot C. Winchester. 44. Reserved for the minister. 45. Dauphin W. Wilson. 46. Daniel Adams Nims, occupied by Martin Spaulding. 47. Dauphin W. Nims, the pew which he occupied. 48. Rufus Mason. 49. Chas. Franklin Wilson. David Seward hired a part of this pew. 50. George Wardwell. 51. Joseph Seward. 52. James Comstock. The family of Harrison Rugg sat here. 53. James W. Osgood, also used by John Locke. 54. Chauncy W. Rawson. The gallery, which was over the entry, was reserved for singers. These singers' seats were often well filled for many years after the church was built. All who could sing, especially among the younger members of the congregation, were expected to help in this part of the service. Some of the singers had quite good voices. All parts were quite well sustained. Later and present pew occupants will be given in a later list.

The following is the roll of membership. To ascertain whether any member was living at the time of this publication (June 1, 1905), see the GENEALOGIES.

1792, Oct. 17, the original covenanters were: Elijah Carter and Sally, his wife, both dismissed to Keene, May 1, 1815; Joseph Ellis from church in Gilsam; Daniel Wilson and Abigail, his wife, the latter from the church at Keene; Benjamin Kemp and Abigail, his wife, the latter from the church in Keene; Joshua Osgood and Mary, his wife; Eliakim Nims and Abigail, his wife; Zadok Nims; Elijah Osgood and Elizabeth, his wife; Roswell Hubbard and Elizabeth, his wife; Josiah Seward; Olive, wife of Samuel Seward; Chloe, wife of Nathan Bolster; Jesse Wheeler and Hannah, his wife; and Rachel, wife of Jonathan Burnham; 22 in all.

1793, Jan. 27, Jonathan Burnham; Eunice, wife of Grindall Keith. Aug. 25, Jonathan Baker and Sarah, his wife.

1794, Sept. 15, Abel Allen and Mary, his wife, from the church in Lancaster, Mass.

1795, May 31, Abraham Clark, from church in Townsend, Mass.; Polly, wife of Jonathan Kendall; Aug. 30, Luther Wilder and Phebe, his wife, the latter dismissed, Oct. 6, 1850, to Lempster; Dolly, wife of Fortunatus Eager,

dismissed Aug. 19, 1800, to Gilsun; Abigail, wife of Enoch Woods, from church in Packersfield (Nelson).

1796, Oct. 16, Hinds Reed and Beulah, his wife, both dismissed, Jan. 7, 1798, to Fitzwilliam; Eleazar Brown.

1797, July 2, Joseph Cummings and Lucy, his wife, from church in Swanzey; Hephzibah, wife of John Rowe, Jr., from church in Gilsun; Nov. 5, Elijah Rugg and Lois, his wife, from church in Lancaster, Mass.; Susannah, wife of Ezra Osgood, from church in Lancaster, Mass.

1798, Feb. 7, Rev. Wm. Muzzy, from church in Shirley, Mass.; May 11, Lucy, wife of Eleazar Brown, from church in Swanzey; July 4, Philip Proctor; Sept. 2, Joshua Burditt and Charlotte, his wife, both dismissed, Dec. 9, 1799, to what church is not stated; Mary (called Molly), wife of Oliver Osgood; Betsey, wife of Nathan Ellis, dismissed, May 13, 1832, to Gilsun; Susannah, widow of James Locke, Jr., and subsequently wife of David Bill, dismissed, July 16, 1800, to Gilsun, received back, Nov. 13, 1831.

1799, Jan. 20, Thomas Rider and Anne, his wife; Feb. 17, Hannah, wife of Philip Proctor; Feb. 24, Jeremiah Leland and Abigail, his wife; Dec. 15, Jesse Morse and Hephzibah, his wife, both dismissed, Mar. 4, 1814, to Natick, Mass.

1800, Feb. 2, Anna, wife of the Rev. Wm. Muzzy, from church in Lexington, Mass.; Mar. 7, Ruth, wife of Solomon Rugg, from the church in Rindge; Sept. 15, Lydia, widow of Joseph Ellis, Sr.; Nov. 9, Elizabeth, widow of William Rider, from church in Natick, Mass.; Mary Sanford, from same church.

1801, Jan. 18, Thomas McLeod and Alice, his wife, from church in Lancaster, Mass.; Apr. 26, James Sawyer and Mary, his wife; Oct. 3, Abigail, wife of Joseph Ellis, Jr.

1803, June 21, Widow Elizabeth Brown.

1805, July 14, Betsey, wife of Solomon Woods, dismissed, Oct. 11, 1807, to Gilsun.

1806, May 11, Esther, widow of James Rowe, later wife of Caleb Winch, Sr., dismissed, Sept. 20, 1807, to Fitzwilliam.

1807, Nov. 8, Ruth, wife of Caleb Hunt, from church in Sterling, Mass.

1808, July 31, Erastus Hubbard and Abigail, his wife; Nov. 7, Anna, wife of Thomas P. Batchelor, dismissed, Sept. 9, 1810, to Keene; Ebenezer Kendall, and Esther, his wife.

1809, Feb. 12, William Winch and Mary, his wife, both dismissed, July 25, 1817, to Riga, N. Y.

1810, Aug. 10, Sally, wife of Jonas Stevens; Sept. 9, Polly (or Patty?) Ware; Lucy, wife of James Comstock; Sally wife of Roswell Nims, dismissed, May 1, 1815, to Keene.

1811, Oct. 3, Anna, wife of Dr. Messer Cannon.

1814, Aug. 15, Nahum Osgood, who became a clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal denomination; Sept. 11, Miss Abigail Kemp.

1816, May, 18, Joseph Gibbs and Betsey, his wife, both dismissed, Mar. 8, 1818, to Benson, Vt.; July 6, Fanny Hubbard, wife of Erastus Kemp; also Eliza Hubbard, later Mrs. Benjamin Tyler.

1817, Feb. 16, Rebecca Baker, later Mrs. Solomon Smith, dismissed, Oct. 24, 1842, to Gilsun; received back, July 3, 1853. July 13, John Mason and Mary,

his wife, both dismissed, Jan. 15, 1832, to Lancaster, N. H.; Aug. 2, Deborah Farrar, wife of David Porter; also Lucy Porter, a sister of David, then stopping in his family, who, later, married Chester Lyman of another town; Sept. 13, Phebe, widow of John Wright, later, wife of Joseph French, dis., Feb. 9, 1834, to Ludlow, Vt.; Oct. 20, Sarah, wife of Bela Mason.

1818, Jan. 11, Joseph French; Elizabeth Morse, dis. Feb. 1, 1846, to Milford; Rachel Wright. Mar. 8, Arathusa, wife of Joseph Mason; Betsey Mason, widow of John Hoar, later, Mrs. Thomas Thompson of Keene.

1820, June 16, Bred Osgood and Sophia, his wife.

1821, Aug. 9, Elizabeth, wife of Elijah Frost, dis., Jan. 13, 1839, to Thetford, Vt.; Prudence, wife of Rufus Mason; Lavina, wife of Ellsworth Hubbard. Aug. 20, Annis, wife of Benjamin Willis, from church in Keene; Asenath Willis, from same church. Sept. 30, Selim Frost, dis., Apr. 29, 1858, to Athol, Mass.; Benjamin Frost.

1822, Jan. 13, William Ellis; Sarah, wife of Philander Nims, dis. June 2, 1835, to Roxbury. Sept. 26, Betsey, wife of Dea. Zadok Nims.

1823, July 12, Susannah, wife of John Farrar, Jr., dis. Apr. 7. (?), 1839, to Gilsun.

1824, Feb. 26, Ruth, widow of John Farrar, Sr.

1826, Jan. 1, Artemas Nye and Elmina, his wife, both dis. June 7, (?), 1828, to Roxbury. Mar. 12, Nancy Nims, later, Mrs. Benjamin Kingsbury, dis., Jan. 30, 1831, to First Cong. Ch. in Alstead. April, 16, Susannah, wife of Eliakim N. Kemp, dis., Feb. 19, 1832, to New (now East) Alstead. May 10, Sarah, wife of Dea. Josiah Seward. It was a singular fact that the wives of the two deacons, Seward and Nims, would not join the church for many years after their husbands were installed in office. When urged to do so, they would remark that "the church needed no more objectionable persons." Probably they entertained some dislike for one or more members. Both overcame their scruples and were finally received. May 10, Lydia, wife of Benjamin Kemp, Jr., dis., Dec. 5, 1869, to Brattleborough, Vt.

1827, Mar. 25, Mary Seward, wife of James Bolster.

1829, Jan. 11, Sarah, wife of Calvin Locke; Cynthia Locke, later the wife of Rev. Moses Gerould, dis., Dec. 18, 1830, to New (now East) Alstead; Betsey, wife of James W. Osgood; Lucy, widow of Samuel Osgood; Lydia, wife of Selim Frost, dis., Apr. 29, 1858, to Athol, Mass. Feb. 6, Miss Lydia Brown; Abigail, widow of David Nims (3d of name), from ch. in Roxbury.

1830, Sept. 5 (?), Sibyl, wife of Ephraim Foster, who, later, united with the Baptist church, and her name was dropped from this roll, May, 2, 1850; Fanny Willis, later Mrs. Benjamin Ware of Gilsun, dis., Jan. 26, 1851, to Gilsun.

1831, Jan. 9, Asa Ellis and Lucy, his wife; Rufus Mason; Benjamin Kemp, Jr. dis., Dec. 5, 1869, to Brattleborough, Vt. Sept. 11, Elijah Frost, dis., Jan. 13, 1839, to Thetford, Vt.; Charles Pinkney Locke, dis. June 29, 1865, to Marlborough. Sept. 28, Miss Betsey Seward, dis., Sept. 13, 1842, to Park St. church, in Boston, Mass. Nov. 13, Mary C. Brant, wife of Benjamin Frost, from ch. in Hartland, Vt.; Sarah Brant, a relative of the latter; Bela Mason; Betsey, widow of John Wilson, Esq.; Maria Frost, later Mrs. Seth Nims.

1832, Jan. 1, Elijah Mason; Aurelia Hubbard, wife of Elijah Mason; Mireca

Nims, wife of Daniel W. Houghton; Catharine Hubbard, later Mrs. Ephraim Gale; Abigail Nims, later Mrs. Aaron Richardson of Dublin, dia., July 18, 1841, to the Trinitarian Cong. ch. of Dublin; Roxana, wife of Abijah Seward: Mary, wife of David Estey, dia., Sept. 2, 1852, to Keene; Anna, wife of Henry Nims, dia. May 1, 1836, to Roxbury. Mar. 25, Reuben Morse; Nancy, wife of George Hubbard, dia., July 1, 1860, to Gilsum; Mary Nims, later Mrs. James Rawson, dia., Aug. 22, 1841, to Acworth; Lydia Locke, later Mrs. Lanman Nims, dia., Nov. 23, 1845, to Keene; Lavina Locke, later Mrs. Abijah W. Kingsbury, dia., May 1, 1836, to Gilsum. Sept. 4, Lucinda, wife of Martin Rugg; Sophia, wife of Harrison Rugg, dia., Apr. 6, 1873, to Marlborough, later, as we shall see, a member of the East Sullivan ch.

1834, Nov. 9, Lucy W. Grosvenor, wife of Rev. Joel Wright, from ch. in Wilmington, Vt., dia., May 7, 1843, to Storrsville, Mass.; Lucius Nims and Nancy, his wife, from church in Nelson, the former dia., Dec. 20, 1875, to be one of new ch. at East Sullivan; Abigail, widow of Calvin Nims, from ch. in Nelson; Abijah W. Kingsbury, from ch. in Keene, dia., May 1, 1836, to Gilsum; Samuel Locke; Ellsworth Hubbard.

1835, Mar. 1, Thomas Spencer Wright, from ch. in Wilmington, Vt., dia., Nov. 21, 1842, to Storrsville, Mass. Mar. 6, Lois, wife of Stephen Foster, from ch. in Athol, Mass., dia., Jan. 4, 1856, "to any church that is orthodox in which she may worship." Sept. 5, Daniel Grosvenor Wright, from ch. in Hadley, Mass., dia., May 1, 1842, to ch. of Rev. A. V. Griswold, town not stated. He was later a Protestant Episcopal clergyman and doctor of divinity.

1836, July 7, Joseph Felt, from ch. in Nelson, dia., May 25, 1851, to Winchester; Nancy M., wife of Ellsworth Hubbard, from ch. in Gilsum. Sept. 4, Benjamin Willis.

1837, Mar. 2, Daniel Beverstock and Lucinda, his wife, from the ch. in New (now East) Alstead. July 2, Arvilla, wife of Alonzo Mason, from ch. in Royalston, Mass., dia., Apr. 24, 1853, to Worcester, Mass.

1838, May 6, Judith, wife of Samuel Locke. July 1, George F. Hubbard; Elizabeth F. Hubbard, later Mrs. Levi F. Mason; Charles J. White, dia., Feb. 22, 1852, to Swanzey; Lucy Sophia Wright, later Mrs. Alfred L. Hoyt, dia., Dec. 22, 1842, to Storrsville, Mass.; Abby Ann Muzzy Winch, later Mrs. George Thomas, dia., Mar. 1, 1849, to the Baptist ch. of Brookline, Mass. Aug. 31, Sylvester Mason, from ch. in Rindge, dia., Mar. 22, 1857, to Gardner, Mass. Sept. 2, Seth Nims. Aletta Van Brunt, wife of D. Grosvenor Wright (probably dia. at same time and to same place as her husband, but the fact is not recorded—see members for year 1835—); Betsey Wardwell, later Mrs. George F. Hubbard, dia., Dec. 20, 1875, to be one of the new ch. at East Sullivan; Atwell Comstock Ellis, dia., June 20, 1880, to East Sullivan; Mary Ann Hubbard, later Mrs. John Locke. Nov. 4, James Comstock; Mary, wife of Oliver Brown; Granville Wardwell, later a Cong. clergyman; Martha Hubbard, later Mrs. Philander Howland, dia., Nov. 25, 1849, to 2d Cong. ch. of Manchester; Julia Maria Marshall, dia., Dec. 26, 1852, to Clinton, Mass.; Eliza A. Wright, later, Mrs. John A. Martin of Hartford, Conn., dia., May 7, 1843, to Storrsville, Mass.

1839, Mar. 3, Ichabod N. Wardwell and Lodice, his wife; Hersey Wardwell, dia., Mar. 4, 1866, to Westminster West, Vt. May 5, Laurensa Felt, later Mrs.

Sylvester Mason, dis., Mar. 22, 1857, to Gardner, Mass. July 7, Lois, wife of Ezra Wardwell; Lavina Lane Ellis, later Mrs. George White, who is now (June, 1905) the oldest member, both in the order of joining and in years, of the present members of this church; Emily Sophia Rugg, later Mrs. Daniel Towne, dis., Mar. 2, 1848, to Langdon, received back, Jan. 5, 1868, from the United Presbyterian ch. of Cambridge, N. Y., which she had later joined, dis., again, Aug. 25, 1872, to Marlborough.

1840, July 5, Lucy, wife of John Winch, dis., Sept. 2, 1860, to Langdon; Eleanor, wife of Dauphin Spaulding, dis., June 29, 1865, to Winchester; Sarah M. Hall, later Mrs. David Nims; Charlotte Farnsworth, dis., Jan. 3, 1841, to Westmoreland. Nov. 1, Mrs. Sarah (Willis) Hall.

1841, Jan. 3, Mary Adaline, wife of Rev. Alanson Alvord, from ch. in Chester, Mass. dis., May 20, 1844, to Charlton, Mass. Apr. 11, Melinda A., wife of Reuben Morse, Jr. (3d in line of that name), from ch. in Marlborough, dis., Sept. 2, 1847, to Marlborough. June 27, Sarah, wife of Hersey Wardwell, from ch. in Alstead; dis., Mar. 4, 1866, to Westminster, West, Vt. July 18, Daniel W. Houghton.

1842, Jan. 2, Dea. Asa E. Wilson, from 1st ch. in Alstead, dis., May 2, 1880, to Nelson; Almira, wife of Asa E. Wilson, from 1st church in Alstead. May 1, Joseph Seward; Love A., wife of Joseph Seward, from 1st ch. in Lowell, Mass.; Lydia Clark, from ch. in Nelson. Sept. 4, George Solon Kemp, from ch. in Springfield, Vt., later a Cong. clergyman, dis., July, 1883, to East Douglass, Mass.

1843, Allen M. Simons; Franklin Buckminster and Lucy, wife of Franklin Buckminster, both from ch. in Roxbury (?). Sept. 3, Lucinda W., wife of Charles Rawson.

1844, July 7, Dauphin Spaulding; Grata Kingsbury.

1846, Mar. 8, Rev. Thomas S. Norton and Julia A., his wife, from another ch., dis., Nov. 8, 1861, to 2d Cong. ch. in Dover, Mass.; Perley W. Frost and Adaline, his wife, from another ch., the former dis., Oct. 31, 1867, to Benton, Me. July 5, Lovisa Kingsbury, from 1st ch. in Nashua.

1847, May 2, Alonzo Farrar, from ch. in Marlborough.

1848, May 7, Hannah A., wife of Asa Leland, from ch. in Milford. July 2, Sophia, wife of Roswell Osgood, from ch. in Pittsfield; Henrietta Melvina Brown; Eveline Elizabeth Felt, later Mrs. Ephraim Jourdon, dis., Mar. 22, 1857, to Gardner, Mass.; Lucy Ann Rugg, later Mrs. Frank E. Temple, dis., Mar. 28, 1858, to Mason City, Iowa; Sarah Ellen Houghton, later Mrs. Henry O. Spaulding, dis., Oct. 25, 1863, to 1st ch. in Keene (later transferred to 2d ch. in Keene); Nov. 5, Mary Melvina Goodnow, later Mrs. Abijah Raymond, dis., Aug. 14, 1853, to Westminster, Mass.

1849, July 1, Orinda, wife of Alexander B. Brown, from ch. in Gilsam. Sept. 2, Nancy, wife of Atwell C. Ellis, dis., June 20, 1880, to East Sullivan.

1850, Jan. 6, Irene Felt, dis., Nov. 4, 1852, to Winchester; Almira S. Felt, later, Mrs. Lewis L. P. Newcomb, still later, Mrs. Francis Gates, dis., Mar. 22, 1857, to Gardner, Mass.; Mary E. Kemp, later Mrs. Samuel C. Woodburn, dis., Aug. 26, 1860, to Windham, Vt.; Ellen Jane Rugg, later Mrs. Eben C. Tolman, dis., Mar. 14, 1858, to Nelson. May 5, Mary Ann, wife of Charles P. Locke, dis. June 29, 1865, to Marlborough.

1851, May 4, Harriet S. H., wife of David Alvaro Felt, from 2d ch. in St. Johnsbury, Vt.

1852, Mar. 7, Calista K., wife of Oliver Wilder, Jr., dis., Dec. 20, 1875, to be one of new ch. at East Sullivan. Sept. 1, Betsey, wife of Jonas Adams, from ch. in Stoddard.

1853, May 1, Charles Edward Houghton, afterwards a Cong. clergyman, dis., Dec. 21, 1862, to Marlborough; Braman Isaac Wilson, dis., Mar. 3, 1859, to Salem St. Cong. ch. of Boston, Mass.; Helen Amanda Maria Mason, later wife of Dr. Willard Ball, dis., June 24, 1855, to Walpole; Harriet Louisa Augusta Mason, later Mrs. Irving F. Weston, dis., June 7, 1863, to North Cong. ch. of Winchendon, Mass.; Caroline Matilda Wilson, later the wife of James Homer Darling, a homœopathic physician, dis., Apr. 31, 1870, to Danvers, Mass. July, 3, George White; German M. Breed, dis., Apr. 21, 1857, to 1st Cong. ch. in Keene; Albert G. Nims; Albert F. Nims; Amos Nichols Wardwell; Lucius Pembroke Nims, dis., Dec. 20, 1875 to be one of new ch. at East Sullivan; Edward B. Nims, dis., June 16, 1883, to Edwards Cong. ch. in Northampton, Mass.; Ellen A. Frost, later the wife of Rev. Moses Payson Parmalee, a missionary at Erzeroum, in Asiatic Turkey, dis., Nov. 1, 1855, to Randolph, Vt.; Nancy, wife of Judson White; Betsey, widow of Capt. Amos Wardwell; Sarah Maria Breed, later Mrs. Marshall Whitney, dis., Nov. 26, 1854, to Mt. Vernon Cong. ch., Boston, Mass.; Jane E. Smith, later Mrs. George Wright, dis., Apr. 7, 1861, to Westminster, Vt.; Ann P. Miller, later Mrs. Nahum Wright; Ellen E. Nims, later Mrs. Henry C. Rawson; Juliette Nims, later Mrs. Joseph N. Nims; Sarah M. Wardwell, later Mrs. Albert G. Nims; Susan Locke, later Mrs. Lewis J. Boyer, dis., Oct. 9, 1870, to Elkhorn, Neb.; Abby Maria Wilson, dis., June 7, 1868, to 1st Cong. ch., Keene. Sept. 4, Jonas Adams; Lucy Ann Goodnow; Diancy Marilla Nash, later Mrs. Moses C. Tucker, dis., Oct. 20, 1857, to Canaan. Oct. 16, Enoch Charles Augustus Woods, later a Cong. clergyman, dis., Aug. 20, 1854, to Wapello, Louisa Co., Iowa. Nov. 6, Charles Mason and Amanda, his wife, the former dis., Dec. 20, 1875, to be one of the new ch. at East Sullivan.

1854, Mar. 5, Henry Otis Spaulding, dis., Oct. 25, 1863, to 1st Cong. ch. in Keene, later a deacon in the 2d (now Court St.) Cong. ch. in Keene. Nov. 5, Alfred Weston Heald, dis., June 8, 1856, to Trinitarian Cong. ch. in Dublin.

1855, May, 6, Louisa, wife of Alonzo Farrar, from ch. in Nelson. July 1, Sarah Alma Kemp, later Mrs. Samuel Adams Johnson, dis., Aug. 24, 1856, to Vernon, Conn. Nov. 4, Josiah Whitney and Sarah, his wife, from ch. in Nelson.

1857, May 3, Laura M. Hubbard, from ch. in Manchester, dis., Dec. 17, 1868, to 2d (now Court St.) Cong. ch. in Keene. July 5, Eloisa, wife of Rufus Mason, from 1st ch. in Keene; Harriet L., wife of George Wardwell, dis., Dec. 20, 1869, to 2d (now Court St.) Cong. ch. in Keene. Sept. 6, George H. Nims, dis., Apr. 2, 1871, to 1st Cong. ch. in Keene.

1858, Aug. 29, Charles Carroll Wilson; Ellen Jane Spaulding, later Mrs. Alonzo O. Brown, dis., June 10, 1866, to Keene. Nov. 7, Sarah, wife of Chas. Franklin Wilson.

1860, Mar. 4, Chloe, wife of Justus Dunn, from Methodist Episcopal ch. in Keene. July 1, Warren Foster and Jane S., his wife, both from Gilsum, both dis., Aug. 14, 1863, to 1st Cong. ch. in Keene; Caroline, wife of Rev. G. W. Stinson, from Forestville, Iowa, dis., Nov. 1, 1861, to Dalton.

1863, May 3, Sarah Fisk, wife of Jeremiah Mason; Mary Buas, wife of Caleb Goodnow; Edna A. Spaulding, later Mrs. George Henry Nims, dis., June 29, 1865, to Winchester.

1864, Mar. 3, Elizabeth C., wife of Lucius Nims, and later Mrs. Chas. Franklin Wilson, from Centre Cong. ch. of Haverhill, Mass., dis., Dec. 20, 1875, to be one of new ch. at East Sullivan; Caroline, wife of John Symonds, from Nelson, dis., May 24, 1874, to 1st Cong. ch. in Keene. Mar. 6, Elizabeth Mary Wardwell, later Mrs. Charles Stay, dis., Mar. 4, 1866, to Marlborough. Apr. 28, Ellen, wife of Merritt L. Rawson, from Meth. Ep. ch. in Walpole. July 3, Marshall W. Nims, dis., Dec. 10, 1871, to 2d (now Court St.) Cong. ch. in Keene; Alanson A. Nims; Mason A. Nims; Charles F. Goodnow; Austin A. Ellis, dis., June 20, 1880, to East Sullivan; Frederick A. Farrar, dis., Oct. 31, 1872, to 2d (now Court St.) Cong. ch. in Keene; Lucy J. Kemp, afterwards Mrs. Hunt; Caroline A. Wardwell, later Mrs. Lafayette Nims; Octavia J. Nims, later Mrs. Charles A. Brooks; Abbie L. Hubbard, later Mrs. Charles Winch, dis. Apr. 30, 1876, to Langdon; Mary A. Spaulding, later Mrs. Franklin L. Leland, dis., June 29, 1865, to Winchester; Ella M. Goodnow, later Mrs. Marshall W. Nims, dis., Dec. 10, 1871, to 2d (now Court St.) Cong. ch. in Keene; Sarah Abby Spaulding. Sept. 3, George Lyman Nims, later a Cong. clergyman; Joseph N. Nims; Francis O. Nims, dis., Apr. 2, 1871, to 1st Cong. ch. in Keene; J. Milton Hubbard, dis., Jan. 3, 1875, to 1st Cong. ch. in Keene; Harriet M. Wardwell, later Mrs. Fred A. Farrar, dis., Dec. 20, 1869, to 2d (now Court St.) Cong. ch. in Keene; Jennie S. Wardwell; Abby Ann Harriet Nims, later Mrs. Flavel Beal, dis., Feb. 21, 1886, to 1st Cong. ch. in Keene. Nov. 5, Edward Spaulding; Clarissa A. Spaulding, later wife of Marshall J. Barrett.

1868, Jan. 5, Estella A. C. Wardwell, later Mrs. Augustus F. Nims; Ruth M., wife of George H. Nims, dis., Apr. 2, 1871, to 1st Cong. ch. in Keene; Julia A., wife of L. Pembroke Nims, dis., Dec. 20, 1875, to be one of new ch. at East Sullivan; Rosette E. Towne, later Mrs. Albert Davis, from the United Presbyterian ch. in Cambridge, N. Y., dis., Dec. 20, 1875, to be one of new ch. at East Sullivan; Clarissa A. Towne, later Mrs. Clapp, from United Presbyterian ch. in Cambridge, N. Y., dis., Aug. 25, 1872, to Marlborough; Rev. John M. Stow, from Walpole, dis., Oct. 9, 1870, to Hubbardston, Mass. March 1, Charles H. Mason. Sept. 3, Sarah D., wife of Rev. J. M. Stow, from 1st ch. in South Hadley, Mass., dis., Oct. 9, 1870, to Hubbardston, Mass. Sept. 20, Roswell Osgood. Dec. 31, Elizabeth, wife of Dea. Asa E. Wilson, and widow of Samuel Osgood of Nelson, dis., May 2, 1880, to Nelson.

1869, Mar. 7, Mrs. Mary J. Barlow, from Bridport, Vt., dis., Sept. 3, 1870, to Stoddard. July 1, Rhoda E., widow of George S. Willey, from ch. in Stoddard.

1870, March, 3, Hannah Hunt, wife of Seth Nims, and widow, first of N. Orlando Osgood of Nelson, then of John Dodge, Esq. of Bennington, from ch. in Bennington; Delia A., wife of Alanson A. Nims, from North Cong. ch. in Winchendon, Mass., dis., May 16, 1885, to Ashburnham, Mass.; May 1, Frances A. Locke, later Mrs. Samuel S. White; Rosa M. Kemp, later Mrs. Almon P. Tyler, dis., June 20, 1880, to East Sullivan. July 3, Minot Wesley Hubbard, dis., Dec. 20, 1875, to be one of new ch. at East Sullivan; Arthur W. Brown, name dropped from the roll, Jan. 7, 1900; Lorin W. Towne, dis., Aug. 23, 1872, to Marlborough.

1871, Nov. 2, Samuel S. White.

1872, May 5, George Aaron Willey, dis., Dec. 1890, to Plymouth Cong. ch., Framingham, Mass. July 7, Augusta O. Dunn, later Mrs. Solander Wheeler, still later Mrs. Ira E. Chase. Sept. 1, Miss Mary P. Bailey, dis., Apr. 7, 1882, to Gardner, Mass.

1873, July 6, John R. Preckle and Mary Ann, his wife, from Meth. Ep. ch. in Keene; Dauphin W. Nims and Augusta Osgood, his wife, latter dis., Sept. 25, 1887, to 1st Cong. ch. in Keene; Arthur J. Hubbard, dis., Dec. 28, 1876, to Meth. Ep. ch. in Keene; Henry W. Hubbard; Charles G. Farrar, dis., Oct. 31, 1879, to 1st Cong. ch. in Keene; Edwin J. Dunn, name dropped from roll, Aug. 30, 1877; John F. Preckle; Hannah C. Dunn, later Mrs. John S. Currier, dis., Aug. 31, 1876, to East Sullivan; Angelia C. Dunn, dis., Sept. 26, 1897, to Roxbury; Etta E. Tubbs, later Mrs. Keyes, dis., May 17, 1893, to So. Acton, Mass.; Nellie M. Rawson; Mabel H. Farrar, later Mrs. Joseph A. Reed. Sept. 7, Sarah Ann Mason, later Mrs. Mason A. Nims; Lillian Helen Mason. Nov. 2, Julia E., wife of Austin A. Ellis, from Meth. Ep. ch. in Marlow; dis., June 20, 1880, to East Sullivan; Alice Mason, later Mrs. John M. Ballou.

1876, Aug. 31, Sarah M. Drake, later Mrs. Augustus F. Nims, from Winter St. Cong. ch. Bath, Me. Sept. 3, Augustus F. Nims; Dennis C. Nims.

1879, July 6, Rev. Henry W. L. Thurston, from ch. in Harrisville, dis., Aug. 28, 1881, to Chichester; Mary Elizabeth, wife of Rev. H. W. L. Thurston, received and dis. with her husband. Nov. 2, Ida J. Kennerson, later Mrs. Edward W. Richardson, dis., Oct. 2, 1887, to 1st Cong. ch. in Keene.

1880, May 2, Jennie A. Brooks, dis., Dec. 20, 1881, to Nelson; Letitia D. Thurston, dis., Aug. 28, 1881, to Chichester; Celestia E. Thurston, later Mrs. Frederick L. Parkhurst, dis., Aug. 28, 1881, to Chichester; Jewett Morse, and Susan W., his wife, and Ida D. Morse, all three from ch. in Nelson; Charles F. Jewett and Olive R., his wife, both from ch. in Nelson.

1886, Sept. 5, Eugene Marston; Osmond L. Kimball, dis., July 1889, to Meth. Ep. ch. in Keene; Ernest A. Nims; Rev. Frederick B. Phelps and Sarah T., his wife, by letter, both dis., he on Apr. 21, 1889, she on June 16, 1889, to Gilsuam; Chas. Dickinson Phelps, by letter, dis., Dec. 8, 1889, to Greenwich, Conn.; Mary, wife of George Aaron Willey, by letter, dis., Dec. 1890, to Plymouth, Cong. ch. in Framingham, Mass. Dec. 5, Alice C. Nims; Mabel I. Barrett, later Mrs. Frank E. Conant, dis., Dec. 4, 1892, to 2d (now Court St.) Cong. ch. in Keene; Althea S. Barrett, later Mrs. Fred A. Davis, dis., Mar. 4, 1900, to Pres. ch. in Antrim; Althea Maria Nims, later Mrs. Charles Wellman; Estella A. Marston, later Mrs. John R. Wellman, dis., 1895, to Gilsuam.

1887, Sept. 4, Julia Eastman Phelps, dis., June 16, 1889, to Gilsuam; Myron Austin Phelps, dis., Dec. 8, 1889, to Topeka, Kansas.

1891, Jan. 4, George W. Wellman, dis., June 26, 1904, to Meth. Ep. ch. in Hubbardston, Mass.; Lewis W. Smith, dis., July 11, 1897, to Meth. Ep. ch. in Keene; Andrew A. Tyler, dis., May 29, 1898, to Union Cong. ch. in Sekonk, Mass.; Elwyn W. Wilcox; Winfred J. White; Allan M. Nims; Ida M. Jewett; Grace S. Nims, later Mrs. Charles C. Wilder, dis., June 21, 1903, to E. Sullivan; Lizzie L. Jewett, later Mrs. Lewis W. Smith, dis., July 11, 1897, to Meth. Ep. ch. in Keene; Emma J. Hubbard.

1894, May 6, Rev. Lorenzo D. Place and Elizabeth A., his wife, from ch. in

Lyndeborough, the former dis., Jan. 7, 1900, to Brooklyn Hills, Long Island, N. Y.

1897, Sept. 5, Ethel A. Barrett, later Mrs. Charles Grant Wilder.

1898, Mar. 6, Rev. Herbert Walker and Lottie J., his wife, both from the Calvinistic Cong. ch. in Fitchburg, Mass., both dis., Sept. 7, 1902, to Bartlett; Sept. 4, Sarah Emma Barrett; Susan H. Brooks, later Mrs. Clarence A. Moore, dis., May 22, 1904, to 1st Cong. ch. in Keene; Louisa F. Yardley; David F. Smith; Arthur P. Morse, by letter.

1900, Jan. 7, Bessie Vienna Barrett; Frank Everett Jewett; Burton Edward Smith.

1901, July 14, Ida May, wife of Eugene Marston; Bertha Rice, wife of Allan M. Nims, by letter; Alice Reid, wife of Winfred J. White, by letter.

1902, March 16, Edith Pearl Hammond, wife of Burton E. Smith, from Meth. Ep. ch. in Winchester.

1903, Aug. 23, William H. Chapin, and Mary L., his wife, from ch. in Ashburnham, Mass. Dec. 20, Rev. Talmage M. Patterson, from Hudson Sq. Free Baptist ch. of Lynn, Mass.; Geneva, wife of Rev. T. M. Patterson, from 1st Meth. Ep. ch. in Hartford, Conn.

1904, Sept. 11, Carl M. Barrett; Edward L. Jewett.

In addition to these, Rev. Josiah Peabody, Rev. Joel Wright, and Rev. Alanson Alvord, should be regarded as members, although their names do not appear upon the rolls, because ordination, or installation, properly places a pastor at the head of such a church. There would be, including the names of the three pastors last named (the other settled pastors being formally enrolled), a grand total of 424 names upon the list, from the first to the present (July 1, 1900). This, taken in connection with the members of the church at East Sullivan, as well as of the former Baptist Church, is an exceptionally large roll of membership, in proportion to the size of the town, and is a most creditable record, and a striking indication of the high moral standing of the community. There have also been, as we shall see, some Sullivan persons, or former residents of the town who have joined the Unitarian, Methodist, and other churches of Keene.

The following is the record of baptisms in this church from the first:

1792, May 31, Lydia, dau. of Abel Allen. Aug. 25, Sally, dau. of Benjamin Kemp. Oct. 17, Polly, Sally, and James, ch. of Nathan Bolster; Polly, and Sally, daus. of Jona. Burnham; Roswell, Fanny, and George, ch. of Roswell Hubbard; Calvin, Philander, Betsey, Roxana, and Nancy, ch. of Zadok Nims; John, Iddo, Roswell, Polly, Breed, Zephaniah, and Nahum, ch. of Joshua Osgood; Polly and Betsey, ch. of Elijah Osgood; Mr. Josiah Seward; Hannah, Josiah, Sally, Abigail, Thomas, Betsey, ch. of Josiah Seward; Olive, Samuel, Joseph, Polly, Lucinda, and Nancy, ch. of Samuel Seward; Abraham, son of Jesse Wheeler; all the preceding, except first two, on day of the organization of the church.

1793, Jan. 28, Eastman and Chapin, sons of Nathan Bolster; John Holt, Joel, and Andrew, sons of Jonathan Burnham; Sally, Abigail, Leonard, Luke Barton, ch. of Grindall Keith. Apr. 25, Frederick, son of Zadock Nims. Aug. 25, Ellsworth, son of Roswell Hubbard; Patty, dau. of Elijah Osgood; Prudence, dau. of Enoch Woods.

1794, Aug. 25, Lucy, dau. of Jonathan Burnham; Betsey, Sally, Jonathan, Polly, Phebe, Aaron, Thomas, Rebecca, Mahala, and Nabby (Abigail), ch. of Jonathan Baker. Sept. 14, George, son of Jonathan Baker; Miriam, dau. of Nathan Bolster; Susannah, dau. of Ezra Osgood; Jesse, Aaron Estey, Hannah, Phileta, Benjamin Dwinell, ch. of Jesse Wheeler.

1795, May 31, Ephraim, son of Elijah Carter; Joseph Root, son of Dr. John M. Field; Sparhawk, son of Jonathan Kendall; Angelina, dau. of Elijah Osgood; Fanny, dau. of Josiah Seward; Abel, son of Jesse Wheeler. Aug. 30, Oliver, son of Fortunatus Eager; Eliza, dau. of Roswell Hubbard; Eliakim Nims, son of Benjamin Kemp; George, son of Zadok Nims; Abijah, son of Samuel Seward; John, son of Luther Wilder. Sept. 25, Flint Taft, son of Grindall Keith.

1796, June 5, Lucinda, dau. of Nathan Bolster; Fortunatus, son of Fortunatus Eager; Myretta, dau. of Ezra Osgood. Oct. 16, David, son of Jonathan Baker; Joseph Bond, son of Silas Brown; James, Caroline, Abigail, Beulah, Hindes, ch. of Hindes Reed. Dec. 16, Joel, son of Jonathan Kendall.

1797, July 2, Rachel, dau. of Elijah Osgood; Rebecca, dau. of Luther Wilder. Sept. 25, Dolly, dau. of Jesse Wheeler. Oct. 8, George, son of Roswell Hubbard.

1798, Feb. 18, William, son of Jonathan Raker; Elijah, son of Elijah Carter. Mar. 4, William, son of Benjamin Kemp. Mar. 11, Joel, son of Nathan Bolster. May 3, Lovisa, dau. of Samuel Seward. May 20, Harriet, dau. of Zadok Nims; Enoch, son of Enoch Woods. July 15, Susannah, dau. of Philip Proctor. Aug. 19, Martin, son of Elijah Rugg. Sept. 2, Mary (or Molly), wife of Oliver Osgood; Abner and Daniel, sons of Joshua Burditt; Betsey, Melintha, and Ruth, daus. of Nathan Ellis; Hannah and James, ch. of late James Locke, Jr.; Susannah, dau. of Oliver Osgood; Phebe, dau. of Solomon Rugg.

1799, May 5, Isaac, son of Joseph Cummings. May 12, Emerson, son of Jonathan Baker. May 19, Phebe, dau. of Luther Wilder. July 15, Martin and Walter, sons of Jeremiah Leland; Sarah (or Sally), Betsey, Nabby (for Abigail), Isaac, and Calvin, ch. of Thomas Rider. Aug. 11, Hezro, son of Roswell Hubbard. Sept. 15, Abel, son of Abel Allen. Oct. 6, Nathan Keith, son of Nathan Bolster. Oct. 20, Polly (for Mary), dau. of Jonathan Kendall. Nov. 3, Emily, dau. of Rev. Wm. Muzzy. Nov. 10, Daniel, son of Mr. Dart (?). The father is called Mr. D., and mother, Alice. The ceremony may have been in another town.

1800, Mar. 9, Archibald and Lyman, sons of Jesse Wheeler. Mar. 30, David, son of Benjamin Kemp. June 8, Elmira, dau. of Nathan Ellis; Maria, dau. of Oliver Osgood. June 17, George and Ermina, ch. of Daniel Foster of Stoddard. Aug. 7, Melvin and Jesse, sons of Jesse Morse. Sept. 15, Ira, Asenath, Asa, William Comstock, Simeon, ch. of Lydia, widow of Simeon Ellis. Nov. 9, Asa, son of Jeremiah Leland; Eliza, dau. of Elijah Osgood. Dec. 14, Elijah, son of Jonathan Baker.

1801, May 3 (?), Prudence, Sarah, Joseph, Lydia, James, Mary, Melissa, Elisha Ellis, ch. of James Sawyer. July 5, Amasa, son of Abel Allen; Laura, dau. of Rev. Wm. Muzzy. July 12, Melissa, dau. of Luther Wilder. Sept. 6, Electa, dau. of Roswell Hubbard. Oct. 3, Susannah and Calvin, ch. of Thos. McLeod. Oct. 26, Velender, son of Elijah Carter. Nov. 8, Eliza, dau. of Nathan Bolster.

1802, Apr. 25, Pamela, dau. of Solomon Rugg. May 9, Luther, son of

Thos. Rider; Nathan, son of Nathan Ellis. July 4, Emeline, dau. of Ben. Kemp. July 14, Alpheus, son of Jonathan Kendall. Sept. 5, Lucy, dau. of Oliver Osgood. Sept. 13, George Washington, son of Samuel Seward. Nov. 21, Electa, dau. of Nathaniel Evans of Stoddard, at Stoddard.

1803, May 1, Rachel, dau. of James Sawyer. June (12?), Abijah, son of Nathan Bolster. July 3, William Monroe, son of Rev. Wm. Muzzy. Aug. 7, Electa, dau. of Roswell Hubbard.

1804, June 11, Lucy, dau. of Elijah Osgood. June 17, Patty, dau. of Jeremiah Leland.

1805, Feb. 23, Thos. Jefferson, son of Thos. McLeod. Apr. 28, Melinda, dau. of Nathan Bolster. June 23, Mary Ann, dau. of Roswell Hubbard; Abby Ann, dau. of Rev. Wm. Muzzy. July 14, Charles, David Mead, and William, sons of Solomon Woods. Oct. 6, Sarah, dau. of Luther Wilder. Nov. 17, Solomon, son of Solomon Woods.

1806, Nov. 30, Walter Sawyer, son of Thomas Rider.

1807, May 10, Anna, dau. of Elijah Carter. June 21, Laura, dau. of Nathan Bolster.

1808, Jan. 10, Samuel Church, son of Roswell Hubbard. Aug. 28, Aurelia, Abigail, and Catharine, daus. of Erastus Hubbard.

1809, Jan. 5, George Frederick, son of Thos. P. Batchelor. Feb. 12, Mary, wife of Wm. Winch. Mar. 12, Erastus, son of Erastus Hubbard. June 8, Mary Ann, dau. of Jonathan Clark of Gilsum. Aug. 10, Lyman, son of Nathan Bolster. Sept. 10, Sarah Kinney (?), dau. of Thos. McLeod. Dec. 24, Sarah, dau. of Rev. Wm. Muzzy.

1810, Jan. 28, Lodice, dau. of Wm. Winch. Sept. 23, John, son of Jonas Stevens. Oct. 21, Anna Hunt, dau. of Erastus Hubbard. Oct. 28, Dauphin Clark, son of Jonathan Kendall.

1811, March 3, Charlotte Wilson, dau. of Roswell Nims. July 10, Allen Merrill, son of Luther Wilder. July 18, Calvin, son of a Mr. Dort, at Gilsum. Aug. 10, Elvira, dau. of Nathan Ellis. Nov. 11, Eliza, Nancy, and Mary Ann, daus. of Dr. Messer Cannon.

1812, Jan. 4, George Washington, son of Roswell Nims. Oct. 19, Laura, dau. of Erastus Hubbard. Oct. 25, Sampson Wilder, son of Mrs. Thomas Hastings.

1813, Aug. 15, Roswell, son of Roswell Nims.

1814 and 1815, no baptisms.

1816, June 23, Joseph Alexander and Edwin, sons of Joseph Gibbs. Aug. 18, Samuel Hubbard, son of Erastus Kemp. Sept. 11, Sarah and Laura, daus. of Stephen Hale; Nov. 26, Joseph Videll, adopted son of the widow, Ann Jones.

1817, July 20, Laura, Ebenezer, Mary, John, and Oren, ch. of John Mason. Aug. 29, Sarah, dau. of Erastus Hubbard. Oct. 12, Mary, Joel, William Farrar, and Patty (for Martha) Farrar, ch. of David Porter; Rachel, Phebe, Chloe, Clarissa, Milan, and Minot, ch. of the widow of John Wright. Aug. 2, Deborah, wife of David Porter; Miss Lucy Porter.

1818, May 24, Jerusha, Elijah, Sibyl, ch. of Bela Mason; David Haven, son of John Mason. June 21, Sophia, dau. of David Porter. Oct. 12, Reuben, son of Reuben Morse; Alonzo, Ashley, Sylvester, and Ruth, ch. of Joseph Mason.

1819, May 23, Oman, Daphne, John, ch. of the widow of John Hoar. May 29, Elizabeth Ann, dau. of Erastus Kemp; Benjamin, Nancy, Rebecca, Grata, Abigail, Eleanor, and Lovisa, ch. of Benjamin Kingsbury.

1820, Apr. 26, Eliza Ann, dau. of Benjamin Tyler. July 11, Charles, son of Breed Osgood. Aug. 8, Fanny Sophia, dau. of Erastus Kemp.

1821, Aug. 26, George Frost and Harriet Lavina, ch. of Ellsworth Hubbard. Sept. 15, Maria, and Perley Warren, ch. of Elijah Frost; Charles, Orlando, Sarah Louisa, ch. of Rufus Mason. Sept. 20, Mr. Selim Frost, and Mr. Benjamin Frost.

1822, Jan. 13, Sarah, wife of Philander Nims. April 22, Frederick Brown, Dauphin White, George Washington, Emery Nelson, Sarah Muzzy, Francis Ormond, Justus Woodbury, ch. of Philander Nims. May 13, George, son of John Mason. Oct. 7, Orville, son of Rufus Mason.

1823, July 12, Susannah, wife of John Farrar. July 13, George, son of Breed Osgood.

1824, April 25, Elizabeth Falora and Mary Ann, daus. of Ellsworth Hubbard. June 29, Susannah, dau. of John Farrar.

1825, Apr. 22, Harriet Lafayette, dau. of Philander Nims. May 8, David, son of Erastus Kemp.

1826, Jan. 1, Elmira, wife of Artemas Nye. Mar. 12, Martha, dau. of Ellsworth Hubbard. Apr. 9, Amanda, dau. of Artemas Nye. May 10, Henry Jackson, son of John Newman. May 24, William Orlo, Edmund Perry, and Ezra Osgood, sons of Eliakim N. Kemp. June 19, George Solon, Abigail Butterfield, Enoch Alba, and Sarah Alma, ch. of Benjamin Kemp, Jr. July 19, Enoch Charles Augustus, son of Enoch Woods, Jr. Sept. 16, a date without a name, was probably intended for the baptism of Enoch Woods, son of Rufus Mason. Oct. 7, Paulina Tucker, dau. of Nathaniel Evans.

1827, Apr. 21, Solon, son of Artemas Nye. Mar. 25, Francis Alexander, Mary Ann, and Olive Adams, ch. of James Bolster. July 3, Mary Asenath, dau. of John Farrar. Nov. 18, Esther Ann, dau. of Philander Nims. Dec. 24, Roswell, son of Erastus Kemp. Dec. 26, Ellen Grace, dau. of Benjamin Tyler.

1828, No baptisms.

1829, Jan. 11, Sarah, wife of Calvin Locke; Cynthia Locke, afterwards Mrs. Moses Gerould. Feb. 8, Lewis Downing, son of Nathaniel Evans. Mar. 29, Augusta, Henry (usually called Harry), Roxana, Emily, Cynthia, James Mason, ch. of James W. Osgood.

1830, Apr. 25, Mary Elizabeth, dau. of Benjamin Kemp, Jr. Her brother, Benjamin Franklin, was probably baptized the same day. Apr. (25?), Rufus Osgood, son of Rufus Mason. June 10, Samuel Henry, son of Henry Nims, July (11?), Carlton Penniman, son of Benjamin Frost. July 11, Sarah Jane, dau. of Erastus Kemp; Henry, son of Roswell Osgood. Sept. 21, Sarah Norcross, and Mary Jane, ch. of Ephraim Foster.

1831, Jan. 9, Mr. Rufus Mason. Jan. 29, Atwell Comstock and Lavina Lane, ch. of Asa Ellis. Sept. 11, Mr. Charles P. Locke. Oct. 16, Lucy Ann, dau. of Martin Rugg; Emily Sophia and Horace Kendall, ch. of Harrison Rugg.

1832, Jan. 1, Mary, wife of David Estey; Anna, wife of Henry Nims. Mar. 25, Mary Nims, afterwards Mrs. James Rawson; Lydia Locke, afterwards Mrs.

Lanmon Nims; Lavina Locke, afterwards Mrs. Abijah W. Kingsbury; George Washington, son of David Estey. June 10, Eliza Ann, and George Cannon, ch. of George Hubbard; Roxana, Samuel Adams, Alfred, Orlando Abijah, Betsey Fay, and Lestina Jane, ch. of Abijah Seward. Oct. 23, Almira Jane, dau. of Lucius Nims.

1833, June 17, Edwin Brant, son of Benjamin Frost. June 23, Lucius Edward, son of Henry Nims. July 14, Lura, dau. of Roswell Osgood.

1834, June 8, Gardner Harrison, son of Harrison Rugg. June 15, Harriet Louisa Augusta and (probably?) Helen Amanda Maria, daus. of Rufus Mason; Edwin Augustine, son of Benjamin Kemp, Jr. July 13, Sarah Ellen, dau. of D. W. Houghton.

1835, June 11, Henry Martin, son of Dea. Benjamin Frost.

1836, July 10, Henry Ellsworth, son of Ellsworth Hubbard; Charles Edward, son of Daniel W. Houghton. Sept. 4, Daniel Willard, son of Harrison Rugg; Mr. Benjamin Willis.

1837, July 2, Edna Augusta, dau. of Alonzo Mason.

1838, May 6, John, son of Samuel Locke; Susan, Samuel Newell, and Sarah Jane, ch. of Mrs. Samuel Locke, by her former husband, Israel B. Fifield. July 1, Mr. Charles Judson White; Miss Abby Ann Muzzy Winch. Sept. 2, Miss Betsey Wardwell, afterwards, Mrs. Geo. F. Hubbard. Sept. 9, Samuel, son of Lanmon Nims; Lucius Pembroke, son of Lucius Nims; Edward Beecher, son of Seth Nims. Oct. 14, Sarah Ann Jewett, dau. of Charles P. Locke; Jeremiah Van Brunt, son of Daniel Grosvenor Wright. Nov. 4, Mary, wife of Oliver Brown; Mr. (afterwards Rev.) Granville Wardwell; Miss Julia M. Marshall.

1839, Mar. 5, Mr. Ichabod Nichols Wardwell and Lodice, his wife, and Mr. Hersey Wardwell. May 5, Miss Laurenza Felt. July 7, Lois, wife of Ezra Wardwell. Aug. 7, Lodice, Amos Nichols, and Sarah Maria, ch. of I. N. Wardwell.

1840, June 5, Sarah M. Hall, afterwards Mrs. David Nims. July 5, Ellen Elizabeth, dau. of Seth Nims. July 12, Elizabeth Alma and Ellen Jane, ch. of Dauphin Spaulding. Dec. (day not recorded), Rosalind, dau. of Reuben Morse, Jr.

1841, July 18, Mr. Daniel W. Houghton; Susan, dau. of Samuel Locke; Joel Williston, son of Daniel Grosvenor Wright. Sept. 4, Ellery Edward, son of Harrison Rugg.

1842, Mar. 3, Edward Alanson, son of Rev. Alanson Alvord. May 29, Mary Arethusa French, dau. of Alonzo Mason. June 5, Edward Elliot, son of Dea. Asa E. Wilson. Sept. 11, Emily Maria, dau. of David Nims. Oct. 31, Rosalind Ursula, dau. of Reuben Morse, Jr. Nov. 6, Milan Dauphin, son of Dauphin Spaulding. Nov. 14, Adelaide Arethusa Relief, dau. of Sylvester Mason.

1843, Sept. 3, Marietta, dau. of James Rawson. Sept. 17, Augustus Frost, son of Seth Nims. Nov. 5, Augustus Newell, son of I. N. Wardwell.

1844, Mar. 3, Edna Antoinette, dau. of Dauphin Spaulding. May 5, Rockwell Breed, son of Dea. A. E. Wilson. July 7, Mr. Dauphin Spaulding. Nov. 10, Isaac Wilson and Emma Antoinette, ch. of Charles Rawson.

1845, June 8, Mary Elizabeth, dau. of Hersey Wardwell.

1846, May 3, Mary Augusta, dau. of Dauphin Spaulding. July 5, Harriet

Ursula, dau. of James Rawson; Emily Rosette, dau. of Daniel Towne. Oct. 30, Thomas Cooley, son of Rev. Thomas S. Norton.

1847, Mar. 7, Joseph Vryling, son of Sylvester Mason. July 1, Elizabeth Josephine and Sarah Abby, daus. of David Nims. July 4, Maria Rozina, dau. of Dauphin Spaulding; Abby Lavina, dau. of Geo. F. Hubbard.

1848, July 2, Caroline Aletta, dau. of I. N. Wardwell; George Washington and Roswell Curtis, sons of Roswell Osgood; Miss Henrietta Melvina Brown; Miss Eveline Elizabeth Felt. Nov. 5, Miss Mary Melvina Goodnow.

1849, July 1, Julia Gertrude, dau. of Rev. T. S. Norton; Herbert Milton, son of Alexander B. Brown; Almon Clifford, son of Levi F. Mason; Austin Atwell, son of Atwell C. Ellis.

1850, Jan. 6, Miss Almira Sprague Felt; Miss Ellen Jane Rugg. May 5, Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of Charles P. Locke.

1851, Mar. 2, Sarah Jane, dau. of Hersey Wardwell. July 6, Charles Esban, son of Charles Rawson; Arthur Wellington, son of A. B. Brown; Lewis Carey, son of Rev. T. S. Norton.

1852, July 4, Harriet Lestina, dau. of D. A. Felt; George Washington, son of Franklin Buckminster. Sept. 6, Theodore Jewett, son of John Locke; John Milton, son of Geo. F. Hubbard.

1853, June 30, Samuel Seward, son of George White. July 3, Mr. George White; Albert Gardner, son of Nahum Nims; Albert Frederick, son of Frederick B. Nims; Jane Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Smith; Juliette, dau. of F. B. Nims; Abby Maria, dau. of C. F. Wilson; Ann Pauline, dau. of Mrs. Betsey Miller. Sept. 1, Minot Wesley, son of Geo. F. Hubbard; Leston Everett, son of Levi F. Mason. Sept. 4, Frederick Alonzo, son of Alonzo Farrar; Lucy Ann, dau. of Daniel Goodnow; Diancy Marilla, dau. of Levi Nash. Nov. 6, Mrs. Amanda, wife of Charles Mason; Ann Amanda and Charles Henry, ch. of Charles Mason.

1854, Mar. 5, Henry Otis, son of Ashley Spaulding. Nov. 2, Isabella Susan, dau. of Dauphin Spaulding. Nov. 5, Mr. Alfred Weston Heald.

1855, Nov. 25, Herbert Osmer, son of Hersey Wardwell.

1856, Nov. 1, Charles Woods, son of Geo. F. Hubbard; Charles Gilmore, son of Alonzo Farrar.

1857, June 30, Marshall Thomas, son of Dauphin Spaulding. Sept. 3, George Osgood, Amos Frost, and Harriet Maria, ch. of the late George Wardwell. Sept. 6, George Henry, son of F. B. Nims.

1858, Aug. 29, Charles Carroll, son of C. F. Wilson; Nov. 7, Mrs. Sarah Griffin Marshall, wife of C. F. Wilson. Dec. 23, Edgar Levi, son of George White.

1859, July 7, Jennie Ida, dau. of Alonzo Farrar; Frances Adella, dau. of John Locke.

1860, May 3, Edwin Justus, Augusta Octavia, Reuben Austin, Hannah Cornelia, Chloe Angelia, ch. of Justus Dunn.

1861, July 6, Helen Mabel, dau. of Alonzo Farrar. July 7, Daniel Minot, son of Henry O. Spaulding. Nov. 1, Dennis Carlton, son of Joseph N. Nims; Hattie Ann, dau. of Justus Dunn.

1862. No baptisms.

1863, May 3, Mrs. Mary Buss, wife of Caleb Goodnow.

1864, July 3, Marshall Wilson and Octavia Josephine, ch. of F. B. Nims;

Alanson Augustus and Mason Adams, sons of D. A. Nims; Charles Francis, and Ella Maria, ch. of Caleb Goodnow; Lucy Jane, adopted dau. of Benjamin Kemp, Jr. Sarah Abby, dau. of Ashley Spaulding. Sept. 1, Addie Maria, dau. of Albert G. Nims. Sept. 3, George Lyman, son of D. A. Nims; Mr. Joseph N. Nims; Francis Ormond and Harriet Abby Ann, ch. of F. B. Nims; Fred Ellsworth, son of Joseph N. Nims. Nov. 5, Edward and Clarissa Adeline, ch. of Ashley Spaulding.

1865, Aug. 31, Alice Carrie, dau. of Albert G. Nims.

1866 and 1867. No baptisms.

1868, Jan. 5, Estella Adeline Corliss, dau. of Amos Wardwell; Mrs. Ruth Maria Hale, wife of George H. Nims; Mrs. Julia Ann Wilson, wife of L. P. Nims. Mar. 1, Joseph Henry, son of Charles Mason.

1869, May 23, Carrie Maria, dau. of George H. Nims. Sept. 1, Edwin Fifield and Althea Maria, ch. of Joseph N. Nims. Sept. 3, Myra Breed, dau. of L. P. Nims.

1870, May 1, Rosa Mary, dau. of Perry E. Kemp.

1871. No baptisms.

1872, May 5, Mr. George Aaron Willey. July 7, Mary Emma, dau. of Alanson A. Nims.

1873, July 6, Arthur Jones and Henry Walter, sons of George Hubbard; Miss Etta E. Tubbs, afterwards Mrs. Keyes; Ellen Maria, dau. of Henry C. Rawson; Ernest Augustine, son of Albert G. Nims. Sept. 7, Sarah Ann and Lillian Helen, daus. of Lorenzo W. Mason. Alice, adopted dau. of Daniel H. Mason.

1874. No baptisms.

1875, Sept. 5, Henry Luther and Raymond Perry, sons of David F. Smith; Leslie Adams, ch. of Alanson A. Nims; Winfred Jewett, son of Sam. S. White.

1876, Mar. 15, Myrtle Eva, dau. of Austin A. Ellis, at the home, and on the 88th anniversary of the birth, of her great-grandmother, Mrs. Asa Ellis of Sullivan.

1877 and 1878. No baptisms.

1879, Nov. 2, Ida Jane Kenerson, dau. of Mrs. Elliot J. Davis, by her former husband, Sylvanus J. Kenerson.

1880, May 2, Jennie A. Brooks (adult); Letitia Delia and Celeste Elizabeth, adopted daus. of Rev. H. W. L. Thurston.

1881. No baptisms.

1882, Nov. 9, Frank Everett, son of Chas. F. Jewett.

1883, 1884, and 1885. No baptisms.

1886, July 4, Brainard Drake, son of Augustus F. Nims; Eugene and Estella Adeline, ch. of Geo. W. Marston; Osmond L. Kimball (adult); Mabel Ida and Althea Spaulding, daus. of Marshall J. Barrett.

1887 and 1888. No baptisms.

1889, June 16, Rupert Jewett and Ruth Dorothea, twin ch. of Arthur P. Morse.

1890. No baptisms.

1891, Jan. 18, Edward Leslie, son of Chas. F. Jewett; Grace Stella and Allan Mason, ch. of Mason A. Nims; Elwyn W. Wilcox (adult); Lewis W. Smith

(adult); Geo. W. Wellman (adult); Andrew Almon Tyler (adult); Emma Jane Hubbard (adult).

1892 to 1896. No baptisms.

1897, Sept. 5, Ethel Abbie, dau. of Marshall J. Barrett.

1898, Sept. 4, Sarah Emma, dau. of Marshall J. Barrett; Susan Harriet, dau. of Charles A. Brooks; Louisa Frances, dau. of Wm. W. Yardley; David Francis, son of George D. Smith.

1899. No baptisms.

1900, Jan. 7, Bessie Vienna, dau. of Marshall J. Barrett; Burton Edward, son of Geo. D. Smith.

1901, July 14, Ida May, wife of Eugene Marston.

1902 and 1903. No baptisms.

1904, Sept. 11, Carl Merton, son of Marshall J. Barrett.

In this catalogue of baptisms of the old church, it will be discovered, by consulting the genealogical tables, that the baptisms of certain children of persons who were members of the church are not here recorded. Such omissions were infrequent and were doubtless due to the carelessness of clergymen, in failing to record the facts, rather than to the neglect of parents in failing to bring their children for baptism. In some cases, where it is known that there was a failure to record, we have, in this catalogue, supplied the deficiencies. There are other instances where the omissions are, beyond any doubt, due to carelessness. Sometimes the oldest children in a family were christened in the church of which their parents were members before joining the Sullivan church. Sometimes there was a neglect in baptizing the youngest children, because there happened to be no pastor serving the church. However, where omissions are discovered in the midst of a family of children, where children both older and younger than those omitted had received the rite, it is fair to presume that the omissions were wholly due to a failure to record the facts. When ministers were on an exchange, children were sometimes christened by the visiting minister. Such baptisms frequently failed of a record. Of names positively known to have been omitted from the list are those of Laura Maria, dau. of Ellsworth Hubbard; Frances Amanda, dau. of Dauphin Spaulding; Henry Chandler, son of Philander Nims; Lucinda, dau. of Abel Allen, who was probably intended for the one recorded Lydia, as Mr. Allen had no child named Lydia; Nehemiah, son of Jonathan Burnham; Dolly, dau. of Fortunatus Eager; Erastus, son of Erastus Kemp; Fanny, dau. of Roswell Osgood; Relief, dau. of James Sawyer; Josiah, son of I. N. Wardwell; and Samuel and Sarah, ch. of Daniel Wilson; probably, also, Joshua, son of Joshua Osgood.

Our catalogue comprises 560 names; or 573, if we include the 13 omitted names just mentioned.

PASTORS.

1. WILLIAM MUZZY (MUZZEY, as later spelled), A. B., Harvard, 1793; studied for ministry with Rev. J. Clark; ordained at Sullivan, Feb. 7, 1798; dismissed by council, at his request, May 22, 1827; a scholar and model gentleman of the olden school; his only settlement; passed his remaining years in his native town of Lexington, Mass., where he died, Apr. 16, 1835, having been born there, May 25, 1771.

2. JOSIAH PRABODY, born at Henniker, Aug. 12, 1798; A. B., Dartmouth, 1825; ordained at Sullivan, Nov. 5, 1828; received his "three months' notice", from the society, July 11, 1829; dismissed by council, Oct. 21, 1829; preached at Wilmington, Vt., in 1834, and, at times, in other places; returned to Sullivan, purchased the Wm. Brown house at Sullivan Centre, where he died, April 15, 1870. He was of a good family, an able scholar and writer, and a satirical poet of considerable merit. The society was not unanimous in the matter of his settlement. Dissatisfaction, increased by a displeasure, on the part of some of his flock, with his marriage, led to the severance of his pastoral relation with the society. Although an excellent man, he did not have that peculiar adaptation to parish work which is so essential to success. Many a clergyman has lost a parish by not marrying some lady whom the parishioners had "picked out."

3. JOB CUSHMAN, born in Kingston, Mass., Jan. 17, 1797; A. B., Brown, 1819; studied theology with Rev. Calvin Park, D. D.; licensed to preach by Old Colony Association, in August, 1821; ordained, July 6, 1825, at Springfield, N. H.; dismissed, July 6, 1828; acting pastor of this church in Sullivan, for two years from April 1, 1830, according to his statement to the writer, made many years ago, which corrects Hazen's dates (1829-1831), in his "Congregational and Presbyterian Ministers and Churches of New Hampshire," also other authorities; settled at Westford, Conn., 1832; North Wrentham (now Norfolk), Mass., 1833-35; Prescott, Mass., Oct. 19, 1835 to Oct. 2, 1839; Tolland, Conn., 1841-3; Palmyra, Pewaukee and Watertown, Wis., 1852-4; Truro and North Truro, Mass., 1856-9; Marlboro, Vt., 1859-61; Plymouth, Mass., 1862. He died at Grinnell, Iowa, of pneumonia, Aug. 5, 1878.

4. SAMUEL CLEVELAND BRADFORD, born at Francestown, N. H., July 2, 1795; A. B., Dartmouth, 1818; studied theology with Rev. James Bradford of Sheffield, Conn.; ordained at Crown Point, N. Y., June 25, 1822; remained there till 1827; preached at Derby, Vt., two years; acting pastor of this Sullivan church, as would appear from society records, from March 29, 1833 to Sept. 1, 1833; then preached at other places in New Hampshire, and at Sunderland and Montague in Massachusetts; then went to Wisconsin; finally returned to Francestown, where he died, March 3, 1869.

5. JOEL WRIGHT, born at Mile Slip, now Milford, N. H., Jan. 27, 1784; A. B., Dartmouth, 1809; studied theology with Dr. Payson of Rindge; ordained, Dec. 9, 1812, at Leverett, Mass., dis. Jan. 6, 1820; at Goshen, Mass., Sept. 26, 1821 to Sept. 1828; at Wilmington, Vt., Oct. 28, 1829 to Jan. 2, 1834; installed at Sullivan, May 22, 1834, dis., at his request, by council, Apr. 28, 1840; settled later at Bristol, N. H.; died at South Hadley Falls, Mass., June 8, 1859.

6. ALANSON ALVORD, born at Granby, Mass., June 29, 1803; did not receive, so far as any records indicate, any collegiate or seminary education; ordained, Nov. 19, 1834; served a time at Westmoreland; installed at Sullivan, Feb. 24, 1842, dismissed, by council, May 18, 1844; died, Dec. 2, 1862, at Mallet Creek, Ohio.

7. THOMAS SNELL NORTON, born at New Braintree, Mass., Nov. 25, 1813; A. B., Amherst, 1840; ordained, Feb. 4, 1846 (had been preaching since Sept. 1, 1844); dismissed at his request, March 10, 1859, having had the longest ministry in town, excepting that of Mr. Muzzey (or Muzzy, as the latter spelled his name)

subsequently settled at Dover, Mass., where he died, Mar. 14, 1891. He was an excellent man, greatly endeared to Sullivan people.

8. GEORGE WASHINGTON STINSON, born at Mont Vernon, N. H., Apr. 3, 1823, graduated Oberlin Theological Seminary, 1855; ordained at Chesterfield, Ill., Apr. 19, 1856; preached at Forestville, Iowa, 1857-8; acting pastor of this Sullivan church, July 1, 1859, to Mar. 24, 1861; Dalton N. H., July 1861 to July, 1863; served on the Christian Commission in the Civil War, finally settled at Maysville, Mo., where he died, Dec. 17, 1865. During his ministry, the bell was placed in the belfry.

9. NELSON BARBOUR, born at Bridport, Vt., Oct. 8, 1805; A. B., Middlebury College, 1831; Andover Seminary, 1834; agent for American Sunday School Union, 1834-35; settled at Saxton's River, Vt., 1835-39, ordained, Dec. 15, 1836; Dummerston, Vt., 1840-46; agent of American Protestant Society, 1846; Langdon, 1849-52; Wolfeborough, 1852-54; Cummington, Mass., 1857-58; Jamaica, Vt., 1855-60; acting pastor of this Sullivan church, Apr. 1, 1861 to Aug. 9, 1863; West Fairlee, Vt., 1864-67; Georgia, Vt., in 1867, where he died, July 31, 1867.

10. JOHN MURDOCK STOW, born at Hubbardston, Mass., Sept. 7, 1824; graduated at Bangor Theological Seminary, 1854; ordained at Walpole, Jan. 31, 1855, dismissed, Feb. 14, 1862; acting pastor of this Sullivan church, Sept. 1, 1863 to Aug. 21, 1870; Hubbardston, Mass., Sept. 4, 1870 to his death in that town, May 9, 1877. He gave the address at the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument and edited a pamphlet containing the address and an account of the proceedings. He was the pastor in Sullivan during the last and most anxious period of the Civil War. His tender sympathy with those who mourned for the soldiers who died or were slain in the war was gratefully appreciated.

11. JOSEPH FAWCETT, born at Littlethorpe, Yorkshire, Eng., Dec. 23, 1820; received no collegiate or seminary education; ordained in a Primitive Methodist church in Brooklyn, N. Y., in or about 1852; preached at Brooklyn, N. Y.; Tamaqua, Penn.; Brooklyn, N. Y. (2d time); Chichester, N. H.; Bath, N. H.; Peterborough, N. H.; Amesbury, Mass.; visited England; Chesterfield, N. H.; Surry N. H.; supplied this Sullivan church, Apr. 1, 1871 to Apr. 13, 1873; Ossipee Corners; East Tilton; Effingham; Ionis (in Wakefield); Ossipee Centre; Loudon; Washington, N. H.; Sullivan, again; finally, in Stoddard, where he closed a ministry of 50 years, which began ten or a dozen years before he had been ordained. He died in England, Jan. 2, 1905.

12. SAMUEL STILLMAN DRAKE, born at Stoughton (now Canton), Mass., July 21, 1804; graduated at Bangor Theological Seminary, 1834; ordained at Blanchard, Me., Oct. 15, 1834; subsequently settled at Biddeford, Phippsburg, Deer Isle, and Kittery, all in Maine; acting pastor of the Sullivan church, from June 29, 1873 to Mar. 24, 1878; died at North Berwick, Me., Nov. 12, 1883.

13. HENRY WARREN LYMAN THURSTON, born in Hartford, Vt., Nov. 20, 1823; spent the first fifty years of his life in farming, trade, and mechanical pursuits; no collegiate or seminary education; ordained at Goshen, Aug. 20, 1875; subsequently settled at Harrisville, May 1, 1877 to May 1, 1879; acting pastor of this Sullivan church from May 1, 1879 to Sept. 11, 1881; Chichester, 1881 to 1884; Goshen, 1884-85; Boscawen, from 1885, for a few years; Wilmot (supplying Andover Center), for a few years from Aug. 1, 1890. He died at Wilmot, Sept. 21, 1906.

14. THOMAS SNELL NORTON (a second engagement), supplied this church and the church at East Sullivan, from Nov. 5, 1882 until Apr. 1, 1883. For a more complete account of his general work, see before (pastor No. 7).

15. GEORGE WARREN ROGERS, born in Lynn, Mass., Jan. 12, 1821; graduated at Newbury, Vt., Seminary; ordained as a Methodist Episcopal minister, Apr. 8, 1850; supplied North Truro, Mass., 1850-51; Little Compton, R. I., 1851-52; Quincy, Mass., 1852-53; Uncasville, Conn., 1853-54; Willimantic, Conn., 1854-55; Plainfield, Conn., 1855-57; Hazardville, Conn., 1857-59. He studied, without graduation, at the Andover Theological Seminary, 1859-60. He then entered the ministry of the Congregational church, and was settled at Farmington Falls, Me. (also supplying New Vineyard, Me.), 1860-62; Mercer, Me., 1862-63; Salem, N. H., 1863-69; Augusta, Ga., 1869-70; Lynn, Mass., 1870-1880; Gilsun, N. H., from 1880 until his death, there, Mar. 6, 1888. While living in Gilsun, he supplied the Sullivan pulpit on Sunday afternoons, from June 1, 1884 to Dec. 1, 1884, and again from Sunday, June 7, 1885 to Sunday, Dec. 6, 1885, and on occasional Sundays at other times.

16. FREDERICK BRAINARD PHELPS, born at Belchertown, Mass., Feb. 8, 1829; was one of the forty-niners, who went to California during the gold craze of 1849. After eight years returned to Belchertown, to assist his father. He graduated at the Hartford Theological Seminary in 1870; was ordained at Lowell, Vt., Oct. 1870; remained there nine years; was then four years at St. Johnsbury East Parish, then three years at Erving, Mass. He first preached at Sullivan, Mar. 7, 1886, and was the acting pastor of the Sullivan church from Apr. 1, 1886 to Apr. 1, 1889. During the first two years he supplied the East Sullivan church on Sunday afternoons. During the last year, he also supplied the Gilsun church, and continued to do so for five months after resigning at Sullivan. He then preached four and a half years at Irasburg, Vt. On June 1, 1894, he began an engagement at Whiting, Vt., where he still resides. All the preceding pastors of this church are now (Oct. 1905) deceased.

17. OSCAR HENRY THAYER, born at Warren, Vt., Dec. 5, 1847, not ordained, a lay evangelist who has preached considerably in different parishes. He supplied the Sullivan pulpit from Sunday, May 18, 1890, until Sunday, Nov. 20, 1892, a period of about two and a half years, laboring some of the later part of that time at East Sullivan. He is a builder and contractor at Keene.

18. JOSEPH FAWCETT (a second engagement), who supplied the Sullivan pulpit from Sunday, Nov. 27, 1892, until Sunday, July 16, 1893. For a fuller notice of him see No. 11 of this series of pastors.

A Miss Milton and another lady evangelist occupied the pulpit of this church on the Sundays, June 4 and June 11, 1893.

19. ISAMBERT B. STUART, now (1905) of Hooksett, N. H., supplied the pulpit for three months, from Sunday, July 23, 1893 until Sunday, Oct. 22, 1893.

20. LORENZO D. PLACE, supplied the Sullivan and East Sullivan pulpits from Sunday, Oct. 29, 1893 to Sunday, Dec. 3, 1894. He is still living at Hicksville, Long Island, N. Y.

21. JONAS HAMILTON WOODSUM, born at Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 7, 1868, graduated at the Gordon Missionary and Training School in Boston, 1896, and at Newton Theological Seminary (Baptist) 1900. While at the Boston school,

he supplied the two Sullivan pulpits from July 28, 1895 to Nov. 1, 1895. He was assistant pastor of the 2d Bap. church at Rochester, N. Y., 1896-7; was ordained at the Baptist church at Hyannis, Mass., April 16, 1891, where he still remains.

In 1896, a Miss Bond and another lady evangelist supplied the pulpit, from Sunday, July 26, to Sunday, Sept. 13.

22. HERBERT WALKER, born at Brant Broughton, Lincolnshire, Eng., Mar. 14, 1871, educated at the Lay College, at Revere, Mass., for his theological training. He took no college course. He was called to become the pastor of the Sullivan churches, June 27, 1897, and accepted the call and began his ministry, July 4, 1897. He was ordained for this purpose in the Calvinistic Congregational church at Fitchburg, Mass., July 8, 1897. He was recognized by the Sullivan church, Jan. 2, 1898. His pastorate closed, Sept. 14, 1902. He was the first pastor, in the ecclesiastical sense, since Mr. Norton. All who had served in the mean time were acting pastors, without special installation and regular settlement here. After leaving Sullivan, Mr. Walker went to Bartlett, N. H., where he still remains.

23. TALMAGE MACAULAY PATTERSON, born at Waterford, N. B., Nov. 10, 1875; graduated Cobb Divinity School, connected with Bates College, Me., 1899; ordained in the Free Baptist church at New Gloucester, Me., July 6, 1899; served at Wilmot Flat, N. H., Sept. 1, 1899 to Sept. 1, 1900; at the Hudson Sq. Free Baptist Church of Lynn, Mass., Sept. 20, 1901 to Mar. 30, 1903. Began his ministry in Sullivan, Apr. 1, 1903; installed there as pastor, Mar. 10, 1904. He is the present pastor (1905).

DEACONS.

On Jan. 5, 1793, Elijah Carter and Roswell Hubbard were chosen to "distribute bread and wine at the sacrament, until the further consideration of the church." The following were elected deacons, on the dates named. All served until death if not otherwise noted.

May 10, 1798, ELIJAH CARTER; accepted, July 5, 1798; dismissed to the church at Keene, May 1, 1815.

May 10, 1798, Roswell Hubbard, declined.

May 10, 1798, ZADOK NIMS, accepted and appointed, July 5, 1798; died, Jan. 31, 1842.

Sept. 5, 1798, JOSIAH SEWARD, accepted, Jan. 20, 1799; died, July 10, 1828.

May 8, 1816, BENJAMIN KEMP; accepted, Jan. 5 (?), 1817; died, July 6, 1843.

Nov. 27, 1828, BENJAMIN FROST; accepted, July 11, 1833; he sold his farm in Sullivan, Feb. 18, 1837, and left town.

Apr. 26, 1838, SELIM FROST accepted the office of deacon; resigned, Mar. 5, 1858.

Apr. 26, 1838, JOSEPH FELT accepted the office of deacon; dismissed, May 25, 1851, to Winchester.

Sept. 1 (?), 1851, ASA E. WILSON, was absent from 1859 to 1866, dismissed May 2, 1880, to Nelson.

Mar. 5, 1858, Alonzo Farrar chosen as deacon, but declined.

Apr. 29, 1858, CHARLES P. LOCKE; dismissed to Marlborough, June 28, 1865.

June 28, 1865, Alonzo Farrar again chosen deacon and declined.

June 28, 1865, Charles Mason chosen deacon and declined.

Dec. 30, 1869, ATWELL C. ELLIS, dismissed to East Sullivan church, June 20, 1860.

Dec. 30, 1869, LUCIUS NIMS, dismissed Dec. 20, 1875, to be one of a new church at East Sullivan.

May 4, 1876, ALANSON A. NIMS, died Oct. 9, 1883.

Sept. 3, 1880, JEWETT MORSE, died Apr. 2, 1900.

Aug. 10, 1895, ALONZO FARRAR, died, Sept. 24, 1895.

Aug. 10, 1895, AUGUSTUS F. NIMS, died, Mar. 25, 1897.

Apr. 25, 1897, JOSEPH N. NIMS, still serving (1905).

Jan. 15, 1899, EUGENE MARSTON, still serving (1905).

MODERATORS.

The several pastors have been the moderators of the church, while serving in that capacity. In the absence of any pastor, it was formerly customary to choose some neighboring clergyman to act as such, although it was not expected that he would be present at any meeting unless especially summoned. He was expected to exercise a sort of fatherly care for the parish and give advice when asked for it.

At the organization of the church, Oct. 17, 1792, REV. AARON HALL of Keene was chosen as such a moderator, who served until Mr. Muzzy was settled, although, on Aug. 13, 1797, Rev. Edward Goddard of Swanzy appears in that capacity, perhaps acting for a single meeting, as there is no record of his election as a stated moderator.

At a meeting of Aug. 30, 1797, Mr. Muzzy is called Moderator *pro tempore*. It is therefore possible that Mr. Goddard was chosen as Moderator on the 13th of that month, as the "*pro tempore*," is not appended to his title.

On Feb. 18, 1830, REV. SETH ARNOLD of Alstead was chosen as such a Moderator.

On July 11, 1833, REV. SAMUEL C. BRADFORD was chosen as such a Moderator.

On July 2, 1840 (?), REV. ALANSON ALVORD, already supplying in town, was chosen Moderator. He was later installed as pastor.

This appears to be a complete list of all who were chosen to fill the office of Moderator between pastorates.

CLERKS.

The pastors have likewise served as clerks of the church during their terms of service. Between pastorates, and during some of the supplies, laymen have been chosen to fill that important office.

As a rule the records of the church have been as nearly complete as could have been expected, much more nearly complete indeed than similar records of churches in neighboring towns. There are many omissions, some of which are important and to be regretted. Ancient church records often recorded, besides admissions to the church and baptisms, all the deaths and marriages of the town. Such was the case in Sullivan. The admissions to the church, with dates, are completely recorded, from the first to the present. The baptisms have all been recorded, with the full dates, except in a very few, perhaps less than a half dozen,

cases. All marriages are recorded which were solemnized by the pastors of the old church, and these include very nearly all which were solemnized in Sullivan, after the settlement of Mr. Muzzy. The exceptions are mostly those performed by the Baptist clergymen and by justices of the peace. The deaths of the town were very nearly all recorded, down to the time when the custom began of noting them in the annual town reports. The few exceptions, mostly in the first part of the nineteenth century, were those connected with the Baptist church. A little confusion was produced in the dates of the deaths, because, at first, Mr. Muzzy often used the funeral date instead of the death date.

Between pastorates and during supplies of the pulpit, the following laymen have served as clerks:—

Roswell Hubbard, chosen Oct. 17, 1792, until Mr. Muzzy's ordination.

Selim Frost, Feb. 18, 1830, until Mr. Wright's installation, and again, on July 2, 1840 (?), until Mr. Alvord's installation.

Samuel Locke, appointed at the dismissal of Mr. Alvord. He served until Mar. 5, 1846, when the new pastor, Mr. Norton, took the office.

Asa E. Wilson, chosen, Jan. 4, 1859.

Atwell C. Ellis, chosen, May 29, 1859.

Rev. G. W. Stinson began this duty, Dec. 29, 1859.

Atwell C. Ellis, appointed, Sept. 3, 1870, served until June 20, 1880.

Alonzo Farrar, chosen, Jan. 2, 1881 (having probably kept the records after the resignation of Mr. Ellis), served until Apr. 25, 1897.

Winfred J. White, chosen, Apr. 25, 1897, served till Oct. 10, 1897.

Mrs. Frances A. White, chosen, Oct. 10, 1897, served until Jan. 15, 1899, when Rev. Herbert Walker assumed the duties, as pastor. The latter was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. T. M. Patterson.

GIFTS.

The old church has not been favored with many gifts, and with none that could be called large, although some were quite large if we consider the resources of the donors.

The first gift was certainly quite small in value, but it received a grateful recognition by the town, which at a town meeting, on March 13, 1792, voted "That the thanks of the town be returned to Capt. Abel Allen for the present of a thumb-latch for the meetinghouse door."

The second gift was of communion plate, of two cups and two flagons, of very fine pewter, of the ancient character so much admired in later days, by the brothers, Roswell and Erastus Hubbard. One cup and one flagon are each inscribed

Presented to the
Congregational Church
in Sullivan, N. H.,
by
Roswell Hubbard, Esq.
1826.

The other cup and flagon are inscribed in the same way, except that the name is Erastus Hubbard. The church accepted the gift, Sept. 16, 1826, with the fol-

lowing record: "At a church meeting, voted, that we gratefully acknowledge the beneficent donation of Bro. Roswell Hubbard, Esq., and Bro. Erastus Hubbard, Esq., in presenting the body two flagons and two cups for sacramental use, and would wish, as a memorial of the same, to have this vote of thanks recorded on the church records.

Recorded by William Muzzy, Pastor."

After the present meetinghouse was built, a son of the first pastor presented the pulpit with a very fine Bible, on the fly-leaf of which is written:—

Presented
to the
C o n g r e g a t i o n a l
C h u r c h
S u l l i v a n , N . H . ,
By
W m . M . M u z z y ,
Philadelphia, August
1850.

James Comstock, who died, Apr. 6, 1861, by his will, gave a valuable wood-lot to the society connected with this church, to which his widow added \$200, and Asa Ellis, who died, Feb. 14, 1874, by his will, presented the society with the building and lot which constitute the parsonage. The vote of recognition and gratitude is thus expressed on the records:

"We, the First Orthodox Congregational Parish in Sullivan, N. H., wish to record our indebtedness to Br. James Comstock and his wife, Mrs. Lucy Comstock, both deceased, for their donation of a wood and timber lot and two hundred dollars in money, the interest to be used for the support of preaching."

"We, also, desire to express our grateful remembrance of our Br. Asa Ellis, deceased, and our thanks to his widow, Mrs. Lucy Ellis, for the donation, by will, of a valuable house, buildings, and land, all of which to constitute a parsonage for the use of said church and parish forever."

Under date of Aug. 31, 1874, is a recognition of a valuable gift of a communion service by Dea. and Mrs. A. C. Ellis.

"The Congregational Church in Sullivan very gratefully acknowledge the gift of a rich and beautiful communion service presented by Dea. Atwell C. Ellis and his wife, July, A. D., 1874." The plate is inscribed:

Presented to the
1st Congl. Church in Sullivan
BY
Dea. and Mrs. A. C. Ellis,
July A. D. 1874.

Mar. 11, 1880, Dauphin W. Wilson gave the church \$500, to be used in such manner as may be seen by the following instrument:

"Know all men by these presents that I, Dauphin W. Wilson, of Keene, N. H., desiring to make some testimonial of my respect and esteem to the First Congregational Church in the town of Sullivan, in the County of Cheshire, where I used to attend meetings, do donate and give to said church in trust the sum of

\$500.00 (five hundred dollars), the same to be securely invested, for the following purposes: The annual income thereof is to be used and expended in repairing the church building, the parsonage and in the support of preaching, -- the same to be appropriated by vote of the members of the church, or by any committee by them chosen, -- and the principal sum shall be invested as the church may direct from time to time. --- Provided, however, should said church cease or neglect to have preaching for the space of two years, then said \$500.00 shall be paid over to the Cheahire County Bible Society, together with any accumulation of interest for general purposes. I direct that this instrument be preserved and recorded in the records of said church, for future reference."

" Witness my hand and seal, this eleventh day of March, 1889."

Witness, Silas Hardy.

Dauphin W. Wilson. (Seal)

On May 29, 1894, the church met and formally accepted a legacy of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) left them by the will of the aforesaid Dauphin W. Wilson, who died at Keene, Mar. 17, 1892. The income was to be used in keeping in repair his lot in the cemetery.

On Sept. 1, 1895, a vote of thanks was returned to Dea. Jewett Morse and wife for the present of a tablecloth and towel to the church, for use at the communion service.

TREASURERS.

In early times, the small funds required for the purposes of the communion table were probably taken in charge by the deacons. No treasurer was chosen until March 8, 1810, when Erastus Hubbard was chosen. Probably each one in the following list served until the next was chosen.

Erastus Hubbard, Mar. 8, 1810; who left town so long before the election of the next treasurer that the deacons must have taken care of the funds for several years; Selim Frost, Dec. 3, 1846; Asa E. Wilson, Oct. 29, 1857; Atwell C. Ellis, Mar. 3, 1859; Asa E. Wilson, Jan. 14, 1871; Alanson A. Nims, Jan. 2, 1873; Alonzo Farrar, Jan. 2, 1881; Winfred J. White, Apr. 25, 1897; Mrs. Frances A. White, Oct. 10, 1897; Samuel S. White, Jan. 15, 1899; the last recorded treasurer, as we go to press.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

On the second Monday in April, 1825, a Sunday School Association was formed, with Rev. Mr. Muzzy, President; Dea. Josiah Seward, Vice Pres.; Selim Frost, Superintendent of Sunday School; Samuel Locke, Librarian and Treasurer; Samuel Locke, Clerk; Erastus Hubbard, Calvin Locke, Amos Wardwell, a committee to buy books for the library; and Elijah Frost, Roswell Hubbard, Nat. Evans, Mrs. John Mason, Abigail Hubbard, and Betsey (or Elizabeth) Morse, Directors. It will be interesting to know that the following were chosen as the first board of teachers in the school: Joseph Seward, Nathaniel Evans, Charles P. Locke, Nancy Locke, Cynthia Locke, Mary Cummings, and Grace S. Wiggiu (a sister of Mrs. Nathaniel Evans). It was voted to use as text books, from which teachers could give lessons "the Holy Scriptures, Wilber's Reference Testament, Cummings's Questions, Emerson's Historical Catechism, Wilber's Biblical Catechism, Watts's Divine Songs, Hymns for Infant Minds, and the Selections." It was voted that "at the close of the exercises of each year, the scholars shall

receive a serious and an affectionate address, either on the Sabbath or some other convenient day, from some one whom the directors may appoint." Subsequent presidents were James Sawyer, May 4, 1828; Rev. Josiah Peabody, Apr. 18, 1829; James Sawyer, May 2, 1830; Joseph Felt, Apr. 8, 1833; Rev. Joel Wright, Apr. 12, 1835; Samuel Locke, Apr. 30, 1837; Rufus Mason, Apr. 28, 1839; Selim Frost, Apr. 23, 1840; D. Grosvenor Wright, May 2, 1841; beyond which date the records of the association are not continued. Selim Frost continued to be the superintendent of the school for many years, until Apr. 28, 1839, when D. Grosvenor Wright was chosen. Joseph Felt followed, Apr. 23, 1840, and was the last named in the old records. It would be impossible to give a complete list of the teachers, and probably not possible to give an exact list of the superintendents who followed Mr. Felt. The writer well remembers the school as it was during the ministries of Mr. Norton and Mr. Stinson. It was then in a very flourishing condition, with ten or a dozen well-filled classes. Of course there are now very few children in comparison with the olden time, but the school is still all that conditions can warrant.

SOCIETY.

The old custom of supporting a minister by the town ended in Sullivan with the ministry of Mr. Muzzy. We have already (see page 385) spoken upon this subject. When the town ceased to hire and pay ministers, it became necessary that there should be a responsible body to perform that function. Hence an organization called a SOCIETY was formed in connection with the church, to devise the ways and means of raising money and sustaining preaching. Such a society was organized in Sullivan on June 6, 1827. At a subsequent meeting, on June 27, they adopted a series of by-laws for their government.

The treasurers before 1834 were: Joseph Seward, June 23, 1827 to May 4, 1829; Roswell Osgood, from last date to Jan. 23, 1833; Samuel Locke, from last date to Jan. 20, 1834. The clerks for the same period were: Joseph Seward, June 23, 1827 to Jan. 23, 1833; Benjamin Frost, from last date to Jan. 20, 1834. Since 1834, the clerk has always, at the same time, been treasurer. These clerks and treasurers have been the following, each serving from the date following his name to the election of his successor: Benjamin Frost, Jan. 20, 1834; Samuel Locke, Jan. 18, 1836; Selim Frost, Jan. 13, 1840; Atwell C. Ellis, Jan. 5, 1858; Alanson A. Nims, Dec. 21, 1880; Mason Adams Nims, Dec. 18, 1883; Jewett Morse, Dec. 16, 1884; Mason A. Nims, Dec. 17, 1895; Eugene Marston, since Dec. 19, 1899.

The meetinghouse sextons are always somewhat important personages. Previous to 1799, there is no record of the appointment of any. The old first meetinghouse, to that time, had probably been cared for by James Rowe, who lived nearest to it of anyone. From 1799 to 1833, both years inclusive, the town of Sullivan elected men to fill this position, at the annual town meetings. In some years they received a very modest compensation for their trouble, although it may be seen by certain quaint votes that the town was quite particular that they should earn their pay. Those elected by the town were the following, who were chosen at the annual meetings of the years named, each serving till the election of a successor: 1799, James Rowe; 1800, Josiah G. White; 1801,

James Rowe; 1803, Josiah G. White; 1804, James Wilson; 1805, Thomas Powel (who lived in a house just west of the Whites); 1807, Josiah G. White; 1809, Enoch Woods; 1811, John Wilson, for \$1.75; 1812, Philip Proctor, for \$1.65; 1813, Aaron Baker, for \$2.05; 1814, Caleb Winch, Sr., for \$2.50; 1815, Ebenezer B. Colleston, for \$5.00; 1816, Erastus Kemp, for \$5.00; 1817, Ebenezer B. Colleston, for \$4.92; 1818, Roswell Hubbard, for \$4.50; 1819, George Hubbard, for \$3.30; 1820, Roswell Hubbard, "the meetinghouse to be kept well sanded, swept once every two months, the snow to be kept off the steps, and to be opened and shut on Sabbaths and all other public days through the year"; 1821, Roswell Hubbard, for \$2.95; 1822, Emerson Baker, for \$1.80; 1823, Ebenezer B. Colleston, for \$1.89; "Voted to have the doors that open into the body of the meetinghouse hung with weights"; 1824, Selim Frost, for \$2.40; 1825, John Winch, for \$3.00; 1826, George Hubbard, for \$4.00, "to provide fuel for stove and keep a fire in it when necessary," the first time that such a requirement appears on record; 1827, Gilman Miller, for \$4.00; 1828, Calvin Locke, for \$4.35; 1829, Calvin Locke, for \$5.00, "not to be paid unless conditions were complied with"; 1830, Wm. Comstock, for \$3.90; 1831, Joseph Seward, for \$3.90, "Voted not to sand the meetinghouse"; 1832, George Hubbard, for \$4.75; 1833, Charles P. Locke, for \$4.85.

After this, the town did not elect any more meetinghouse sextons, so far as the records show. The First Congregational Society then engaged them from that time to the present day. Benjamin Kemp, Jr., who lived near, appears to have been the caretaker from 1833 to 1840. After this, the following: 1840 to 1846, Benjamin Kemp, Jr.; 1846 to 1850, Samuel Pond; 1850 to 1854, Benjamin Kemp; 1854 and 1855, Hersey Wardwell; 1855 and 1856, Seth Nims; 1857 and 1858, Amos Wardwell; 1859 to 1864, Hersey Wardwell; 1864, Wm. Leland; 1865, John Locke; 1866 to 1881, Fred A. Farrar (and his father); 1881 and 1882, Fred C. Nims; 1882 to 1885, Seth Nims; 1885 to 1896, Jewett Morse; 1896 to 1901, Willard M. and Frank E. Jewett, together; 1901 to the present time (1906), Frank E. Jewett.

The moderators and select committees of the society are so numerous, and the list of collectors so large, that we cannot undertake here to give the list which would include about all the names of members of the society and, in some instances, many times. Nor in the list of church officers could we include all the delegates to the various conventions nor the numerous minor committees.

SALARIES.

It was a special duty of the society to provide a salary for the minister, which was practically all the charge upon the society, except the heating of the meetinghouse and a modest compensation to the meetinghouse sexton, and excepting also needed repairs and insurance. Mr. Muzzy (later spelled Muzzey) received \$500 as a settlement. He built and lived in his own house. His salary was to be £65 per year, to be increased 40 shillings a year, until it should amount to £75 per year. This would have been about \$375 a year in the later money. He was also to have 35 cords of wood drawn yearly to his house and the privilege of taking three Sundays each year to visit his friends. The salary of Mr. Peabody was \$300 a year, but he only remained about eleven months as pastor. The salary of Mr. Wright was \$350 a year; of Mr. Alvord, \$400; of

Mr. Norton, \$325, at first, and finally \$400; and of Mr. Stow, \$600. The last named minister was an exceptionally able man for so small a town. Since then the salaries have varied considerably. The present salary is \$500 per year. The pastors have had the use of a parsonage, in addition to salary.

GIFT.

The society (as distinguished from the church) received one gift of which no account appears upon the distinctive records of the church. At a meeting of the society, Dec. 25, 1877, a Christmas gift from Mason J. Osgood, a native of the town and a son of the late James W. Osgood, was received. It was "Voted to accept and adopt the following preamble and resolution: Whereas Mason J. Osgood has shown his interest in the First Congregational Church and Society in Sullivan by a substantial gift of \$50.00 (fifty dollars):

Resolved, that we hereby manifest our gratitude to the donor and request our clerk to transmit a copy to him and enter the same in the records of the society. Atwell C. Ellis, Clerk."

Mr. Osgood was one of the most successful business men who has been a native of the town. He lived at Indianapolis, Ind. See the chapter on BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES, among the "Successful Business Men."

MINOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The ladies have long had a circle connected with the society which has done much good. For many years, they met, at stated times, at the houses of the different ladies of the parish. They went early in the afternoon, sewed on garments for the poor, or for the use of the church, during the rest of the day, and took tea with the lady who was the hostess. Their great work during the Civil War will be noted elsewhere. See chapter on MILITARY HISTORY. It would be impossible here to name all the officers and members of this circle. The membership included practically all the women of the church, and nearly all of them served, at one or another time, in some official capacity.

The minor organizations for auxiliary church work will be noted in the section devoted to "Societies" in the chapter on INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

PARSONAGE AND WOOD-LOT.

The Sullivan minister enjoys the use of a good parsonage, beautiful for its situation, which commands a fine view of Monadnock and many hills and mountains to the south and south-east, with views of peaks in Massachusetts and Vermont. This parsonage was willed to the society by Asa Ellis, who died Feb. 14, 1874. It stands on the site of the old Muzzy house. The latter was a fine old 2-story mansion. It is a pity that it was not repaired and its old colonial finishings preserved. Instead of this, it was taken down and the present building placed upon the spot. This was done before the death of Mr. Ellis, although the ministers of the society have always lived upon this place. Asa Ellis and Selim Frost purchased it of the Muzzys, July 11, 1834. Mr. Ellis bought the share of Mr. Frost, May 7, 1859. These gentlemen granted its use to the ministers, a privilege made permanent by the will of Mr. Ellis.

Mr. Muzzy stipulated that 35 cords of wood should be annually drawn to his house by the parish. Similar arrangements were made with some of the

later ministers. The provision for the pastor's wood was finally made permanent by the will of James Comstock, who died, April 6, 1861, who willed to the society a valuable wood-lot, situated upon the western part of the old Comstock farm in District No. 3.

MEMORIAL TABLET.

On Aug. 24, 1905, Sullivan celebrated her first Home Day. On that occasion, several hundred persons assembled on the old common near the site of the old first meetinghouse on the hill, where a memorial tablet was unveiled, on the site of the old pulpit. The assembly was called to order by Mr. Minot Wesley Hubbard, and the exercises continued by the singing of a stanza of Old Hundred, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." Rev. T. M. Patterson, the present pastor of the Sullivan churches, then read selections from the 89th Psalm, after which the audience sang the Italian Hymn. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Field of Gilsam. Mr. Patterson then delivered a brief address, closing with the dedication formula, as follows: "To the memory of the honored founders of this town, whose hands levelled the primeval forests and built the first temple of worship upon this mountain, that future generations may be mindful of their virtues and heroism, in the favoring presence of many of their lineal descendants and by the hands of two of them, we unveil and dedicate this suitably inscribed tablet, in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit. Amen." He then offered the prayer of consecration. As the words "by the hands of two of them" were spoken, the tablet was unveiled by Carleton Ermon Nims, son of Mason A. Nims, and a descendant of Dea. Zadok Nims, in the fifth generation, and Ruth Della Hubbard, a daughter of Minot Wesley Hubbard, and a descendant of Roswell Hubbard, Esq., in the fifth generation. The tablet bears the following inscription:

HERE WAS BUILT THE
FIRST MEETINGHOUSE
IN SULLIVAN
COMPLETED, JULY 19, 1791:
LAST USED FOR WORSHIP
CHRISTMAS, DEC. 25, 1808.
HERE FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS
"OUR FATHERS WORSHIPPED
IN THIS MOUNTAIN."

The quotation is from John IV, 20. We retain the original preposition "in" instead of "on." The writer of this volume then delivered a brief historical address, and the exercises concluded with the doxology and a benediction by the pastor. Among the aged persons present were John Locke, Mrs. Lavina White, Charles Mason (in his 90th year), Mrs. Helen A. M. Ball, Perry E. Kemp, and the widow of the late C. Franklin Wilson, all of whom were residents or former residents of the town; also Henry D. Taylor of Nelson, who married a Sullivan lady. The other exercises of the day belong to an account of the "Home Day Society," which will be found in the chapter on the INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

II. BAPTIST CHURCH.

A Baptist Church was organized in Sullivan, Jan. 14, 1808, by a council

composed of Rev. Jeremiah Higbee of Alstead, accompanied by Moses Hale and Dr. Nathaniel Shepherd as delegates; Rev. Elijah Willard of Pottersville, accompanied by Dr. John Knowlton and Dea. Elias Hemenway (of Marlborough, now Roxbury) as delegates; Charles (later Rev. Chas.) Cummings of Marlborough; Rev. Wm. McCuller of West Swanzey, with Arad Hall as delegate; Rev. Nathaniel Bowles of Richmond; and Daniel Cummings of Marlborough. The members of this church were the following:

The group contained in this paragraph were presumably covenant members, on Jan. 14, 1808, but it is possible that the list should contain a few names which appear in the following paragraph: Dalphon Gibbs and Mrs. Asenath, his wife; Daniel Converse of Gilsun; "Dejliah" Converse (which may be an error for Ruth, wife of Daniel Converse of Gilsun, or more likely for Deliverance Converse, a daughter, who joined subsequently. Probably Ruth, wife of Daniel, was admitted with her husband); David Cummings and Mrs. Azubah, his wife, both dismissed later to Acworth; Selden Borden of Gilsun; Bethiah, wife of David Emery Boynton; Stephen Foster and Mrs. Lydia, his wife; Joseph Thompson of Gilsun, "seceded"; Antipas Maynard, dis. to Keene; Elizabeth, wife of Antipas Maynard, dis. to Keene; Benjamin Eaton and Mrs. Elizabeth, his wife; Reuben Wright and Mrs. Olive, his wife, dis. to Washington, N. H.; Charles Cummings, afterwards first pastor, and Mrs. Mary (usually called Polly), his wife, the former dismissed, June, 1834, to Lyndeborough, and the latter, on May 18 (?), 1839, to West Swanzey; Amasa Brown, dis., Apr. 28, 1841, to Keene; Polly (or "Molly" or Mary), wife of Amasa Brown. The preceding, 21 in all, were from Sullivan when not otherwise noted. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings signed in 1810.

The following group contains the list of the most of those admitted during the ministry of Rev. Charles Cummings, the dates of admission wanting. All persons in the subsequent roll of membership were of Sullivan when not otherwise noted. Dates of deaths of Sullivan members may be found in the genealogies in this volume. Deaths of the out-of-town members are here given, if known.

James Daniels, residence unknown, probably Gilsun; Henry Bragg, residence unknown, probably Gilsun, dis. to some other church; Amasa Brown, Jr., dis. to Keene; Charles H. Cummings, dis. to another church; Elvira Fay Gibbs, afterwards Mrs. Willard Dort, dis. to another church; David Boynton; Mrs. Lucretia, 1st wife of David Boynton; Mary Foynton; Betsey Boynton; Eliza Boynton, dis. to another church; Rethiah M. Boynton, who married, 1st, Samuel Dakin, 2d, Dea. Jerry Felt, dis. to another church; Stephen Foster, Jr., and Mrs. Nancy B., his wife; Mrs. Betsey Kidder, 2d wife of Dea. Dalphon Gibbs; Aaron B. Kidder of Roxbury, a relative of Mrs. Gibbs; Mrs. Lucena Gibbs, wife of Benjamin Thompson, Jr.; Asa Foster of Roxbury, brother of 1st Mrs. S. Winchester; Stephen Lord; Mrs. Mehetabel Watson, wife of Stillman Eaton; Silas Morse and Mrs. Susannah, his wife; Eleazar Hathorn and Mrs. Betsey, his wife; Silas Hathorn; Mrs. Elizabeth, (often called Betsey), wife of Wm. Banks, Sr.; Enoch Foster of Roxbury, brother of Mrs. Samuel Winchester, died at Somerset, Mich., Mar. 24, 1872; Mrs. Mary, wife of Cutler Knight, of Marlow; Pompey Woodward, a Negro, and Mrs. Mary, a Negress, his wife; Stillman Eaton; Mehetabel Foster, later the wife of Rev. D. P. French, dis., Nov. 1840, to Marl-

borough; Luther Hemenway and Mrs. Finis, his wife, both of whom "seceded"; Samuel Winchester and Mrs. Chloe F. (Boynton,) his 2d wife; Luther Hemenway, Jr.; Cynthia Hemenway, later Mrs. Jehiel Day; Solon W. Eaton, dis., Sept. 30, 1842, to Grafton, Vt.; Elizabeth Foster; Athenodorus Guillow; Tirzah Boynton, later Mrs. Nahum Kingsbury; Hosea Foster; Mrs. Eliza, wife of Chauncy W. Rawson; Joseph Elliot Cummings and Mrs. Daphne Wright, his wife; Ira Ellis and Mrs. Mary B. (Proctor,) his wife, the latter becoming later a member of the Worthen St. Bap. Ch. of Lowell, Mass., from which she was received again into this church, Jan. 1843, on becoming the 2d wife of David Boynton; Miriam Bolster; Eliza Eaton, later Mrs. Gilbert Jeffs; Mary Gibbs, later the wife of Dr. Silas Barrett of Mason City, Iowa; Lavina Fay, probably a relative of the Gibbes; Nancy P. Parker of Roxbury, later Mrs. James Wakefield of that town, dis. to Dublin (now in Chesham), Aug. 14, 1834; Miss Betsey Morris, a sister of Mrs. D. E. Boynton; Nancy, wife of Joseph Knight of Marlow, was received Nov. 3, 1839, from Cong. ch. of Stoddard, having been immersed.

The records allude to "sister Lydia Atwood." She was a sister of Mrs. Reuben Wright and of Mrs. Benjamin Eaton, and probably kept house for her nephew, Silas Atwood. Her name is not on the existing roll of membership. She may have belonged to some other Baptist church. The list of the deaths given in the Baptist church records contains that of Lyman Eaton, who was most likely a member. The same list has the death of Mrs. Anna Adams, 2d wife of Ephraim Adams of Stoddard, and widow of Rev. Isaac Kenney (often called Kinney), at one time a Baptist minister in Stoddard. She was probably a member of this church. Excepting these two, all other persons whose deaths are noted, are known to have been members of this church. We therefore conclude that these were. The roll appears to have been made up at a rather late date. Excepting this roll, there is no other record of the admissions during the ministry of Mr. Cummings, until very near the close of his pastorate. Hence the roll is likely to be deficient.

From 1832, the church records contain the admissions in their chronological order. The remaining names upon the roll will therefore be arranged under the respective years of their admission. If more than one person were received at any time, the month and day of the month hold good for all admissions until a new day is named:

1832. March, Eusebia, 3d wife of Samuel Winchester, from ch. in West Swanzey.—Sept. 9, Sarah, dau. of Amasa Brown, from ch. in New Ipswich, dis., Apr. 28, 1841, to Keene.

1833. March, Mrs. Lydia H., wife of Charles H. Cummings, from ch. in Alstead.

1834. Jan. 12, Mary Comstock, later Mrs. Philander Staples (baptized Nov. 28, 1833), dis., Feb. 1858, to Westmoreland.

1835. Jan. 11, Mrs. Nancy R., wife of Hosea Foster, from ch. in Society Land.—May 10, Harriet Eliza Winchester, later Mrs. Jacob Staples; Roxana Leonard Gibbs, later Mrs. Elnathan Crowell of Clear Lake, Iowa; Anna Gove Cummings, later Mrs. Elijah Boyden of Marlborough; the preceding three having all been baptized the same day by Rev. Jeremiah Higbee of Alstead.

1836. Mar. 6, Thankful Watson Gibbs, later Mrs. Lewis Asa Knight,

having been baptized, Mar. 3, 1836, by Rev. Chas. Cummings, near Mr. Hemenway's.—Oct., Julia H. Dort of Gilsam, from 2d ch. in Lowell.—Nov. 1, Arnold Kingsbury, from ch. in Monkton, Vt. He was ordained, next day, as pastor of the church.

1837. No admissions.

1838. June, William Brown and Mrs. Ann U. (Fiske), his wife, both by baptism; both dis. to Keene, Apr. 28, 1841; Ephraim Foster, by bap.—July, Mrs. Sibyl (Mason), wife of Ephraim Foster, by bap.; Nancy J. Boynton, later Mrs. Albert Crosby, by bap.; dis., Jan. 1843, to Watertown, Mass.—Oct. 20, Martha Phelps of Marlow, later Mrs. Sumner Knight, from ch. in Hancock; Prudence J. Phelps of Marlow, by bap.; died, June 26, 1839.

1839. Feb. 20, Mrs. Sarah (Wilder), wife of Thos. T. Wetherbee, from ch. in Swanzev, dropped from the roll for "heresy," March 18, 1846.—Feb. 25, Willard Dort, by bap.; Mary M. Williams, residence unknown, by bap., dis., Feb. 22, 1843, to Baldwin Place ch., Boston, Mass.; Julia M. Brown, by bap.; Mrs. Philadelphia (White), wife of Benjamin Corey of Gilsam, by bap., dropped from the roll at her request, Sept. 21, 1839; Nancy Mason, later Mrs. Albert Richardson, by bap., dis., Sept. 1844, to Tremont Temple ch., Boston, Mass.—Apr. 21, Geo. W. Richardson of Stoddard, by bap., died, Oct. 20, 1847; Susan Farrar, by bap., dis., Aug. 25, 1842, to Keene; Nathaniel Mason, and Mrs. Sally, his wife, from the ch. in Pottersville.—Apr. 28, Sumner Knight, Chauncy W. Rawson, and Cutler Knight, all three by bap.—May 18, Lucena G. Williams, (res. unknown), by bap., died, Dec. 1842; Amos Heald, from ch. at Munsonville, died, Dec. 8, 1839; Adeline Mason, later Mrs. Amos Wardwell, from ch. in Peterborough; Mary M. Winchester, later Mrs. Charles C. Comstock, from ch. in Peterborough, dis., Sept. 25, 1853, to Grand Rapids, Mich.—June 16, Eunice Brown, from ch. at E. Jaffrey.—July 14, Cynthia S. Towne of Marlow, by bap., died, Mar. 2, 1842.—Aug. 11, Amanda Kendall, (residence unknown), by bap.; Lydia S. Williams, (residence unknown), by bap., dis., Mar. 8, 1843, to Baldwin Place ch., Boston, Mass.—Aug. 25, Gilman Joslin of Stoddard, by bap., died at Keene, Nov. 17, 1867; Albert Joslin of Stoddard, by bap., drowned at Keene, July 13, 1850; Chestina Towne of Marlow, by bap., later wife of Gilman Jones, died at Marlow, Jan. 9, 1871; Mary Towne of Marlow, by bap., died, Apr. 7, 1897.—Sept. 1, D. P. French, from ch. in Lyndeborough, ordained three days later, Sept. 4, as pastor of the ch., dis., Nov. 1840, to Marlborough.—Sept. 5, Otis Ammidown, Jr., of Gilsam, from ch. in Southbridge, Mass.; Francis Bolster; Olive Bolster, later Mrs. Marcus R. Trussell, dis., Feb. 12, 1843, to Palmer, Mass.; Mary Ann Bolster, later Mrs. Calvin Smith; Hannah Kendall, (res. unknown); the last four by bap.—Sept. 15, Maria T. Foster, later Mrs. Jesse Dart, by bap.—Oct. 5, John Breed of Nelson, and Mrs. Sarah, his wife, from ch. in Nelson.—Nov. 3, Mrs. Susannah (Phelps), wife of John Farrar, by bap., dis., Aug. 29, 1841, to Keene; Mary A. Farrar, later Mrs. Robert P. Young, by bap., dis., Aug. 25, 1842, to Keene; Mary S. Isham of Gilsam, by bap., later Mrs. Kendall Nichols.—Dec. 1, Elizabeth Mason, by bap., dau. of Nathaniel Mason, later the wife of Levi Mason of Boston, dis., 1840, to Baldwin Place ch., Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Hephzibah C. (Mason), wife of Daniel Adams Nims, by bap.

1840. May 3, Joseph Foster and Mrs. Susan S., his wife, by bap.—June 17,

Rachel Holt, by bap., later Mrs. Ebenezer Tarbox, still later Mrs. Luther Richardson. She was dropped for "heresy", in 1844.—Aug. 1, Lucy H. Howe, by bap., later Mrs. James William Bates, still later Mrs. Samuel C. Hudson.—Aug. 23, Mrs. Rebecca (Gibbs) Parker, from ch. in Pottersville.

1841. Aug. 21, Rev. Sem Pierce and Mrs. Joanna B., his wife, both from ch. in Londonderry, Vt. She died Oct. 30, 1859. He was recommended, June 2, 1846, to Londonderry, Vt.

1842. No admissions.

1843. Jan., Mrs. Mary B. (Proctor), wife of David Boynton, who had been a former member of the church, was received back from the Worthen St. Bap. Ch. in Lowell.—Mar. 15, Ephraim Howe; Mrs. Charlotte (Pike), wife of Ephraim Howe; Francis C. Howe; Asbury P. Howe; Asa E. Howe; and Joanna Pike, all six of Gilsuam, all by bap., and all dis., July 25, 1844, to Acworth.—Mar. 15, John Q. A. Ware, by bap., dis. May, 1852, to Marlborough; Jesse Dart, by bap.; Geo. W. Foster, by bap. Messrs. Ware and Dart were of Gilsuam.

About 1843 or 1844. Mrs. Dorothy (Joslin) (Hodgman), 3d wife of Dea. Dalphon Gibbs, and Miss Sarah Norcross Foster, both by bap.

1844. July 25, Rev. Tristram Aldrich and Mrs. Betsey, his wife, from the Bap. ch. in West Swanzey, to which they were both afterwards dis., date not given.—Nov., Mrs. Luthera P. (Robinson), wife of David Randall of Gilsuam, dis. Feb. 25, 1854, to what place not stated.

1844 to 1847. No admissions.

About 1848. Hartley Thurston of Gilsuam, and Mrs. Arminda (Robinson), his wife, both by bap., both dis., Apr. 6, 1854, to what place not stated.

1848. Aug. 27, Rev. Henry Archibald and Mrs. Rebecca, his wife, from ch. in Hancock, dis. to Pottersville, date not given; Mrs. Esther Robinson, of Gilsuam, wife of Benjamin Robinson, dis. Feb. 25, 1854, to what place not stated. She was from ch. in Alstead (then disbanded).

1849 to 1851. No admissions.

1852. Dec. 26, Asenath Rosella Dort, later Mrs. Thomas Ottobine Howard; Elizabeth Boynton, later Mrs. Adelbert Mason Thompson; Eliza Ann Rawson, later Mrs. Elliot Caleb Winchester; Charlotte Boynton, later Mrs. George Parker; Andrew Jackson Thurston of Gilsuam, dis., May 21, 1854, to what place not stated, died in the army, at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 10, 1864; Periander Parker; and David Randall of Gilsuam, dis., Feb. 25, 1854, to what place not stated; all of the preceding seven by bap.; Timothy Dort of Gilsuam, by "profession and previous baptism," excluded, Mar. 11, 1854.

1853. Jan. 23, Elisha M. Kempton, and Mrs. Harriet M., his wife, then or later of Acworth, dis., both of them, to Acworth, July 17, 1853; Lewis Asa Knight; Adeline Rosella Knight, dau. of the preceding; all the preceding four by bap.—Feb. 27, Henry Ellis, son of the late Ira Ellis, by bap.—July 31, Lydia Thompson, later Mrs. George W. Tubbs, still later, Mrs. Frank R. Boyce. The record of her baptism is in Aug. following.—Oct. 9, Samuel Goodhue of Alstead, and Mrs. Hannah, his wife; Fanny Banks Livermore of Gilsuam, later Mrs. George White, still later, Mrs. Byron E. Daggett; Martha Ann Livermore of Gilsuam, later Mrs. Geo. W. Emerson; all the preceding four by bap.; Martha W. Robinson of Gilsuam, "by experience and former baptism."—November,

Adeliza Jones, by bap., later Mrs. Daniel R. Cole of Keene. It was also about 1853 that Nahum Kingsbury of Alstead and Mrs. Polly, his wife, were received. The exact date is not given on the records, nor whether by letter or baptism. Mrs. Kingsbury died at Alstead, Apr. 16, 1854.

1854. No admissions.

1855. Without further specific date. Windsor Gleason, Jr., and Mrs. Angelia (Powers), his wife; Melvina A. Symonds of Hancock, later Mrs. Ezra S. Tarbell of Stoddard, N. H., and Maynard, Mass.; Sophronia Tandy (supposed to be a relative of Rev. Lorenzo Tandy); Jane Tandy (supposed to be Lucy Jane, the dau. of Rev. Lorenzo Tandy, who was preaching for a short time in churches in the vicinity; all five probably by baptism, although names only appear upon the roll.

1856. June 14, Rev. William W. Lovejoy, and Mrs. Eliza J. (White), his wife. He came by letter and she "by religious experience" and baptism. At the same time, Ebenezer Pratt Knight, and Mrs. Emily Jane (Lovejoy), his wife, were received by letter. The preceding four were all dismissed to Pottersville, Apr. 16, 1859.

There are recorded 190 members upon the roll, 75 men, 115 women. Three others are mentioned in the records as members. Possibly others ought to be on the roll. There was no preaching after 1859. The last formal meeting of the church was for business, at the house of Samuel Goodhue, in Alstead, Aug. 15, 1861, when it was voted to disband the church, the clerk to give a letter of dismission to each member in good standing, to join some other church.

The meetings for worship were held at first in the North Part schoolhouse, although occasionally in the schoolhouse at the Four Corners, and sometimes in the meetinghouse, as then, the Baptists (after 1819) felt that they could claim the use of that building their proportionate part of the time, with respect to the amount of taxes raised to support the Gospel. Feb. 14, 1809, the society voted to hold meetings in the schoolhouse in District No. 5. Probably all of their meetings, thus far, had been held there except their business meetings, which were in private houses. Beginning with the year 1832, their religious meetings were held in a hall, known as Wardwell's Hall, which I. N. Wardwell erected on the spot numbered 233 on the map, which was afterwards moved to 231. Nov. 21, 1832, the society voted, "that Ira Ellis be our committee to settle with Mr. Wardwell for the past year, and that he engage the Hall for the next year, at 25 cents per Day, and the society find their own wood." During the last half of 1833, they held a portion of their meetings in the meetinghouse. March 17, 1834, it was voted to hold their services, that season, in the centre schoolhouse. On Sept. 12, 1834, it was voted to hold the meetings again in Wardwell's Hall, for which they paid four shillings per month. At the same meeting, it was voted "That, if William Brown of Sullivan will build a hall suitable to accommodate the society, and will grant the society the use of the same for holding meetings on Sabbath days and on all other days the society may see fit to occupy it for religious meetings, provided they give seasonable notice of week-day meetings, to the owner, for the term of five years, and as many years thereafter as the society shall see fit to occupy it, we will secure to him ten dollars a year, for five years, and, in that proportion, as long as we occupy said hall.

Voted that Hosea Foster be a committee to make out the writings to secure Mr. Brown." The society worshipped in Wardwell's Hall until this structure was completed.

On Feb. 27, 1836, the society "accepted" the edifice which Mr. Brown built for their use, on the conditions named. There was no formal dedication, and this vote of "acceptance" was the only official beginning of the use of it. This edifice, usually known as Baptist Hall, was a unique affair, so far as the writer knows. It stood at Sullivan Centre, at the place numbered 93 on the map. The western end of the building touched the south-eastern portion of the site of the house which F. B. Nims built. It was a queer affair, of two stories. With a more than Yankee-like economy, the lower story was used for the horse sheds and the upper floor for religious meetings. A stairway in the south-west corner led from the outer door to the floor above. The audience room was plainly finished, with a rude pulpit and seats. There was no musical instrument and no spire or church bell.

Through the years 1850 to and including 1853, a portion of the meetings were held here and a portion in the Methodist Church at Gilsun, now the Town Hall of that place. Dec. 16, 1853, the society, for the first time, is called the "Baptist Society of Sullivan and Gilsun."

On Jan. 2, 1854, a committee was appointed to arrange with the Methodists of Gilsun for the use of their church edifice, and from this time, the meetings were held in that church, at Gilsun. The old Baptist Hall had been used for 18 years by the society. During the latter part of the time, it was owned by Ephraim Foster.

Religious services were discontinued in 1859, as we have seen. In the days of this church, the discipline was very rigid, along the lines of strict Calvinistic doctrines. The records are cumbered with accounts of the "labors" and "trials" with individual members on account of "heresy" or inattention to church duties. Most excellent persons were excluded for differing from the standard creeds about the fate of the wicked. One good woman was excluded for "not believing in the Devil." At present, much more latitude of opinion would be allowed.

BAPTISMS.

In the Baptist denomination, baptism is for adults only, and by immersion. As a rule, they were baptized at the time of admission. In the case of all the earlier members of the church, we know neither the place nor the time of either baptism or admission. The later members, the dates of whose admissions are known, were ordinarily baptized on the day of admission. The fact is not always stated upon the records. When it is so recorded, they are stated in the published roll (see before) to have been admitted by baptism. If the baptism were upon another date, that fact is also stated. There were several places of baptism. The Chapman Pond, the mill pond of Jacob Spaulding, the mill pond near Mr. Hemenway's (at 209 on map), also the pond near the later mill of Mr. Hemenway (at 217 on map), were all used for such a purpose, at different times. During the 18 years that the old Baptist Hall was used, use was made of a baptistry constructed in the form of a large tank, in the brook near the north-east corner of the old graveyard (at 239 on map). This old baptistry is still there (1906), but is falling into decay. Later baptisms were in the mill ponds at Gilsun.

DEACONS.

The church was established, Jan. 14, 1808. On Oct. 9, 1809, *Daniel Converse* of Gilsum was invited "to act as deacon," probably temporarily. At a meeting of the church, Nov. 25, 1810, it was voted to celebrate the communion once in two months, beginning with the first Sunday in December following. *Amasa Brown* and *Dalphon Gibbs* were elected deacons and probably at the organization of the church. They continued in that office while they remained in town. Dea. Brown was dismissed to the Keene Baptist ch., Apr. 28, 1841. Dea. Gibbs was never dismissed, but left town in 1857, and, on Apr. 26, 1857, *Windsor Gleason, Jr.*, of Gilsum was chosen to succeed him as deacon. They were the only three deacons of the church.

CLERKS.

Rev. Mr. Cummings made a few records at the beginning of his ministry. No other record of the church proper appears until Apr. 2, 1831. No name of a clerk appears until Aug. 28, 1833, when *Hosea Foster* was chosen, who appears, by the chirography, to have written all the records after 1831, to that time. He continued to serve until Dec. 26, 1852, when the records made by *Hartley Thurston* begin. The latter served until Aug. 12, 1855, when *Windsor Gleason, Jr.*, was chosen, who served until Apr. 16, 1859, when *Geo. W. Foster* took the place, who served until the church disbanded, Aug. 15, 1861.

PASTORS.

1. CHARLES CUMMINGS, born at Seabrook, N. H., Sept. 23, 1777, son of Rev. Joseph and Anna (Gove) Cummings. His father was a graduate of Harvard in 1768, and was one of the early ministers of Marlborough. Rev. Charles Cummings had only an ordinary school education, except as he educated himself. He was ordained in Sullivan, Oct. 24, 1810. He settled upon a farm (178 on map) and labored industriously, often evolving his sermons, with his hand upon the plow or rake. He was an able, forceful, and effective preacher. He was poorly paid for his preaching and was permitted to labor elsewhere when he wished. A tablet in the Keene Baptist Church, erected by his daughter, Mrs. Hemenway, testifies that that church is "a vine of his planting." He labored here from 1811 to 1817. He also labored in Peterborough from 1817 to 1820, and in the employ of the Domestic Missionary Society from 1820 to 1830. His long and honored pastorate in Sullivan was closed by a mutual understanding between himself and the society, March 17, 1834. He promoted the Baptist cause in Swanzey, Marlborough, Hillsborough, Lyndeborough, Antrim and Pottersville. He died in Roxbury, N. H., Dec. 27, 1849, his residence while supplying Pottersville.

2. WILLIAM NORRIS preached one half of the time through the official year extending from March 3, 1834 to March 2, 1835, and represented the church at the Dublin Association session for 1834. He was a licentiate, not ordained, while in Sullivan. He was born in Stratham, Dec. 31, 1807; studied at New Hampton; several years a teacher; ordained at Newton, N. H., 1835; pastor at Newton, 1835-37; at Ashfield, Mass., 1842-46; Northwood, N. H., 1846-9; 2d Bap. Ch., Sanbornton, 1851-2; where he died, June 1, 1852.

3. ALANSON FISH preached a half of the time through the official year extending from Mar. 2, 1835 to Feb. 27, 1836, and represented the church in the session of the Dublin Association for 1835.

4. ARNOLD KINGSBURY supplied the church through the official year, Feb. 27, 1836 to March 6, 1837, preaching one half of the time here, and the other half at Nelson Factory Village (now Munsonville). He was ordained, Nov. 2, 1836, at the Nelson church, having been examined in Sullivan, by a council which convened on the day previous. He was, therefore, the second "settled" pastor of the church, but only for a short time after his ordination. He was born, Dec. 6, 1812, at Corinth, N. Y., according to the only authority (Rev. Wm. Hurlin of Antrim, in a MS. history of N. H. Baptist ministers) which gives the complete date of his birth. He studied at Burr Seminary, a Methodist institution at Manchester, Vt., and became a Methodist circuit preacher in the Troy conference and the Hinesburg circuit. He, later, united with the Baptist ch., at Monkton, Vt. Having been accepted by a Baptist council, May 11, 1836, he became a licentiate preacher in that denomination. After serving Sullivan and Nelson, he was at Westmoreland in 1837; later, at Bristol, Vt., Middlebury, Vt., Winfield, N. Y., Pittsfield, Mass., Winfield, 2d time, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., Fredonia, N. Y., Adrian, Mich., Elbridge, N. Y., Stockton, N. Y., Adrian, 2d time, Jamestown, N. Y., Stockton, 2d time, then at Fredonia, but supplying Cassadaga and Sinclairville, N. Y. He died at Fredonia, N. Y., June 8, 1893. In Sullivan, he lived in the Wm. Brown house, where Rev. Josiah Peabody lived afterwards.

Through the official year, March 6, 1837 to March 5, 1838, there is no record of any preaching and no pastor represented the church at the Dublin Association.

5. DAVID PATTEN FRENCH began serving the church a half of the time during the official year, beginning March 5, 1838. He was not ordained until Sept. 4, 1839. Some authorities call the date, Sept. 5, but the record of the council is for Tuesday, Sept. 3, which was "the day before the ordination." He was born at Lyndeborough, N. H. (not Bedford, as some authorities say), Feb. 1, 1817. He was educated at Meriden and Hancock Academies, and at Oberlin, Ohio. He remained in Sullivan until Nov. 1, 1840. He boarded with Hosea Foster, who lived where Henry C. Rawson now lives. He was married at Peterborough, Aug. 3, 1840, to Miss Mehetabel Foster, a sister of Hosea. After leaving Sullivan, he preached in Mariborough and West Swanzey, and was at Goffstown from 1847 to 1849, and afterwards in Lyndeborough. He served several churches in Illinois, and was for eight years a general missionary in the south part of that state. In 1875, he was paralyzed and eventually lost his voice. He died at Nashville, Ill., Apr. 29, 1886. He was the 3d and last "settled" minister of this church.

6. SKM PIERCKE preached for the church a half of the time in the official years, Jan. 4, 1841 to Jan. 2, 1843, and less frequently until Jan. 1, 1844. He supplied Nelson Factory Village the rest of the time. He lived in the old "Winch" house north of the present Town Hall. He was born in Windham, Vt., July 8, 1794; worked on a farm until he was 21; studied theology with Rev. A. Graves, of West Townshend, Vt.; settled at South Londonderry, Vt., in 1821; ordained there in 1828, remaining until he came to Sullivan; was sub-

sequently settled at So. Londonderry again, also in Plymouth, Vt., and Cavendish, Vt. He died at So. Londonderry, Vt., Oct. 15, 1865.

7. TRISTAN ALDRICH was the acting pastor of the church for an official year, Jan. 1, 1844 to Jan. 6, 1845. He was born Oct. 13, 1781. He came to Swanzey, in 1823, from New Salem, Mass., and became a farmer. He is called a deacon in the Baptist records there, and was ordained as their pastor, on June 12, 1823, and continued to serve that parish until 1832. He preached occasionally in other towns; but, after leaving Sullivan, spent the rest of his life in Swanzey. He lived in that house, between Sawyer's Crossing and West Swanzey, which was so very near the west side of the Ashuelot R. R., but has now disappeared. His son-in-law, Orleans S. Eaton owned it a long time. Mr. Aldrich died in Swanzey, Dec. 31, 1870. In Sullivan, he lived in the Hosea Foster house, where H. C. Rawson lives.

In 1845, there was no acting pastor of the church. Rev. Isaac M. Willmarth came over from Drewsville and preached a few times. He was born in Deerfield, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1804; graduated at Hamilton College, in 1825, and at Newton Theological School, in 1833; ordained in the city of New York, Apr. 30, 1834; missionary in France, 1834-37; settled in Peterborough, 1839; New Ipswich, 1840-42; Walpole (Drewsville), 1844-46; later at several places in Vermont. He died at Philadelphia, Pa., at the house of his son, Rev. Dr. Willmarth, Apr. 23, 1891. Rev. John Langdon Sanborn of Richmond also preached two or three times for the society in 1845. He was born in New Hampton, Aug. 31, 1813; graduated at New Hampton Theological School in 1842; ordained at Richmond, Feb. 14, 1844; and remained there until 1848. He preached in many towns in Maine and New Hampshire. He died at Bradford Springs, N. H., Aug. 4, 1895.

8. ASA WITHINGTON supplied the pulpit a part of the time during the official year, Jan. 3, 1846 to Jan. 4, 1847. He was a young man from Swanzey; born in that town, Oct. 4, 1822; educated at the Hancock Literary and Scientific Institution, and at the Theological School at New Hampton. He was licensed to preach, Dec. 5, 1844, but apparently not ordained. He was very scholarly, and a fair poet, but of delicate health. He died Apr. 4, 1849. His father was a good, but very eccentric man, who resided in Swanzey. It is said that he would walk barefoot to church, to save shoe leather, and put on his shoes at the church door. He would not enter a carpeted church. He accumulated several thousand dollars, much of which he left to some indigent old ladies. Rev. Sem Pierce also preached two or three times in 1846, while on a visit from South Londonderry, Vt. When in Sullivan, Mr. Withington boarded with Dea. Gibbs.

9. HENRY ARCHIBALD was the next acting pastor, who supplied three official years, Jan. 4, 1847 to Jan. 7, 1850, though not preaching all of the time in Sullivan. He lived, in the meantime, in Gilsun. He was born in Musselburgh, Scotland, Aug. 14, 1786; emigrated to America in 1818. He was first a Congregationalist, and became a Baptist in 1820. He was ordained in Suffield, Conn., in 1823; supplied Suffield, 1823-24; Shrewsbury and Boylston, Mass., 1824-26; Belchertown, Mass., 1828-30; West Springfield, Mass., 1830-33; Middlefield, Mass.; Wenham, Mass., 1837-39; Bow, N. H., 1838-39; Sutton, N. H., 1841-44; Lyndeborough, 1845; Hancock, 1846; Sullivan, 1847-50; Dublin

(now Chesham), 1850-51; and Guilford, Vt., his last settlement. He died at Mount Holly, Vt., Dec. 4, 1859.

There was no preaching through the official year, 1850-51, unless an occasional labor of love.

10. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS WARE was the supply through the society's official year, Jan. 6, 1851 to Jan. 5, 1852, preaching here only a part of the time. He lived and preached the remainder of the time at Marlborough. He was born in Gilsun, Dec. 17, 1822; educated at the Hancock Literary and Scientific Institution and at the theological school at New Hampton; licensed to preach, by the Sullivan church, Apr. 19, 1846. He was ordained at Marlborough, Aug. 24, 1851. He remained in Marlborough until 1853, but only preached occasionally in Sullivan after the beginning of 1852. He preached at Sanbornton Bay, July, 1853-57; Addison, Vt., 1857-59; Whiting, Vt., July 17, 1859-65. He died at Surry, Aug. 29, 1865.

In 1852 and 1853, the society had no stated supply and very little preaching. Mrs. Bethiah, widow of D. E. Boynton, willed them a hundred dollars, which they called their "fund" money, which they used at this time, instead of raising money by subscription. Mrs. Boynton also willed \$25 to the Nelson Baptist Society.

11. LEVI M. POWERS was the stated supply for the society, from Sunday, Jan. 8, 1854 until the last Sunday but one in December, 1855. He lived during the time in Gilsun. He was born in Gardner, Mass., June 11, 1808. He was ordained at Bolton, Mass., in 1836, and remained there seven years. He preached at Littleton, Mass., 1844-5; Hillsborough, N. H., 1847-8; Sullivan and Gilsun, 1854-5; Goshen, 1859-62; and East Washington, 1879-81; where he died, Feb. 14, 1890.

Rev. Andrew Jackson Howard preached for the society, the last Sunday in 1855 and the second Sunday in January, 1856. He was born in Marlow, March 13, 1815, and was at first an adherent of the Christian Connection, sometimes known as the Christian Baptist, or simply Christian denomination, the first "i" of the word Christian being often spoken with the *long* sound. He was afterwards a Congregationalist. He was ordained at Gilsun, Oct. 23, 1851. He supplied the Gilsun Methodist Church, 1865-68, and labored in surrounding towns. He joined the Congregational Church of Gilsun and was its deacon, 1876-83. He married Rizpah Mack of Gilsun, and died in that town, March 20, 1883.

12. WILLIAM WALLACE LOVEJOY supplied the society from Sunday, Feb. 3, 1856 to Sunday, Jan. 4, 1857. He lived in the town of Marlow in the meantime. He became a member of the church and was not formally dismissed for a considerable time after his services ended. He was born in Campton, N. H., Aug. 27, 1810; studied for the ministry at the New Hampton Institution, 1836-39; licensed to preach, 1839; ordained at Littleton, N. H., 1840; was at Brookfield, Vt., 1842-47; Campton, 1847-49; Antrim and Bennington, Apr. 26, 1850-55; preached in Gilsun, to the Sullivan and Gilsun society, 1856, while living in Marlow; Pottersville, 1857-62; where he died, Apr. 4, 1862.

Mr. Lovejoy was the last pastor. There was no other stated preaching for the society. They had an occasional service of "love," or for no more than

nominal expenses. Preaching ceased altogether after 1859. The church disbanded, Aug. 15, 1861, at a meeting at the house of Samuel Goodhue in Alstead. According to official returns, there were then only 23 active members.

At the time this church disbanded, old members who were present informed a representative of the "Dublin Association," who was there (see minutes of that association for 1861), that, in addition to the regular pastors, the following clergymen had rendered many labors of love:—Benjamin Cole, Jeremiah Higbee of Alstead, Theophilus B. Adams of Acworth, John Woodbury of Swanzey, Asahel Woods of Fitzwilliam, Elias McGregory of Pottersville, John Peacock of Keene, Caleb Sawyer of Swanzey and George W. Richardson of Stoddard, who was licensed by this church to preach, but died early of consumption.

The pastors from Wm. Norris to Sem Pierce, both inclusive, supplied the church at Nelson Factory Village (now Munsonville) as well as Sullivan. Mr. Ware supplied Marlborough and Sullivan. The remaining pastors preached both in Gilsam and Sullivan, as well as supplying other neighboring towns occasionally, the last pastor regularly supplying Marlow a part of the time.

SOCIETY.

The society, formed for the purpose of providing the means of sustaining this church, was organized, Feb. 11, 1806. The members of the society, the larger part from the first (no dates recorded for the admission of any), were the following: Benjamin Eaton, Dalphon Gibbs, Reuben Wright, Antipas Maynard, Stephen Foster, David Cummings, Timothy Dimick, David Chapman, Benjamin Thompson of Gilsam, Daniel Converse of Gilsam, Israel Loveland of Gilsam, John Boyden (probably John Borden of Gilsam was meant), William Warren, David Emery Boynton, Selden Borden of Gilsam, John Withington of Fitzwilliam (later of Swanzey and father of Asa, the 8th pastor), Amasa Brown, Joseph Elliot Cummings, Willard Dort, Ephraim Foster, Hosea Foster. The revised constitution, accepted, March 2, 1840, was signed by the following additional members, besides the resident survivors of those who had signed the other: David Boynton, Chauncy W. Rawson, Stephen Foster, Jr., Hartley Thurston of Gilsam, David Randall of Gilsam, Timothy Dort of Gilsam, Amasa Brown, Jr., Samuel Winchester, Nathaniel Mason, William Brown, Windsor Gleason, Jr., Nahum Kingsbury of Alstead, Geo. W. Foster then of Gilsam, Jesse Dart then of Gilsam. Their annual meetings were on the second Tuesday in February from 1806 to 1810, both years inclusive; on the first Monday in March from 1811 to 1840, both years inclusive; and on the first Monday in January in 1841, and thereafter, the last meeting of the society being held on Jan. 3, 1859, at the house of Jesse Dart in Gilsam.

Their Moderators were: Stephen Foster, 1806, 1814, 1817-18, 1832-33, 1847; David Cummings, 1807, 1813; William Warren, 1808, 1811; David Emery Boynton, 1809-10, 1812, 1819, 1822, 1826; Wm. Banks, (whose name was not signed to the constitution), 1815; Amasa Brown, 1816, 1820-21, 1824, 1837; Dalphon Gibbs, 1823, 1825, 1827-31, 1835-36, 1838, 1841-43, 1845, 1849-50, 1852, 1855; Wm. Brown, 1834; Ephraim Foster, 1839; Nathaniel Mason, 1840; Chauncy W. Rawson, 1844, 1846, 1848, 1858; Hartley Thurston, 1853; Stephen Foster, Jr., 1854, 1856 Windsor Gleason, Jr., 1857; Jesse Dart, 1859; no

meeting recorded for 1851. At special meetings, were chosen : Timothy Dimick, Apr. 21, 1807 ; Amasa Brown, Jan. 13, 1832, and Nov. 21, 1832 ; Stephen Foster, Jr., Aug. 30, 1834 ; Dalphon Gibbs, in Sept., 1836, and again, Feb. 28, 1853.

Their Clerks were : Benjamin Eaton, 1806-22 ; Stephen Foster, Jr., 1822-31 ; Stillman Eaton, 1831-32 ; Hosea Foster, 1832-36 ; Wm. Brown, 1836-41 ; Hosea Foster, 1841-42 ; Ephraim Foster, 1842-46 ; Chauncy W. Rawson, 1846-48 ; Jesse Dart, 1848-52 ; Chauncy W. Rawson, 1852-53 ; Timothy Dort, 1853-54 ; Chauncy W. Rawson, 1854-58 ; Stephen Foster, (formerly Jr.) 1858, to the last meeting, Jan. 3, 1859.

Their Treasurers were the same as the Agents, who were also the Collectors. In some years, they elected two or three. These Agents (serving also as Collectors and Treasurers) were the following : Reuben Wright, 1806, 1808, 1813 ; Benjamin Eaton, 1806-7 ; Dalphon Gibbs, 1806, 1809, 1816, 1828, 1830, 1834, 1836, 1841, 1845-46, 1852-53 ; Stephen Foster, 1807, 1810, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1837, 1849 ; David Cummings, 1808 ; David Chapman, 1812, 1817 ; Samuel Winchester, 1814, 1818, 1823, 1826 ; Amasa Brown, 1815 ; David Boynton, 1819, 1844, 1848, 1856 ; Eleazar Hathorn, 1820 ; Silas Hathorn, 1821 ; Stillman Eaton, 1824 ; David Emery Boynton, 1825 ; Ira Ellis, 1832 ; Stephen Foster, Jr., 1833, 1855 ; Hosea Foster, 1835, 1840 ; Wm. Brown, 1838 ; Ephraim Foster, 1839, 1842 ; Joseph Elliot Cummings, 1843 ; Chauncy W. Rawson, 1844, 1847, 1854 ; Windsor Gleason, Jr., 1857-58 ; Jesse Dart, 1859, the last one elected ; no one chosen in 1850 or 1851.

The new constitution of 1840 provided for trustees. None had been previously chosen and none were chosen after 1856. The following served from 1840 to 1856, both years inclusive : Stephen Foster, 1840-42, 1844, 1854-56 ; Dalphon Gibbs, 1840-42, 1844-52, 1854-56 ; Nathaniel Mason, 1840-41 ; Chauncy W. Rawson, 1842, 1845-52 ; Willard Dort, 1843 ; David Boynton, 1843-47, 1850-56 ; Jos. Elliot Cummings, 1843 ; Jesse Dart, 1848-49 ; Stephen Foster, Jr., 1853 ; Hartley Thurston, 1853.

The following served as Assessors : Timothy Dimick, 1806, 1809-10 ; Benjamin Eaton, 1806-08, 1810-14, 1819-20 ; David Emery Boynton, 1807-10, 1823 ; Dalphon Gibbs, 1812-15, 1818-19, 1822-26, 1830-31, 1834, 1840-41 ; Wm. Banks, 1815-17 ; Stephen Foster, 1815-18, 1820, 1833 ; Amasa Brown, 1822 ; David Boynton, 1824, 1848 ; Stephen Foster, Jr., 1825-29 ; Stillman Eaton, 1825-29, 1831-32 ; Ira Ellis, 1827, 1832-34 ; Ephraim Foster, 1830, 1834-36, 1842-44 ; Joseph Foster, 1832 ; Wm. Brown, 1833, 1835-40 ; Hosea Foster, 1839, 1841-42, 1846-47 ; Chauncy W. Rawson, 1843-49 ; Jesse Dart, 1849.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

A Sunday School was organized in connection with this church, of which we first get a report in 1834, when there are 8 teachers and 35 pupils. Hosea Foster was for a long time the superintendent. The last report of the school to the Dublin Association was in 1844. There were then 5 teachers and 35 pupils. The teachers had varied in number from 5 to 8, and the pupils from 30 to 60. The largest number was in 1840, just after the great revival in that church.

REVIVAL.

In 1839, this church was agitated by what was quite an extraordinary revival

for a church in so small a town. Rev. John Peacock was the leading evangelist in the movement. It will be seen by inspecting the roll of the church that a large accession was made to the church in this and the following year, as the result of the movement. The preaching, often in the open air, and the immersions, had drawn large crowds, many of whom were attracted by curiosity to witness the immersions.

III. UNION EVANGELICAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Persons residing at East Sullivan in the last part of the nineteenth century, found that, as the village increased, there were many who had no teams with which to go to church on Sunday. Others would not take the trouble to go quite so far. It seemed desirable to many that a new society should be formed in that place to better accommodate the growing community. At first, however, it was hoped that some arrangement could be made with the First Congregational Church, whereby some of the preaching of their minister might be had at East Sullivan. Several ineffectual attempts were made to secure such a result. On Aug. 22, 1870, the first church society passed over an article to consider the matter of preaching at East Sullivan. A petition, signed, March 15, 1875, by several prominent persons at East Sullivan was presented to the First Church, asking for a portion of the preaching at East Sullivan. On April 29, 1875, the First Church had a meeting to consider the matter and voted "that we cordially invite our brethren and friends at East Sullivan to unite with us in the support of preaching and other religious ordinances,—and that we are willing to have the third meeting (Sabbath evenings) at Union Hall, as often as may be convenient, and that the clerk be and is hereby instructed to notify them of said vote." On May 5, 1875, the East Sullivan people petitioned the First Church to unite with them in calling a mutual council to see about the formation of a new church at East Sullivan, intimating that their answer to the previous petition was not satisfactory. On Aug. 24, 1875, the Sullivan church voted that Rev. S. S. Drake as pastor attend an ex-parte council at Union Hall, East Sullivan, to see about the formation of a new church. This council was held on Aug. 26, 1875, and the East Sullivan people were advised to maintain preaching. On Aug. 31, 1875, the East Sullivan people again petitioned the Sullivan people to unite with them, in some way, with reference to hiring a common pastor for the two places. After several meetings, the society at the centre decided, on Sept. 22, 1875, not to enter into such a union with East Sullivan.

It would doubtless have been better for the religious interests of the town if there had never been any schism in the old church. It was obviously best that there should be preaching a portion of each Sunday at East Sullivan. It was unfortunate that this boon could not have been obtained without any division in either the society or church. If the old church, at its meeting of Apr. 29, 1875, previously noted, instead of offering only an evening service, had offered the afternoon service, as has really been the custom in later years, it is quite likely that there would have been no new organization. In the country, especially, it is difficult to get an audience in the evening, when it is cold and the snow is deep, in the spring when the roads are muddy and dangerous, in stormy weather, or in evenings when there is no moon. It would have been a still

more difficult matter to have brought children to such a service, or to have had a Sunday school at such an hour. It can now be clearly seen that the proposition of the older church, at the meeting mentioned, should have been more liberal.

As negotiations with the church at Sullivan Centre were not satisfactory to the people at East Sullivan, a meeting of persons interested in the matter was called, at Union Hall, for Oct. 19, 1875. It was voted to form a new society and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution. The committee, consisting of Charles Mason, Lucius P. Nims, and Ellery E. Rugg, reported the draft of a constitution at an adjourned meeting, on Nov. 1, which was discussed, amended, and adopted. At an adjourned meeting, on Nov. 8, 1875, the society was formed, to which we shall again allude.

The Union Evangelical Congregational Church, in connection with this society, was organized, by a council convened for the purpose, on Jan. 27, 1876. The council consisted of pastors and delegates from the Congregational churches of Keene (both churches), Marlborough, Harrisville, Nelson, and a delegate from the church at Sullivan Centre; as well as the pastor and a delegate from the M. E. church at Keene. The Baptist church at Keene was invited, but not represented in the council.

The members of this church to date (June, 1906) have been the following :

1876. Jan. 27, Covenant members : Lucius Nims, from Cong. ch., Sullivan; Elizabeth C., wife of Lucius Nims, from Cong. ch. Sullivan, dis. to 1st Cong. church at Keene, Aug. 1883; Charles A. Tarbox,† dis. to Nelson, Apr. 4, 1880, received back, Mar. 4, 1894, dis. to M. E. ch., Keene, Mar. 22, 1896; Alma A., wife of Charles A. Tarbox,† dis., received back, and dis. again, with dates and places the same as for her husband; Charles Mason,† dis. to Marlborough, June, 1877; Ellen P., wife of Charles Mason, previously member of the Baptist ch. at East Jaffrey, dis. to Marlborough, June, 1877; Eli N. Cotton,† and Ellen M., wife of Eli N. Cotton,† both dis., Feb. 24, 1878, to M. E. ch., Stoneham, Mass.; Nathan G. Lyman,† dis., Apr. 21, 1881, and joined Church of Redeemer (Universalist) of Hartford, Conn., on Apr. 1, 1888; Mary A., wife of Nathan G. Lyman;† Samuel B. Bailey,† and Violet A., wife of Samuel B. Bailey,† both dis., May 27, 1877, to M. E. ch. at Hinsdale; Lucius Pembroke Nims; † Julia A. Nims, wife of the preceding,† dis., Dec. 18, 1892, to 1st Cong. ch. of Ashburnham, Mass.; Minot Wesley Hubbard; † Betsey, widow of Geo. F. Hubbard,† John Culverhouse; † Nellie J. Nash, later Mrs. Albert Harder, still later Mrs. Henry Wilder Elliott, finally, Mrs. Elijah J. Farr, dis., Mar. 25, 1894, to the ch. at Park Hill, joining later the Baptist ch. at E. Westmoreland; Albert Davis; Rosette E., wife of Albert Davis; † Orinda R., wife of John Gilman Stevens; † Calista K., wife of Oliver Wilder; † Edwin Albert Blood; Elvira M., wife of Edwin Albert Blood; Amanda C., wife of Joseph Beauregard, dis., Dec. 5, 1886, to 2d (now Court St.) Cong. ch. of Keene.—March 10, John N. Grout, from Cong. ch. at Leicester, Mass., excommunicated "by unanimous vote," Mar. 19, 1879; Eliza M. Grout, wife of John N. Grout, from Cong. ch. at Leicester, Mass., dis., Apr. 23, 1882, to Plymouth Cong. ch., Worcester, Mass.—March 12, Mary L., wife of Elbridge H. Taft, from Cong. ch. at Nelson, dis., Jan. 7, 1900, to 2d (now Court St.) Cong. ch., Keene.—May 14, Elizabeth, wife of Jacob D. Nash, from M. E. ch. at Marlow, dis., Dec. 14, 1890, to the

Those marked † were from Sullivan church; those marked ‡ from other churches.

Cong. ch. at Gilsum.—July 9, Nathaniel Whiting Fay; Mary, wife of Nat. W. Fay; Samuel Edmund Jenkins; Frank Albert Tarbox, dis. to M. E. ch. at Marlborough; Reuben Austin Dunn, dis., Apr. 30, 1893, to the Cong. ch. at Harrisville; John Sumner Currier, dis., at his own request, Dec. 30, 1894; Flora Roxana Currier, later Mrs. Geo. Elmer Ingalls; Charles Eugene Blood (now deceased); Daniel Oscar Beverstock, also Sarah Elizabeth, wife of D. O. Beverstock, both dis., Feb. 12, 1888, to the 2d (now Court St.) Cong. ch. of Keene; William Muzzey Leland and Lois M., his wife, both dis., Mar. 1, 1887, to the 2d (now Court St.) Cong. ch. of Keene; Elbridge Hayward Taft; Joseph Beuregard; Fred. Andrew Rugg, united afterwards with a Baptist ch. at Mason City, Iowa; John Gilman Stevens, now of Stoddard.—Sept. 8, Hannah Cornelia, wife of John S. Currier, from the ch. at Sullivan; Hattie Ann Dunn, later Mrs. Frank W. Bridge.

1877. No admissions.

1878. Jan. 18, Mrs. Sibyl, widow of Daniel Holt, from ch. at Nelson.—March 17, Mrs. Sophia, widow of Harrison Rugg, from the ch. at Marlborough; Mrs. Louisa, widow of Jasper Temple Baker, from ch. at Nelson.

1879. Jan. 12, Lorin W. Towne, from the Cong. ch. at Marlborough; Stella M., wife of Lorin W. Towne, from M. E. ch. at Keene; the two preceding were both dis., Dec. 17, 1882, to the 1st Cong. ch. at Keene.

1880. July 14, Atwell C. Ellis and Nancy, wife of A. C. Ellis, both from ch. at Sullivan, both dis., June 21, 1891, to the 1st Cong. ch. at Keene; Austin A. Ellis, from ch. at Sullivan, and Julia E., wife of Austin A. Ellis, from same ch., both dis., Nov. 20, 1892, to 1st Cong. ch. at Keene; Rosa M., wife of Almon P. Tyler, from ch. at Sullivan, dis., Apr. 24, 1898, to Union Cong. ch. at Seekonk, Mass.—Aug. 18, Stephen H. Clayton of Stoddard and Hannah, wife of Stephen H. Clayton of Stoddard, both from the Central St. M. E. ch. of Taunton, Mass., and both dis. to that church, Nov. 19, 1882.

1881. Aug. 21, Emily Sophia, wife of Henry Davis.

1882–1888. No admissions.

1889. March 10, Fannie L., wife of M. W. Hubbard, from the 2d (now Court St.) Cong. ch. of Keene; Myra B. Nims, dis., Dec. 18, 1892, to 1st Cong. ch. of Ashburnham, Mass.; Lida L. Davis, later Mrs. Louis A. Whitney, dis., Oct. 13, 1901, to Centre Cong. ch. of Brattleborough, Vt.; Myrtle E. Ellis, later Mrs. Geo. B. Robertson, dis., Nov. 20, 1892, to the 1st Cong. ch. of Keene; Henry Luther Smith, dis., June 18, 1893, to a Cong. ch. at East Providence, R. I.; Raymond Perry Smith.

1890. May 10, Addie L., wife of S. E. Jenkins, from Cong. ch. at Marlborough.

1891–1893. No admissions.

1894. May 6, Charles W. Hubbard; Della L., wife of Chas. W. Hubbard.

1895–1896. No admissions.

1897. Sept. 5, Alice M., wife of Arthur H. Rugg, from ch. at Nelson.

1898. Sept. 11, Marietta Adelaide, widow of Alonzo A. Ware, from ch. at Swansey Centre; Arthur G. Blood.

1899. No admissions.

1900. Jan. 7, Leslie H. Goodnow; Martha, wife of L. H. Goodnow; Minnie L. Goodnow.

1901. May 5, Herbert S. Currier; Gertrude A., wife of Herbert S. Currier, from ch. at Nelson; Zaidee Viola Bridge, later Mrs. Wm. Lester Guillow; Ethel Caroline Davis; Grace Maida Wilder; Florence Isabel Blood.—July 7, Ida May Fifield.—Nov. 3, Charles D. Ross of Nelson, from Rollstone Cong. ch. of Fitchburg, Mass.

1902. Sept. 7, Hattie Cornelia Currier; Forest Alfred Blood; Alfred Elwin Blood.

1903. July 5, Charles Carleton Wilder; Grace S., wife of Charles C. Wilder, from the ch. at Sullivan.

1904. July 3, Ada Bertha Currier; Bessie May Hubbard; Frank Wesley Hubbard; Walter Leslie Goodnow.—Sept. 18, Charles Allen Nutting of Nelson; Alice E., wife of Charles A. Nutting of Nelson, from the Rollstone Cong. ch. of Fitchburg, Mass.—Nov. 6, Paul Ingalls Dyer; Everett Wallace Dyer.

1905. May 14, Frank Wilbur Bridge; Jessie Maud Bridge.

BAPTISMS.

The following baptisms are recorded on the records of this church to date (June, 1906.)

1876. Jan. 27, the following five adults: Edwin Albert Blood, Elvira Melissa (Wilson) Blood, Albert Davis, Nellie Josephine Nash, Amanda Jane (Richardson) Beaugard (her middle name not beginning with "C", as recorded on the church book). July 9, the following 14 adults: Nathaniel Whiting Fay, Samuel Edmund Jenkins, Frank Albert Tarbox, Reuben Austin Dunn (as recorded. He was also christened in childhood, May 3, 1860, in the church at Sullivan Centre), John Sumner Currier, Flora Roxana Currier, Charles Eugene Blood, Daniel Oscar Beverstock, William Muzzey Leland, Lois Mason (Bridge) Leland, Elbridge Hayward Taft, Joseph Beaugard, Fred. Andrew Rugg, and John Gilman Stevens.

1877. No baptisms.

1878. Nov. 10, Lida Luella, infant daughter of Albert Davis.

1879-80. No baptisms.

1881. Aug. 21, Emily Sophia (Rugg) Davis.

1882-1889. No baptisms.

1890. July 13, Clarence Edmund, infant son of S. E. Jenkins.

1891. No baptisms.

1892. June 12, Allston Daniel, infant son of S. E. Jenkins.

1893. No baptisms.

1894. May 6, Della Elizabeth (McCoy) Hubbard.

1895-1897. No baptisms.

1898. June 26, Cora Belle, infant daughter of S. E. Jenkins.—Sept. 11, Arthur Garfield Blood.

1899. No baptisms.

1900. Jan. 7, Leslie Henry Goodnow, Martha (Davis) Goodnow, Minnie Lillian Goodnow.

1901. May 5, Herbert Sumner Currier, Zaidee Viola Bridge, Ethel Caroline Davis, Grace Maida Wilder, Florence Isabel Blood.—July 7, Ida May Fifield.

1902. Sept. 7, Hattie Cornelia Currier, Forest Albert Blood, Alfred Elwin Blood.

1903. July 5, Charles Carleton Wilder.

1904. July 3, Walter Leslie Goodnow, Ada Bertha Currier, Bessie May Hubbard, Frank Wesley Hubbard.—Sept. 18, Charles Allen Nutting.—Nov. 6, Paul Ingalls Dyer, Everett Wallace Dyer.

1905. May 14, Frank Wilbur Bridge, Jessie Maud Bridge.
In all, 48 baptisms are recorded, to June, 1906.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

According to the standing rules of the church, which appear to have been adopted on May 27, 1877, "the Pastor and Deacons of the church, with such others as the church shall appoint, are a standing committee, to examine candidates for admission to the church, promote discipline, communicate with absent members, present objects to the church and congregation for benevolent contributions, and labor to promote the cause of temperance by seeking to disseminate information thereon." There is no record that any persons, except pastors and deacons, have been chosen on this committee. Their names will appear in subsequent lists.

TREASURERS.

According to the same standing rules, "the church shall take a collection at the close of each communion service, for defraying church expenses, and the chairman of the committee shall act as Treasurer." As the pastors have not resided at East Sullivan, the senior deacon of the church would properly act as such a chairman. On Aug. 12, 1880, Dea. L. P. Nims was elected treasurer. According to the standing rules, the election was superfluous, as he would naturally have acted in that capacity.

CLERKS.

The first clerk of the church was *Charles Mason*, elected, March 10, 1876, who carefully recorded all the preliminary proceedings of the church prior to his election. He served until June 18, 1879, when he resigned and *Albert Davis* was chosen, who served until his death, Sept. 26, 1903. On Nov. 15, 1903, the latter's widow, *Mrs. Rosette E. Davis*, was chosen to the position.

DEACONS.

March 12, 1876, *Lucius Pembroke Nims* and *Charles A. Tarbox* were elected deacons. Dea. Nims died, Dec. 22, 1888. Dea. Tarbox was dismissed to the church in Nelson, Apr. 4, 1880, received back to the church at East Sullivan, March 4, 1894, and dismissed to Grace M. E. Church at Keene, March 22, 1896. On Aug. 12, 1880 *Atwell C. Ellis* was elected to the office of deacon, and was dismissed to the First Cong. Church at Keene, June 21, 1891. On Apr. 26, 1894, *Albert Davis* and *Minot Wesley Hubbard* were elected deacons of the church. Dea. Davis died, Sept. 26, 1903. Dea. Hubbard still serves in that office. On Nov. 15, 1903, *Edwin Albert Blood* was chosen in the place of Dea. Davis, and still holds that office.

SOCIETY.

The citizens of East Sullivan, without strict regard to denominational lines, assembled at Union Hall, Oct. 19, 1875, to consider the formation of a religious

society. They appointed Charles Mason, L. P. Nims, and E. E. Rugg a committee to prepare a constitution for such a society. At an adjourned meeting on Nov. 1, 1875, the aforementioned committee presented the outlines of a constitution which was approved. At an adjourned meeting, on Nov. 8, 1875, the society was organized as the UNION EVANGELICAL CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY of East Sullivan.

This constitution was signed by Lucius Nims, Samuel B. Bailey, Charles Mason, N. G. Lyman, J. N. Grout, E. H. Taft, Charles A. Tarbox, George S. Kingsbury, Albert Davis then of Nelson, George Kingsbury, Edwin A. Blood, L. P. Nims, I. G. Adams, John G. Stevens, Lyman Davis, E. E. Rugg, Oscar D. Beverstock, Nathaniel W. Fay, Lorin W. Towne, Samuel E. Jenkins, Henry Davis, Wm. M. Leland, and subsequently, without mention of date, by Atwell C. Ellis, Austin A. Ellis, L. H. Goodnow, Watson D. Towne, M. W. Hubbard, D. W. Rugg, and Charles W. Hubbard. A notice of the formation of the society was published in the New Hampshire Sentinel at Keene, on Dec. 2, 1875.

The society Moderators have been : Samuel B. Bailey, for the meetings already mentioned ; L. P. Nims, Dec. 7, 1875 ; N. G. Lyman, Dec. 5, 1876, with several adjournments ; L. W. Towne, Dec. 4, 1877 ; Israel G. Adams, Dec. 3, 1878 ; Albert Davis, Dec. 2, 1879 ; Geo. S. Kingsbury, Dec. 7, 1880 ; Albert Davis, Dec. 6, 1881 ; Geo. S. Kingsbury, Dec. 6, 1882 ; no meeting in 1883 ; Geo. S. Kingsbury, Dec. 9, 1884 ; L. P. Nims, Dec. 15, 1885 ; D. W. Rugg, Dec. 7, 1886 ; M. W. Hubbard, Dec. 6, 1887 ; Albert Davis, Dec. 4, 1888 ; also Dec. 3, 1889 ; Henry Davis, Dec. 2, 1890 ; no meeting in 1891 ; Albert Davis, Dec. 6, 1892 ; L. H. Goodnow, Dec. 5, 1893 ; also Dec. 4, 1894, Dec. 4, 1895, Dec. 1, 1896, Dec. 7, 1897, and Dec. 6, 1898, since which no records appear, except the warrant for a meeting in 1899.

Their society Clerks have been the following : Charles Mason, Oct. 19, 1875 to Dec. 5, 1876 ; Oscar D. Beverstock, from Dec. 5, 1876 ; Lorin W. Towne, from Dec. 3, 1878 ; M. W. Hubbard, from Dec. 6, 1881 ; Wm. M. Leland, from Dec. 9, 1884 ; Austin A. Ellis, from Dec. 15, 1885 ; M. W. Hubbard, from Dec. 6, 1892 to the present time (June, 1906).

The society Treasurers have been : Samuel B. Bailey, from Dec. 7, 1875 ; Elbridge H. Taft, from Dec. 4, 1877 ; Henry Davis, from Dec. 22, 1885 to the present time (June, 1906).

The society Trustees have been : Lucius Nims, 1875-1880 ; Charles A. Tarbox, 1875-1877, 1892 ; Albert Davis, 1875-1877, 1880-1881, 1884-1885, 1887-1891, 1893-1894, 1896 to his death, Sept. 26, 1903 ; L. W. Towne, 1878-1879 ; Geo. S. Kingsbury, 1878-1879 ; Elbridge H. Taft, 1880-1881, 1889-1891 ; Atwell C. Ellis, 1881, 1884-1886 ; L. P. Nims, 1882 ; Austin A. Ellis, 1882 ; M. W. Hubbard, 1882, 1886-1887, 1892-1893 ; 1896-1897 ; D. W. Rugg, 1884-1885 ; Henry Davis, 1886-1887, 1892-1893 ; S. E. Jenkins, 1888-1891, 1895 ; Edwin A. Blood, 1894-1895, 1897 to present time (June, 1906) ; Lyman Davis, 1894 ; Charles W. Hubbard, 1895 to the present time (June, 1906).

The society Auditors have been ; Israel G. Adams, 1875-76 ; Geo. S. Kingsbury, 1877 ; Henry Davis, 1878 ; Wm. M. Leland, 1879-1883 ; E. H. Taft, 1884-1891 ; Albert Davis, 1892-1893 ; L. H. Goodnow, 1894 to the present time (June 1906).

PASTORS.

When the society was first organized, Rev. Amos Holbrook assisted them in that work. Rev. George Lyman Nims had preached once or twice before the society was formed. (See chapter on BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.)

1. AMOS HOLBROOK was the first regular supply. After preaching a few times, he was engaged as the regular pastor, Oct. 17, 1875, and he continued to supply the society until Nov. 12, 1876. He was born in South Brimfield (now Wales), Mass., Sept. 9, 1824, the son of Dea. Elias and Charlotte (Southgate) Holbrook. He was at first a land surveyor. He invented, patented, and applied a time bank lock. He taught school and kept books, in Milford, Mass.; and was a lay preacher at Mendon, South Milford, and Braggville, Dec., 1859 to Sept., 1865; licensed to preach by the Mendon Association, Sept. 7, 1865; pastor at Boxborough, Mass., Oct. 14, 1865 (ordained there, May 9, 1866,) as a Congregationalist until Nov. 17, 1868; at Douglass, Mass., 1868 to 1871; at Harrisville, N. H., 1871 to 1876, supplying Hancock, 1871 to 1873, and East Sullivan as before stated. He then went to Vermont, and supplied Saxton's River, 1876 to 1881; Cambridgeport, Vt., 1877 to 1881; Windham, Vt., 1881 to 1887; and Colchester, Vt. (his last pastorate), 1887 to 1896. His health failing, he moved to Sturbridge, Mass., and died there, Apr. 10, 1899.

After Mr. Holbrook left, there was no regular supply for the church until the following February. Rev. Levi Brigham of Troy, N. H., preached twice, on Nov. 26, 1876, and Dec. 10, 1876. These are the only recorded services in the meantime. Mr. Brigham was born in Marlborough, Mass., Oct. 14, 1806; graduated Williams College, 1833; at Andover Theological Seminary, 1836; ordained at Dunstable, Mass., Mar. 15, 1837; went from Dunstable to Saugus, Mass.; and, after leaving Troy, returned to Marlborough, Mass., where he died.

2. MARK GOULD was hired by this society, Jan. 29, 1877, in connection with the church at Nelson. He continued to preach until Sunday, March 25, 1877. He was born in Wilton, Me., Dec. 2, 1811. He graduated at Bowdoin, 1837, and at Andover Theological Seminary, 1841. He was ordained, Oct. 8, 1851, and preached about 13 years before coming to New Hampshire. He was at Chichester, 1864-1872, and in Nelson, 1872-1877. He is not now living.

3. THOMAS WHITNEY DARLING, while a student at the Yale Divinity School, supplied this pulpit from May 13, 1877 to Aug. 19, 1877, both Sundays inclusive. He then returned to his studies, and there was little preaching until the following summer. He completed his divinity course on the first Wednesday in June, 1878, and began supplying Nelson and Sullivan on the next Sunday, June 9, 1878, and continued to do so until Sunday, Feb. 8, 1880. He was born in Keene, Oct. 21, 1849, the son of Dea. Daniel and Theodocia (Stone) Darling. He graduated at Middlebury College, 1874; at Yale Divinity School, 1878; licensed to preach by the New Haven West Association, at New Haven, Conn., May 1, 1877. He was acting pastor at Nelson, 1878-1881 (supplying Sullivan also, within the time before stated). He was ordained at Wentworth, N. H., Oct. 21, 1881; dis., May 1, 1883. He was acting pastor at Danville, Vt., May 13, 1883-1888; at Wentworth, N. H., Jan. 1, 1889-1890; at Acworth, 1890-1894; at Wentworth again, 1894-1900; at Ripton, Vt., 1901; at Middlebury, Vt., without charge, for a time. He now resides at Lynn, Mass. (P. O., West Lynn), in general business.

Between the first and second engagements of Mr. Darling at East Sullivan, there was very little preaching. Millard Fillmore Hardy of Nelson, then a theological student, preached on Dec. 2, and again on Dec. 30, in the year 1877. He was a son of George G. and Mary (Stevens) Hardy, born in Nelson, July 22, 1850. He graduated at the N. H. College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, 1874, and the Theological Institute of Connecticut (at Hartford) in 1879. He was ordained, Apr. 21, 1880, and has preached in Whately, Mass., West Boylston, Mass., Nelson, Harrisville, and Newfane and West Townshend in Vermont.

4. HENRY HARVEY COLBURN was a regular supply, from Sunday, Feb. 3, 1878 to Sunday, Apr. 14, 1878, while Mr. Darling was away, completing his studies in theology, at New Haven. Mr. Colburn was born in Groton, N. H., Oct. 3, 1833. He studied privately for the ministry with Rev. Messrs. Liba Conant and Henry Allen Hazen; licensed to preach by the Belknap Association at Gilmanton, May 15, 1867; ordained as an evangelist in Roxbury, May 19, 1869, remaining there till 1871; served at Washington and Stoddard, 1873-1880; at West Stewartstown, 1880-1883; at Salem, N. H., 1883-1890; at Danbury, 1890-1894; Brentwood, 1894-1901; and Dalton, since 1901. While preaching here, he lived in Stoddard.

Mr. Colburn's service was while Mr. Darling was away, finishing his theological studies. Between the acting pastorates of Mr. Darling and Mr. Stickney, several young men preached a few times. Rev. Austin Hannahs Burr preached on Sundays, Jan. 18 and Jan. 25, in 1880. He was born in Charlestown, Ohio, June 18, 1849; a graduate of Oberlin, 1871, and Andover Theological Seminary, in 1875; ordained, Nov. 3, 1875, at Franklin. These two Sundays were during a short absence of Mr. Darling. Mr. Burr also preached on April 3, 1881. Rev. H. B. Headley preached twice, on Sundays, June 6 and June 13, 1880. Rev. E. H. Stickney preached from June 20 to Sept. 12, in 1880. We shall allude to him again as the fifth pastor. Rev. Granville Webster Nims preached twice for the society, Oct. 31 and Nov. 7, in 1880, just after his return from Europe. He was born in Roxbury, July 17, 1848, son of Gilman and Charlotte (Stone) Nims. He fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden; graduated at Amherst, 1873, and the Union Theological Seminary in 1876. He was ordained an evangelist at Greenwich, Conn., Oct. 4, 1877, remaining till 1878. He studied theology in Berlin, Germany, 1878-1880, and was installed as pastor, at Walton, N. Y., May 4, 1881, where he has since remained.

5. EDWARD HAMMOND STICKNEY, who supplied the pulpit from June 20 to Sept. 12, in 1880, began an engagement, May 1, 1881, which lasted until Sunday, Sept. 25, 1881. He was born in Campton, N. H., Oct. 10, 1853, son of Benjamin and Phebe Fuller (Pulsifer) Stickney. He fitted for college at the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden; graduated at Dartmouth, 1878, and the Andover Theological Seminary, 1881. He was licensed to preach by the Essex North Association, at Newburyport, Mass., June 8, 1880, and ordained an evangelist at Campton, July 5, 1881. He was an acting pastor at Lakeview, Audubon, and Detroit, all in Minnesota, 1881-1884, with residence at Detroit. He supplied Harwood and Caledonia in Dakota (now N. Dakota), 1885-1889. He was Missionary Superintendent of the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing

Society, with residence at Harwood, N. Dakota, 1889-1890. He has been settled at Fargo, N. Dakota, since 1890.

6. EZRA BARKER PIKE supplied the desk from Nov. 27, 1881 to Dec. 25, 1881. He was born in Hiram, Me., May 6, 1833; took the degree of M. D. from the medical department of Bowdoin in 1857; ordained as a Congregationalist, at Hiram, Sept. 17, 1863. He preached in various places in Maine until 1877. He supplied Northwood, N. H. and Atkinson, N. H., 1877-1882; Brentwood, 1882-1886; West Newbury, Mass., 1886-1889; resided at Exeter, 1889-1892; supplied Morris, Conn., 1892-1895; Abington, Conn.; and has resided at E. Brentwood, N. H., since 1899. It was while he was living at Atkinson that he supplied here.

7. SAMUEL WHITNEY DELZELL supplied the desk from June 4, 1882 to Sept. 12, 1882. He was born in Henderson, Mo., Aug. 6, 1853; graduated at Drury College, 1881; took the degree of B. D. at Yale Divinity School, 1884; ordained as a Cumberland Presbyterian, at Springfield, Mo., March, 1880; supplied the Cong. ch. at Lamar, Mo., 1884-1886; Brookfield, Mo., 1886-1887; San Jacinto, Cal., 1887-1889; Newtown, Conn., 1889-1893; a Baptist ch. at Moosup, Conn., 1893-1899; and at Clinton, Conn., since 1899.

Between this supply and the next, two or three ministers preached once or twice. Mr. Norton, to whom we shall allude again as the 8th pastor, preached from Nov. 5, 1882 to the 17th of Dec. in that year. Rev. Myron Parsons Dickey preached on Dec. 24, and Dec. 31, in 1882. He was born in Derry, Feb. 19, 1852; Dartmouth, 1874; and Yale Divinity School, 1883. While a student at Yale, he preached here. He is pastor at Milton, Mass. Rev. Albert Donnell preached the last two Sundays of March, 1883. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., May 20, 1856, and graduated at the Bangor Theological Seminary, 1882. He preached here before his ordination, which was at Berlin, N. H., June 23, 1883. He has preached in various places and was last reported at Slatersville, R. I., in 1901.

8. THOMAS SNELL NORTON, for so many years the faithful pastor of the old church at Sullivan, preached to the two societies at Sullivan and East Sullivan, from Nov. 5, 1882 until Apr. 1, 1883. There were short intervals when he was away, when the pulpit was supplied by Mr. Dickey and by Mr. Donnell, as stated in the preceding paragraph. It was delightful to the Sullivan people to have Mr. Norton with them again for a short time. For a further notice of him, see the 7th Sullivan pastorate.

Between this supply and the next, several clergymen preached a few times. Rev. H. W. I. Thurston, who was the 13th Sullivan pastor, preached on Nov. 25, 1883. Rev. Hervey Gulick of Hancock supplied three Sundays, Nov. 11 and 18, and Dec. 2, in 1883. He was born in Mt. Bethel, Pa., Mar. 26, 1847; graduated Lafayette College, 1868; Union Theological Seminary, 1878; ordained at Hancock, Nov. 5, 1879. On leaving Hancock in 1892, he went to Charlotte, Vt. Rev. Cyrus Richardson of Keene also preached a Sunday in December, 1883. He was born in Dracut, Mass., Mar. 30, 1840; Dartmouth, 1864; Andover, 1869; ordained at Plymouth, N. H., Sept. 30, 1869. After leaving Keene, he went to a prosperous church in Nashua.

9. HENRY S. THOMPSON, the pastor of Grace M. E. ch. of Keene, supplied

the society from Feb. 24, 1884 to Dec. 7, 1884. During his term of service the desk was occupied on a single Sunday, Apr. 27, 1884, by Rev. Daniel J. Bliss, who was born in Warren, Mass., Oct. 21, 1833; Amherst, 1858; private, 34th Mass. Vols.; ordained, Dec. 9, 1868, at Holland, Mass.; and who has preached in several places.

10. CHARLES J. CHASE, the minister of the M. E. denomination in Marlborough, preached for the society, from June 7, 1885 to Apr. 18, 1886. During his term of service, Rev. F. B. Phelps (the next supply), preached twice on Mar. 14 and 21, 1886.

11. FREDERICK BRAINARD PHELPS supplied from Apr. 25, 1886 to Aug. 9, 1888. See the 16th pastor of the old church at Sullivan.

12. HARVEY WOODWARD supplied from Nov. 11, 1888 to Nov. 29, 1889. He was born in Gilsum, July 18, 1841, the son of Samuel and Mary (Bill) Woodward. He prepared for college at the Keene High School and New London Institution (now Colby Academy). He was on detached service in the 9th N. H. Vols. at Concord, 1861-1865; a student at the N. H. Conference Seminary, 1865-1866; graduated at Wesleyan University, 1869; professor of mathematics and Latin at Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y., 1869-1870; ordained deacon by Bishop Simpson, at Cortlandt, N. Y., Apr. 7, 1872; ordained elder by Bishop Foster, at Carthage, N. Y., May 2, 1874. In New York, he filled appointments at Jordanville, Deenville, and New York Mills; in New Hampshire, at Great Falls (High Street), Bristol, Penacook, Laconia, and Newmarket. He was without charge at Belleview, Fla., 1884-1889. He entered the Trinitarian Cong. body and supplied Swanzey, 1889-1891, a part of the time supplying this pulpit. He then lived in Ashburnham, Mass., without charge, and finally in Natick, Mass., where he died, Apr. 10, 1902.

13. OSCAR HENRY THAYER of Keene supplied from May 18, 1890 to Nov. 20, 1892. He was a lay preacher. See the 17th pastor of the church at Sullivan.

14. JOSEPH FAWCETT supplied the Sullivan pulpits from Nov. 27, 1892 to July 16, 1893. See the 18th Sullivan pastor.

15. ISAMBERT B. STUART supplied the two Sullivan churches from July 23, 1893 to Oct. 22, 1893. He was ordained in 1889 and had been supplying in Alstead since 1892. See the 19th Sullivan pastor.

16. LORENZO D. PLACE supplied the two Sullivan pulpits from Oct. 29, 1893 to Dec. 9, 1894. He was ordained, March 16, 1874; supplied Piermont, 1882-1883; Chichester, 1885-1886; Temple, 1886-1888. He first preached here, Oct. 29, 1893, but was regularly engaged on Dec. 1, in that year. See 20th Sullivan pastor.

17. JONAS HAMILTON WOODSUM supplied both of the Sullivan churches from July 28, 1895 to Nov. 3, 1895. See the 21st pastor of Sullivan church. During his engagement, single services were conducted by Rev. Messrs. Cook, True, and Bullard.

18. HARVEY CALVIN SAWYER, a M. E. clergyman, located at Munsonville, supplied this pulpit from May 3, 1896 to March 7, 1897. He was born in Andover, N. H., June 21, 1868, the son of Luther and Susan Adeline (Littlefield) Sawyer. He studied at the Proctor Academy and was at the Tilton Conference Seminary,

1890-1894. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Ninde at Manchester, March 11, 1897. His appointments have been at Munsonville, 1895-1897; Chesterfield, 1898-1899; and at Webster. He is located at Webster now without charge.

In the spring of 1897, there were single services at intervals: by Mr. Sawyer, on Apr. 4; by a Mr. Bennett, on Apr. 11; and by a Mr. Smith, on May 16.

19. HERBERT WALKER preached first for the society on Sunday, June 6, 1897. He was called to the pastorate of the two Sullivan churches, June 27, 1897. He accepted the call and began his ministry on July 4, 1897. His pastorate closed, Sept. 14, 1902, and was the longest of any of the recent pastorates, and the longest of any at East Sullivan. See the 22d pastor of the church at Sullivan.

20. TALMAGE MACAULAY PATTERSON began the supply of the Sullivan pulpits, Apr. 1, 1903, and was installed as pastor, March 10, 1904. He remained until the first day of May, 1906. He was born at Waterford, N. B., Nov. 10, 1875; graduated at the Cobb Divinity School connected with Bates College, 1899; studied for a time at the Harvard Divinity School; ordained in the Free Baptist Church at New Gloucester, Me., July 6, 1899; served at Wilmot Flat, N. H., Sept. 1, 1899, to Sept. 1, 1900; and at the Hudson Square Free Baptist Church of Lynn, Mass., Sept. 20, 1901 to March 30, 1903. After closing his ministry at Sullivan, he engaged in mercantile business, with headquarters at Portland, Me.

Before the formation of this society, several ministers preached to the people at East Sullivan on several occasions. We have already spoken of Rev. George Lyman Nims, who was a native of Sullivan, who preached a few times. Another who preached on several occasions was Rev. Deming S. Dexter, who was for some years the Methodist Episcopal minister of Marlborough, and who spent his last years there. He came to East Sullivan and preached several times before they had fully decided to form a society separate from the old church. Mr. Dexter was born in Newark, Vt., June 15, 1815, and died at Marlborough, Aug. 20, 1873. He began preaching at 18; was admitted to the Vermont Conference in 1846; and transferred to the New Hampshire Conference in 1870, and received the appointment for Marlborough. He was highly esteemed in that town.*

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Sunday School connected with this church has always been quite flourishing considering the small size of the town. The first superintendent was Charles Mason, who was succeeded by Dea. L. P. Nims, who was, in turn, suc-

*The Mr. Burr, to whom we alluded on page 444, line 22, was not A. H. Burr. Our informant was incorrect, and the page went to press before the error was discovered. It was Rev. Richard Montgomery Burr, who was born in Middletown, Conn., Aug. 13, 1852; graduated at the Andover Theological Seminary in 1877; located at Dublin, 1877-1890; ordained, June 16, 1880; supplied Nelson in 1890; and, afterwards preached at Northbridge and Rochdale in Massachusetts, still later at Lyme, Conn. Rev. Ivory Hovey Bartlett Headley, who preached once or twice about the same time as Mr. Burr, was born at New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 28, 1852; graduated Amherst, 1875; Yale Divinity School, shortly after; ordained at Rowley, Mass., Jan. 4, 1877; and preached at Rowley, South Coventry, Conn., Elmwood Church in Providence, R. I.; and became later a pret chaplain at Fort Yates, N. Dakota.

ceeded by Austin A. Ellis. Albert Davis held the position from 1886 to 1888, then Austin A. Ellis again performed those duties from 1889 to 1891, after which Dea. Albert Davis again assumed the position and held it until his death. Since then Lealie H. Goodnow has been the superintendent. For a long time, the whole number of persons connected with the school varied from 45 to 50. In 1876, the total was 75, in the returns sent to the general association. This must have included a large adult class.

IV. METHODISTS.

There has been no regular Methodist society in Sullivan, but many Methodists have lived in town. William Comstock was a member of the class formed in Marlborough in 1796, under the influence of Rev. Philip Wager. His wives were Methodists. Some of his children have been very prominent Baptists in other towns. On page 385, line 9, of this work, will be found the statement that Melatiah Willis had joined the Methodists. The "society" to which allusion is made refers probably to the denomination of Methodists. He had probably joined a "class" in some adjacent town, for there is no knowledge of any such society in Sullivan. James Comstock was a Methodist, but, in 1838, united with the First Cong. ch.

By a reference to the members of the church at East Sullivan, it will be seen that several of its members were Methodists, including Dea. Charles A. Tarbox and his wife; Eli N. Cotton and his wife, later of Stoneham, Mass.; Samuel B. Bailey and his wife; Mrs. Jacob Nash, who came from the M. E. ch. of Marlow; Frank A. Tarbox; Mrs. Lorin W. Towne, who formerly belonged to the M. E. ch. at Keene; Mrs. Austin A. Ellis, who had formerly belonged to the M. E. ch. at Marlow; and Stephen H. Clayton and his wife, who were from, and returned to, a M. E. ch. at Taunton, Mass.

The family of John W. Hammond were Methodists, and the following persons were dismissed from the First Cong. church to M. E. churches: Arthur J. Hubbard, Dec. 25, 1876, to Keene; Osmond L. Kimball, July, 1889, to Keene; George W. Wellman, June 26, 1904, to Hubbardston, Mass.; Lewis W. Smith, July 11, 1897, to Keene; Lizzie L. (Jewett) Smith, July 11, 1897, to Keene. The following were received into that church from M. E. churches: Mrs. Chloe Dunn, Mar. 4, 1860, from Keene; Mrs. Merritt L. Rawson, Apr. 28, 1864, from Walpole; Mr. and Mrs. John R. Preckle, July 6, 1873, from Keene; Mrs. Austin A. Ellis, Nov. 2, 1873, from Marlow; Edith Pearl (Hammond) Smith, Mar. 16, 1902, from Winchester; and Mrs. Geneva, wife of Rev. T. M. Patterson, Aug. 22, 1903, from 1st M. E. ch. in Hartford, Conn.

V. UNIVERSALISTS.

Several families in the north-east part of the town were interested, many years ago, in the preaching and teaching of Universalism. Meetings were held occasionally in the schoolhouse in District No. 3, but no society was ever organized. Among those who preached in the schoolhouse were Rev. Wm. Wallace Wilson, who was born in Stoddard, Nov. 23, 1819, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Gray) Wilson, who died at Oxford, Mass., June 19, 1874; and Silas Stone Fletcher, who was born in Cornish, Apr. 6, 1820, and died at Exeter, March 29,

1884. The latter was living at Exeter when the writer of this volume was fitting for college at the Phillips Exeter Academy. He was rather vain of his musical accomplishments. One Sunday, when conducting a service at No. 3 school-house, he said "You have no organ, but I think you will all readily follow me." He pitched the tune and began, but had pitched it so high that he broke down and had to begin again. Calvin May preached in a large chamber in the house of David Seward, once or twice. He was born in Gilsum, Apr. 7, 1823. He was for several years the register of deeds at Keene, where he died, Sept. 20, 1862. Nathan G. Lyman, who belonged to the East Sullivan church, was later a member of the Universalist church in Hartford, Conn. Rev. S. H. McCollester officiated at the funeral of Abijah Hastings and married Thos. F. Barrett and Sarah E. Hastings. Rev. Mr. Barber, then of the Paper Mill Village in Alstead, officiated at the funeral of Mrs. Sarah (Wilder) Wetherbee. Rev. Mr. Coffin of East Jaffrey officiated at the funeral of Manley E., son of F. A. Wilson.

VI. UNITARIANS.

The families of Hammond Keith, David Seward, Hon. D. W. Rugg, Dexter Spaulding, George Kingsbury, F. A. Wilson, and some others, sympathized with the doctrines commonly taught by Unitarians.

April 7, 1839, Mrs. Lucinda, wife of Hammond Keith, united with the Unitarian church at Keene, during the ministry of Rev. A. A. Livermore, and on the same day, Mr. Livermore baptized her daughters, Caroline and Celestine Keith. Sept. 3, 1871, Josiah L. Seward was received into the Unitarian church at Keene, during the pastorate of Mr. White, having been previously baptized in Cambridge, Mass. On Nov. 7, 1875, Mrs. Arvilla (Matthews) Seward, wife of David Seward, and Miss Emily Normanda Seward, their daughter, were received into the Unitarian church at Keene, and received the ordinance of baptism on the same day, during the pastorate of Rev. W. O. White, who also received into the same church, on Sept. 3, 1876, Mrs. Celestine (Keith) Fifield, who had been baptized in youth.

There has never been any organization of Unitarians in Sullivan. The writer of this work has conducted services several times in the Union Hall at East Sullivan, on Sundays in his summer vacations, and has officiated at many funerals in Sullivan, either alone or in conjunction with other clergymen of other denominations. The pastors of the Unitarian church at Keene have also officiated at funerals in Sullivan.

The scientific study of theology, in the present age, is bringing about a common understanding upon so many of the points in dogmatic theology hitherto in dispute, that it seems no longer necessary that the inhabitants of a small town should be divided very much, if at all, denominationally. There are, of course, and will continue to be, certain differences of opinion, mostly of a metaphysical nature, in regard to certain dogmas; but the tendency of the age is towards a practical agreement with respect to all essential and vital points. Congregational ministers, especially, are studying these great questions in the most thorough and painstaking manner, and from the largest and broadest point of view.

VII. PROTESTANT-EPISCOPALIANS.

There can hardly be said to have ever been an Episcopalian in Sullivan.

Nahum Osgood, a native of the town (see the genealogies and biographical notices), became a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church and labored in the South. The funeral of Mrs. Levi Higbee was conducted by Rev. (now Rev. Dr.) E. A. Renouf of Keene, both at the house and the grave. It was the first service in town by a priest of that church, so far as known to the writer, although there is a tradition that Rev. Nahum Osgood once preached in town, but probably without using the full ceremonials of his church. Mrs. Higbee had not been confirmed in that church, but had expressed a desire that her funeral be conducted by Mr. Renouf.

VIII. SPIRITUALISTS.

The family of Bezaleel Keith, Hosea Towne, Mrs. Lestina Hastings, Mrs. Rachel (Holt) Tarbox (later Mrs. Luther Richardson), and perhaps others in town, were interested in the movement popularly known as Spiritualism. This word must be sharply distinguished from the very technical meaning of the word spiritualism as used by the learned writers of speculative philosophy, where the words, materialism, naturalism, spiritualism, idealism, realism, etc., stand for ideals as fixed technically as the mathematical axioms. Nor must the word be confused with the meanings of spiritual and spiritualism as used by the professional moral philosophers in dealing with the degrees of the soul's sanctification.

Spiritualism as ordinarily used is more properly "spiritism." It refers to the idea of an intercommunication between the spirits of deceased persons and mortals, or more subtly to some point of union or contact between the two environments of mortality and immortality. The coarse and gross manifestations often attributed to the work of departed spirits have no essential relation to the higher philosophical aspects of the problem. It would be out of place here to discuss the merits of any system of theology, but it is generally presumed, even among professed Spiritualists, that so-called physical manifestations are likely to be fraudulent and misleading. On the other hand, many eminent men of all Christian denominations, and indeed of all nations of all times, have recognized the possibility and even the probability of some point of mental contact between the immortal and the mortal spheres of life.

Trance speaking and spiritualistic seances have occurred in Sullivan. Mediums have held seances in private houses, and Mrs. Hervey Burdett, then living in the south-east corner of Marlow, a trance speaker or clairvoyant, spoke twice or three times in the No. 3 schoolhouse, always to audiences filling the house.

IX. ROMAN CATHOLICS.

It is only recently, comparatively speaking, that there have been any Roman Catholics in Sullivan. They are principally persons of French Canadian origin, including the families of M. Beauregard, A. Gauthier, Joseph Gomont (called Gorman), and Bruno Theberge, (called "Joe Brown"), together with the families of the married children of these persons. Besides these, other Canadians have lived in town for longer or shorter periods, especially in the old Leland and other deserted houses, but without becoming citizens.

Certain Poles have also stopped in town for short lengths of time, living in the old Lovisa Kingsbury house and other places, working for the lumber companies, but without acquiring any legal residence. They were Roman Catholics.

The family of Mr. Simonich and some others of Slavonic stocks have been Roman Catholics. None of these have remained to be actual citizens of the town.

X. OTHER SECTS.

The preceding denominations which have been considered include the families of all permanent residents. Presbyterians from Nova Scotia have worked in town, so also have Greek Catholics from the Russian dominions. It is not known that any Jews have found their way here for any purpose, nor any Chinamen or other Mongolians. Our foreigners have been limited to those who came from the countries already mentioned. None have come from Asia or any Mohammedan country.

A few members of the First Cong. ch. were received from the United Presbyterian Church of Cambridge, N. Y., on Jan. 5, 1868. They were Mrs. Emily S. (Rugg) Towne, Rosette E. Towne, later Mrs. Albert Davis, Clarissa A. Towne, later Mrs. Clapp. Also Mrs. Althea S. (Barrett) Davis was dismissed, Mar. 4, 1900, to the Presbyterian ch. at Antrim. These persons were all Congregationalists, living temporarily in towns where there was no Cong. ch.

XI. PRESENT CHURCH-GOERS.

The number of persons in town regularly attending church is still fairly large considering the small population of the town. If every person in the town, old enough to walk, should be at the meetinghouse in the morning, or at Union Hall in the afternoon, the audience would about fill either place. Such a large attendance could not be expected. A very large majority of all the families of the town are represented as a rule in one place of worship or the other, on each Sunday.

A list of the present regular occupants of the pews in the meetinghouse (as promised in line 26 of page 397) is as follows: 7 and 3, Chas. F. Jewett; 15, Winfred J. White; 19, Eugene Marston; 23, M. J. Barrett; 27, Joseph A. Reed (pew of the late Mr. Farrar); front pew used by minister's family; 40, Wm. H. Chapin; 28, J. N. Nims; 24, Mason A. Nims; 20, Smith family; 16, Price family; 12, Stone family; 8, John W. Hammond; 4, Allan M. Nims; 30, Samuel S. White. Until recently, 21, George Hubbard; 41, Mrs. I. E. Comstock; 31, Jewett Morse; 20, A. P. Tyler. The congregation is not limited to these seats, but those named usually sit in the places indicated. At East Sullivan, the congregation has always worshipped in the Union Hall, where the seats are free to all.

XII. STATE OF MORALS IN TOWN.

We conclude this chapter of the church history with an observation respecting the general character of morals in the town. Certainly few towns can boast of an equally high average of good moral character among all classes of the population. We know of no community superior to the people of Sullivan, in this respect. From the very first, there have been but few happenings to disturb the stability or shock the moral sense of the municipality. The three murders were undoubtedly due to insanity in each case. The old inns and stores,

of which we shall speak in another chapter, were licensed by the town to sell spirituous liquors; but this was the universal custom in the olden time. It did not happen to result in many serious misfortunes in this particular town. The first settlers were of an excellent stock, mostly of straight English descent, with some families who descended from the grand old Scotch-Irish stock which came to America in the eighteenth century. Our ancestors used different spirituous liquors as tonics and as expressions of hospitality, according to the prevailing fashion of the time. Such viands were served at weddings, funerals, and social functions. They were used upon the table and to treat guests, especially the clergyman, who might have felt coldly received if this customary act of hospitality were omitted. In Sullivan, the custom was never very much abused. The inhabitants, as a rule, were upon a plane of intelligence and moral culture far above any degrading influences. Of course there were exceptions. Now and then, one might have been found who indulged too freely, especially upon public occasions.

Very few residents of Sullivan, an exceedingly small percentage of them in fact, have ever been arrested or haled into court for any criminal offence. In the nearly 140 years since the first settlement of the place, less than a dozen persons of the town have been sentenced to a state prison. No names will of course be given, but it is proper to observe that three or four of those who were sentenced ought not to have been, and some of them were soon pardoned. There has never been a police court in town, and the cases could almost be numbered on the fingers where any petty offences have been committed, such as thieving, assault, or the breaking of the peace, which would call for such a court. Two or three fires have been suspected to be incendiary, as they quite likely were. Offences against chastity have been very infrequent. The high standard of the past is maintained today.

CHAPTER IX.

MARRIAGES.

We here give the list of marriages recorded in the Sullivan town and church records, together with some others which should have been thus recorded. In each case, the bride or the groom, or both, belonged legally to Sullivan, it being understood that, previous to the incorporation of the town, in 1787, Sullivan is to be regarded as the territory afterwards included within the limits of that town. Previous to the date of the incorporation, Sept. 27, 1787, persons who are said to live in Gilsum, Keene, or Stoddard, are understood to have resided in the parts of those towns not afterwards included in Sullivan. Where no residence is stated, Sullivan, or what is now Sullivan, is to be understood. Where a ? occurs in any column, it is to be understood that information is lacking respecting the place or the person. The years of the marriages are placed in the centre of the page. The month and day of the marriage are given in the first column, the place of the marriage in the second column, the names of brides and grooms

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in the third column, the residences of brides and grooms, at the time of marriage, in fourth column, if other than Sullivan, and the names of officiating clergymen or justices of the peace in the fifth column. The "Rev." is omitted, justices being indicated by J. P. The clergyman or justice lived in the place where the marriage was solemnized, if not otherwise stated.

Date.	Place.	Groom and Bride.	Residence.	By whom Married.
Oct. —, 1772	?	Joshua Osgood Mary Batcheller	Topsfield;	?
Jan. 20, 1773	?	Thomas Morse Martha Rowe	Mass.	?
Oct. 8, 1774	?	John Dimick Prudence DeWolf		?
1775 or 1776	?	Zadok Nims Betsey Brown	[Mass. Leominster	?
Nov. 13, 1777	Swanzey	James Sawyer Mary Ellis	Keene	E. Goddard
Nov. 26, 1777	?	John Rowe, Jr. [stock Mrs. Hephzibah Com-		?
Jan. 13, 1778	?	John Chapman Mary Rowe		?
Feb. 19, 1778	Keene	Eliakim Nims Abigail Briggs	Keene	Aaron Hall
May 12, 1779	?	Ebenezer Hibbard Marian ("Manie") Rowe	Gilsum	?
June 29, 1780	Keene	Timothy Dewey Jemima Griswold		Aaron Hall
Oct. 22, 1780	Keene	Jonathan Heaton Mrs. Thankful Clarke	Keene	Aaron Hall
Jan. —, 1781	Groton, Mass.	Philip Proctor Hannah Locke	Ashby, Mass.	?
Feb. 5, 1781	Ashby, Mass.	Lt. Jonas Barrett Urania Locke	Ashby, Mass.	?
Feb. 22, 1781	Townsend, Mass.	Josiah Seward Sarah Osgood	(Brookline) Raby (now	Samuel Dix
Nov. 15, 1781	Keene	Peter Wilder Thamar Rice	Keene	Aaron Hall
May 31, 1782	Surry	Timothy Dimick Sarah Beals (or Beels)		D. Darling
Sept. 14, 1782	Keene	Jesse Wheeler Hannah Dwinnell	Keene Keene	Aaron Hall
Mar. 27, 1783	Pepperell, Mass.	Samuel Seward Olive Adams	Pepperell, Mass.	?
1783 or '4 or 5	?	Roswell Hubbard Elizabeth Church	Gilsum	?
Apr. 1, 1784	?	Ebenezer Burditt Hannah Rowe		?
June 7, 1784	Keene	Benjamin Kemp Abigail Nims	Keene	Aaron Hall
July 12, 1784	Surry	George Parkhurst Cecilia DeWolf	Surry	L. Holmes, J. P.
—, 1784	?	Benjamin Chapman Eunice —	?	?
Mar. 2, 1785	Lancaster, Mass.	Ezra Osgood Susannah White	Lancaster, Mass.	T. Harrington
Apr. 28, 1785	Swanzey	Joshua Corey Jemima Griffith	Swanzey	E. Goddard

Date.	Place.	Groom and Bride.	Residence.	By whom Married.
July 28, 1785	Keene	Bezaleel Mack Rachel Hurd	Gilsum	Aaron Hall
Dec. 29, 1785	Swanzey	Wm. Griffith Deborah Corey	Swanzey	E. Goddard
Mar. 16, 1786	?	Ebenezer Burditt Ruth Loveland	Gilsum	?
Apr. 4, 1786	?	William Corey Mary Bates Comstock		?
July 23, 1786	Keene	Samuel Corey Mary Bingham	Gilsum	Aaron Hall
Sept. 21, 1786	Swanzey	Ichabod Keith Abigail Hammond	Swanzey	E. Goddard
Dec. 31, 1786	Keene	Elias Mackentire Miriam Rice	Gilsum	Aaron Hall
Jan. 1, 1787	Townsend, Mass.	Edward Richards Eunice Locke	Townsend, Mass.	?
Aug. 29, 1787	Keene	John Harvey Mrs. Hannah Thatcher	Swanzey	T. Baker, J. P.
May 4, 1788	?	John Pindal (or Pental) Melinda Mack	Montague, Mass.	?
Oct. 16, 1788	Swanzey	Elijah Osgood Elizabeth Thompson	Swanzey	E. Goddard
Dec. 3, 1788	Sullivan	Simeon Ellis Lydia Comstock		R. Hubbard, J. P.
Dec. 11, 1788	Surry [town]	John Chapman, Jr. Sarah Burditt		L. Holmes, J. P.
Sept. 1, 1789	Keene	Enoch Woods Abigail Butterfield	Keene	Aaron Hall
— —, 1789	Surry	Samuel Barron Locke Hannah Russell		?
Dec. 31, 1789	Marlboro?	Nathan Ellis Betsey Haven	Littleton, Mass.	?
1790?	?	Moses Bartlett Lavinia Locke	Marlboro ?	?
July 1, ? 1790		Asa Towne Peggy Wyman	Keene Swanzey	R. Hubbard, J. P.
Mar. 13, 1791	Lancaster	Jonathan Kendall, Jr. Mary Clarke	Lancaster, Mass.	T. Harrington
Dec. 20, 1791		Calvin Wilder Polly Brintnall		R. Hubbard, J. P.
Apr. 23, 1792		Thomas Beals (or Beals) Charlotte Dimick		R. Hubbard, J. P.
Oct. 12, 1792	?	Rufus Brockway Elizabeth Rowe	Surry	?
Published		Luther Wilder Phebe Merrill		R. Hubbard, J. P.
Nov. 15, 1792		Moses Adams, Jr. Hannah Wilson	Dublin	R. Hubbard, J. P.
Jan. 20, 1793		David DeWolf Sally Borden		L. Holmes, J. P.
Aug. 27, 1793	Surry	Joshua Burditt Charlotte Houghton	?	J. Sprague, J. P.
Oct. 6, 1793	Lancaster, Mass.	Dr. John M. Field Martha Hewes	Lancaster, Mass.	E. Goddard
Jan. 19, 1794	Swanzey	Moses Hills Prudence Dimick	Swanzey Swanzey	R. Hubbard, J. P.
Mar. 26, 1794		Simon Haven, Jr. Melintha Ellis		R. Hubbard, J. P.
Apr. 10, 1794				

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Date.	Place.	Groom and Bride.	Residence.	By whom Married.
Sept. 2, 1794		Dea. Ben. Kingsbury Lucretia Locke	Rindge	R. Hubbard, J. P.
Jan. 13, 1795		David Chapman Bathshua Ellis		R. Hubbard, J. P.
Jan. 14, 1795	?	Porter Lord, Esq. Sophia Locke	Norwich, Vt.	?
Feb. 12, 1795	Lancaster, Mass.	Joseph Ellis Abigail Divoll	Lancaster, Mass.	Nat. Thayer ?
Oct. 10, 1795 Published	?	Amasa Brown Polly Gleason	Princeton, Mass.	E. Willard
Oct. 15, 1795	Pottersville	Samuel Mason Mary Willard	Pottersville	E. Willard
Oct. 15, 1795	Pottersville	Ephraim Adams Martha Mason	Pottersville	?
Feb. 25, 1796	Rindge	Calvin Locke Sarah Jewett	Rindge	R. Hubbard, J. P.
Mar. 7, 1796		Thomas Powell Sarah Baker		?
May 26, 1796	Temple?	Samuel Osgood Lucy Heald	Temple	?
May 29, 1796 Published	Worcester, Mass.?	Ebenezer Kendall Esther Barker	Worcester, Mass.	Jer. Stiles, J. P.
June 1, 1796	Keene	David Cummings Azubah Richardson	Swanzey	R. Hubbard, J. P.
June 26, 1796		Jehiel Wilcox Keziah Houghton		?
Sept. 22, 1796 Published	?	Benjamin Ellis, Jr. Chloe Haven		R. Hubbard, J. P.
Nov. 17, 1796		Oliver Osgood Huldah Dimick		?
Nov. 29, 1796	?	Dr. Messer Cannon Anna Bill	Gilsum	Aaron Hall
Mar. 19, 1797	Keene	Solomon Woods Betsey Mead	Keene	Aaron Hall
Aug. 30, 1797	Keene	Michael Saunders Elizabeth Dimick		Gad Newell
Nov. 16, 1797	Packersfi'd	William Warren Anna Barker	Packersfi'd	H. Fish
Dec. 21, 1797	Marlbor'gh	William Comstock Sarah Emerson	Marlbor'gh	Gad Newell
Jan. 30, 1798	Packersfi'd	Calvin Nims Abigail Wilson	Packersfi'd	Wm. Muzzy
Mar. 11, 1798		Gaius Hills Priscilla Cummings	Swanzey	Wm. Muzzy
Sept. 2, 1798		William Thompson Betsey Baker		?
Sept. 20, 1798	Lexington, Mass.	Rev. Wm. Muzzy Anna Munroe	Lexington, Mass.	Gad Newell
Nov. 12, 1798	Packersfi'd	Peter Freeman (negro) Cath. Bozroth? (negress)		P. Howe
Dec. 20, 1798	Surry	Samuel Crandall Hannah Hibbard	Surry	Wm. Muzzy
Dec. 30, 1798		David Bill Susannah Locke	Gilsum	Nat. Emerson, J. P.
Jan. 29, 1799	Stoddard	Isaac Clarke Martha Dutton	Stoddard	R. Holcomb
Nov. 28, 1799	Sterling, Mass.	James Comstock Lucy Wilder	Sterling.	

Date.	Place.	Groom and Bride.	Residence.	By whom Married.
Jan. 15, 1800	Pottersville	Samuel Clark Polly (Mary) Gibson	?	E. Willard
June 17, 1800		Job Gordon Sarah Emerson	Stoddard Stoddard	Wm. Muzzy
July 16, 1800	Pottersville	Nathaniel Mason Sarah Stone	Fitzwilliam	E. Willard
Nov. 27, 1800	Sturbridge, Mass.?	Dalphon Gibbs Asenath Fay	Sturbridge, Mass.	?
Jan. 29, 1801	Natick, Mass.	John Mason Mary Haven	Natick, Mass.	Wm. Boden, J. P.
Mar. 10, 1801	?	Wm. Comstock Martha Jewett	Jaffrey	?
Mar. 25, 1801		Nathaniel Osgood Abigail Wilson	Packersf'd	Wm. Muzzy
June 11, 1801		William Chapman Polly Burditt		Wm. Muzzy
Dec. 30, 1801		Calvin Chapman Polly Bolster		Wm. Muzzy
Mar. 11, 1802		Jonathan Powell Hannah Proctor		Wm. Muzzy
June 2, 1802		Dr. John M. Field Olive Clark	Hinsdale	R. Hubbard, J. P.
Nov. 25, 1802		Ebenezer Tufts? Betsey Travis?		Wm. Muzzy
Dec. 1, 1802		Matthew Nims Lucy Brown	Keene (now Roxbury)	Wm. Muzzy
Apr. 13, 1803	Keene	Erastus Hubbard Abigail Nims		Aaron Hall
June —, 1803		James Wilson Sarah Rider	Keene (now Roxbury)	Wm. Muzzy
1803?	?	Abraham Clark, Jr. Edith Taylor	?	?
July 12, 1803	Fitzwill'm?	Asa Wait, Jr. Elizabeth Rogers	Fitzwilliam	?
1803?	?	Stephen Hale Sarah Seward		?
Sept. 20, 1803		Abner Mack Sibyl Chapman	Bethel, Vt.	R. Hubbard, J. P.
Nov. 28, 1803	Pottersville	Wm. Comstock Ruth Crane	Fitzwilliam	E. Willard
Jan. 5, 1804		James Clement Polly Chapman		Wm. Muzzy
June 5, 1804	Marlbor'gh	Joseph Mason Arethusa French	Marlbor'gh	?
Sept. 18, 1804		Asahel Nims Mary Heaton		Wm. Muzzy
1804	Jaffrey?	Oliver Wilder Betsey Hodge	Jaffrey	?
Dec. 22, 1804		David Mead	Keene	?
N. H. Sentinel	announced	Faithful Priest*		
Apr. 28, 1805		Elkanah Richardson Olive Seward	Swanzy	Wm. Muzzy
May 20, 1805	?	Daniel Wilson Sarah Dart	Keene	?
May 31, 1805	Sterling, Mass.	Peter Barker (negro) Elothina Dorchest'r	Sterling, Ma	?

* Record of Intentions by Sullivan town clerk made apparently on Mar. 11, 1805. From penmanship bride appears to be Thankful Frost.

MARRIAGES.

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Date.	Place.	Groom and Bride.	Residence.	By whom Married.
June 29, 1805	Pottersville	Ben. Hancock Lucretia Proctor		E. Willard
Sept. 1, 1805		Jonas Wheeler Hannah Seward		Wm. Muzzy
Sept. 30, 1805		Edward Wilder Abigail Seward		Wm. Muzzy
Feb. 9, 1806	Gilsum	Jeremiah F. Wood Sibyl Dimick	Pittsfd, Vt.	?
Mar. 6, 1806		Jasper White Hannah Dimick		Wm. Muzzy
Apr. 6, 1806	?	Joshua Osgood, Jr. Lucy Kingsley	Rutl'nd, Vt.	?
Sept. 13, 1806		Iddo Osgood Clariisa White		Wm. Muzzy
Feb. 5, 1807		John Caldwell Polly French	Dublin Dublin	R. Hubbard, J. P.
Feb. 22, 1807		Josiah Seward, Jr. Polly Wilson		Wm. Muzzy
Mar. 8, 1807		Joshua Lawrence Polly (Mary) Osgood	Keene (now Roxbury)	Wm. Muzzy
Mar. 29, 1807		David Jewett Lucy Clark	Jaffrey	Wm. Muzzy
May 25, 1807 Published	?	Amos Wardwell Lodice Corliss	Corinth, Vt.	?
June 28, 1807 Published	?	John Cannon Margaret Chandler	Alstead	?
July 5, 1807		Joseph Smith Phebe Baker	Dracut, Mass.	Wm. Muzzy
July 14, 1807		Alpheus Nims, 2d Sarah Stevens	Keene (now Roxbury)	Wm. Muzzy
Aug. 14, 1807		Asahel Newton Thankful Heaton	Keene	Wm. Muzzy
Aug. 26, 1807		Lt. Caleb Winch Mrs. Esther Rowe	Fitzwilliam	Wm. Muzzy
Nov. 26, 1807		Philander Nims Sarah White		Wm. Muzzy
Jan. 5, 1808		Daniel Nash Wealthy Bingham	Gilsum Gilsum	Wm. Muzzy
Mar. 10, 1808		Daniel Brown Brooks Hannah Spaulding		Wm. Muzzy
Mar. 14, 1808		Simeon Tony (negro) Rhoda Dorchest'r (neg.)		Wm. Muzzy
Sept. 16, 1808		Amos Wardwell Betsey Wilder		Wm. Muzzy
Nov. 17, 1808		Israel K. Plumley Hannah Locke	Gilsum	Wm. Muzzy
1809?	?	Samuel Seward, Jr. Mary Chandler	Schn'ct'dy, N. Y.	?
Mar. 20, 1809	?	David Porter Deborah Farrar		?
Mar. 23, 1809	Lancaster, Mass	Thomas Hastings Susannah Allen	Lancaster, Mass.	Nat. Thayer
Apr. 24, 1809	Pottersville	Oliver Brown Mary Mason	Pottersville	Wm. Muzzy
May—, 1809	?	David McIntire Eunice Burnap		?
May 30, 1809		Asa Nash Rhoda Davis	Temple Gilsum	Wm. Muzzy

Date.	Place.	Groom and Bride.	Residence.	By whom Married.
July 15, 1809		Charles Carter		Wm. Muzzy
Aug. 16, v'n rec.		Mary Woods		
Aug. 2, 1809		Roswell Sartwell	Langdon	Wm. Muzzy
Aug. 30, ch. rec.		Mary Osgood		
Sept. 14, 1809		Philip Proctor, Jr.		Wm. Muzzy
Sept. 23, ch. rec.		Dorcas Dimick		
Nov. 23, 1809		Capt. John Wilson		Wm. Muzzy
		Betsey Nims		
Dec. 3, 1809	Keene	James Phillips		Wm. Muzzy
		Matilda Smith	Hinsdale	
Dec. 26, 1809		James Matthews	Hancock	L. Willard, J. P.
		Abigail Keith		
Jan. 1, 1810		Roswell Nims		Wm. Muzzy
		Sarah (Sally) Wilson		
Jan. 1, 1810	Stoddard	Rev. Isaac Robinson	Stoddard	Wm. Muzzy
		Esther Adams	Stoddard	
Apr. 15, 1810	Fitzwilliam	Samuel Locke		J. Sabin
		Lydia Fay	Fitzwilliam	
1810?	?	Isaac Rider		?
		Abigail Mason	Dublin	
Sept. 4, 1810		Samuel Bill	Gilsum	Wm. Muzzy
		Melantha Ellis		
Mar. 6, 1811	Keene	Lockhart Willard, Jr.		Aaron Hall
		Sarah (Sally) Nurse	Keene	
Apr. 10, 1811	Pottersville	Asa Mason	Dublin	E. Willard
		Betsey Rider		
Aug. 14, 1811		Capt. Ben. Ware	Gilsum	Wm. Muzzy
		Martha Chapin	Gilsum	
Nov. 12, 1811		Joseph Seward		Wm. Muzzy
		Nancy Heaton		
Dec. 8, 1811		Ziba Nye	Wardsb'gh,	Wm. Muzzy
		Abigail Baker	Vt.	
May 20, 1812		Dr. Silas Marshall	Packersf'd	Wm. Muzzy
		Abigail Heald		
Feb. 2, 1813	?	Joseph Gibbs		?
		Betsey Cowes	Westm'ster	
Feb. 25, 1813		James W. Osgood		Wm. Muzzy
Feb. 24, v'n rec.		Betsey Wilson		
May 7, 1813	?	Samuel Winchester		?
		Sarah Foster	Roxbury	
May 17, 1813		Ephraim Applin		Wm. Muzzy
		Lucy Spaulding		
Aug. 31, 1813	?	Daniel H. Corey	Gilsum	?
		Milly (Emily) Morse		
Nov. 11, 1813		Judson White		Wm. Muzzy
		Nancy Seward		
Jan. 20, 1814		James Stevens		Wm. Muzzy
		Mary Allen		
Mar. 29, 1814		Aaron Baker		Wm. Muzzy
		Mary Haven		
May 18, 1814	Surry	James Locke, 3d		P. Howe
		Lydia Whitney	Gilsum	
May 26, 1814		Erastus Kemp		Wm. Muzzy
May 18, ch. rec.		Fanny Hubbard		
June 8, 1814		Chapin Bolster		Wm. Muzzy.
		Anna (Emma?) Chandler	Packersf'd	
Aug. 9, 1814		Daniel Chapman	Keene	Wm. Muzzy
		Caroline Shurtleff	Keene	

MARRIAGES.

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Date.	Place.	Groom and Bride.	Residence.	By whom Married.
Nov. 1, 1814	Stoddard	Samuel Gerould, Jr. Salome Keith	Stoddard	I. Robinson
Dec. 1, 1814		Samuel Winchester Chloe F. Boynton		C. Cummings
Dec. 6, 1814	Roxbury?	Breed Osgood Sophia Lawrence	Roxbury	?
Jan. 26, 1815		Peter D. Buckminster Abigail White	Roxbury	Wm. Muzzy
Jan. 21, t'n rec.		Thomas Brown Nancy Tolman		C. Cummings
Feb. 26, 1815		Rufus Mason Prudence Woods	Marlbor'gh	Wm. Muzzy
June 1, 1815		Capt. John Towns Nancy Heaton	Keene Keene	Wm. Muzzy
Oct. 10, 1815	Pottersville	Cephas Brown Mary Gleason	Dublin	E. Willard
Nov. 2, 1815		George Baker Eunice Whittmore	New Ipsw'h	Wm. Muzzy
Nov. 26, 1815		Benjamin Kemp, Jr. Lydia Woods		Wm. Muzzy
Jan. —, 1816	?	Timothy Dimick Almira Rugg	Rutl'nd, Vt.	?
Published		James Lewis Daphne Allen	Roxbury	Wm. Muzzy
Aug. 8, 1816		Capt. Wm. Henry Fanny Goodhue	Chester, Vt. Chester, Vt.	Wm. Muzzy
Oct. 7, 1816	Thetf'd, Vt.	Dr. John Brown Amelia Bartholomew	Thetf'd, Vt.	Asa Burton, D. D.
Oct. 17, 1816		Ellsworth Hubbard Lavina Frost		Wm. Muzzy
Nov. 18, 1816		James Mason Miretta Osgood		Wm. Muzzy
Nov. 28, ch. rec.		Thomas Baker Betsey Tolman	Marlbor'gh	H. Fish?
Jan. 1, 1817	Marlbor'gh	Amos Wood Fanny Seward	Keene	Wm. Muzzy
Apr. 27, 1817		Jesse Mason Lois White		Wm. Muzzy
Sept. 23, 1817	Pottersville	Jacob Spaulding Mrs. Waitstill G. Brooks	Dublin	E. Willard
Oct. 21, 1817		Joseph French Mrs. Phebe Wright	(now Har'le)	Wm. Muzzy
Nov. 18, 1817		Ebenezer Benson Lucinda Bolster	Brookl'e Vt.	Wm. Muzzy
Nov. 24, 1817		Martin Leland Lucinda Allen		C. Cummings
Nov. 25, 1817		Roswell Hubbard, Jr. Abigail Allen		Wm. Muzzy
Dec. 25, 1817	Stoddard	Thomas Seward Sarah Dodge	Stoddard	I. Robinson
Feb. 29, 1818		Nathan B. Barker Mrs. Susannah Hastings	Marlbor'gh	Wm. Muzzy
Mar. 31, 1818		George Hubbard Nancy Cannon		Wm. Muzzy
Apr. 29, 1818		Benjamin Tyler Eliza Hubbard		Wm. Muzzy
Sept. 15, 1818		Eliakim N. Kemp Susannah Osgood		Wm. Muzzy
Oct. 8, 1818				
Nov. 5, 1818				

Date.	Place.	Groom and Bride.	Residence.	By whom Married.
Mar. 3, 1819		Hammond Keith Lucinda Seward		Wm. Muzzy
Sept. 14, 1819		Stephen Dean Eliza Cannon	W'stm'land	Wm. Muzzy
Jan. 3, 1820	Roxbury	Solomon White Ann Eames	Roxbury	Wm. Muzzy
Jan. 9, 1820		James Bolster Mary Seward		Wm. Muzzy
Jan. 25, 1820	Langdon?	Luther Locke Hannah Willard	Langdon	?
Mar. 20, 1820 (Fitz. rec.)	Fitzwilliam	Abijah Seward Roxana Fay	Fitzwilliam	John Sabin
June 2, 1820		Sparhawk Kendall Roxana Nims		Wm. Muzzy
Aug. 28, 1820		David Boynton Lucretia Warren		C. Cummings
Sept. 20, 1820		Asa Ellis Lucy Rugg		Wm. Muzzy
Nov. 9, 1820		Roswell Chapman Abigail Chapman	Crown Pt. N. Y.	C. Cummings
Mar. —, 1821	Alstead	John Proctor Louisa Brigham	Alstead	L. Lankton
Apr. 3, 1821	Hopkinton, N. Y.	Samuel Wilson Sarah Blanchard		?
1821?	?	David Esty Mary Keith		?
Aug. 2, 1821		Daniel LeGros Phebe Wright	Adams, N. Y.	Wm. Muzzy
Jan. —, 1822	?	James L. Proctor Ruth Spaulding		?
Mar. 2, 1822		Nathaniel Heaton Harriet Nims		Wm. Muzzy
Mar. 21, 1822		Ira Ellis Mary B. Proctor		C. Cummings
Apr. 24, 1822	?	Daniel Chapman Rebecca Cady	Alstead	?
July 25, 1822		Moses Farnsworth Hephzibah Comstock	Gilsum	C. Cummings
Sept. 18, 1822		John Farrar Susannah Phelps	Marlow	C. Cummings
Oct. 2, 1822	Keene	John Osgood Sarah Sturtevant	Keene	Z. S. Barstow
Nov. 28, 1822		Amos Green Melinda Bolster	Stoddard	Wm. Muzzy
Jan. 27, 1823		Thomas Thompson Mrs. Betsey Hoar	Keene	Wm. Muzzy
Mar. 12, 1823	Acworth?	Amos J. Locke Clementina Stoughton	Acworth	Phin. Cooke?
Apr. 1, 1823	Keene	Abijah Ellis Rachel Sawyer	Roxbury	Z. S. Barstow
Sept. 2, 1823	Roxbury	Artemas Nye Elmina Phillips	Roxbury	Gad Newell of Nelson
Oct. 20, 1823	?	Wm. Emerson Comst'k Milly (Emily) Fairbanks	Stoddard	?
Nov. 22, 1823	?	Zephaniah Osgood Sibyl Rugg		?
Dec. 17, 1823		Enoch Woods, Jr. Elizabeth Frost	Leominst'r, Mass.	Wm. Muzzy

MARRIAGES.

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Date.	Place.	Groom and Bride.	Residence.	By whom Married.
Jan. 20, 1824		Roswell Osgood Fanny Miller		S. Seward, Jr., J. P.
Feb. 25, 1824		Stephen Foster, Jr. Nancy Briggs	Keene	C. Cummings
Feb. 26, 1824		Selim Frost Lydia Heald		Wm. Muzzy
Mar. 24, 1824		Samuel Osgood, 2d Mary Ann Hubbard		Wm. Muzzy
Apr. 15, 1824	Alstead	Charles H. Cummings Lydia Higbee	Alstead	Jer. Higbee
June 30, 1824	Alstead	Harrison Rugg Sophia Beverstock	Alstead	Seth S. Arnold
Sept. 6, 1824		Emerson Thom. Wym'n Martha Davis	Gilsum Nelson	Wm. Muzzy
Oct. 18, 1824	?	Curtis Spaulding Jerusha Mason		?
Nov. 3, 1824		Emerson Baker Chloe Wright		Wm. Muzzy
Dec. 21, 1824		Orlando Mack Myra Eaton	Gilsum	C. Cummings
Jan. 10, 1825		Timothy Hibbard Clarissa Wright	Orwell, Vt.	Wm. Muzzy
Jan. 10, 1825		Oliver Heaton Lovisa Seward		S. Seward, Jr., J. P.
Feb. 17, 1825		Silas Brewer Lavina Woodward	Troy Swanzey	Wm. Muzzy
Feb. 21, 1825		George Graves Hannah Hastings		S. Seward, Jr., J. P.
June 1, 1825	?	Aaron Brigham Sasannah Proctor	Alstead	?
Aug. 23, 1825		Jos. Gleason (negro ?) Catherine Bozrath "		Wm. Muzzy
Oct. 25, 1825	Swanzey ?	Dr. Timothy L. Lane Roxana Harvey	Swanzey	?
Nov. 24, 1825		Dexter Spaulding Nancy Kingsbury		Wm. Muzzy
Dec. 27, 1825		Luther Abbot Nancy Locke	Dracut, Mass.	Wm. Muzzy
Jan. 10, 1826	?	Alpheus C. Boynton Luthera Hayden	?	?
Jan. 19, 1826		Aaron Miller Melissa Wilder		Wm. Muzzy
Feb. 9, 1826		Elijah Baker Laura Mason		Wm. Muzzy
Mar. 12, 1826		Silas Rawson Sarah White	Uxbridge, Mass.	Wm. Muzzy
Mar. 23, 1826	Alstead	Martin Rugg Lucinda Beverstock	Alstead	Seth S. Arnold
1826	?	Charles Davis Rebecca H. Morse	Nelson	?
May 5, 1826		Ephraim Foster Sibyl Mason		Wm. Muzzy
May 24, 1826	Roxbury	Daniel Towns Fanny Nims	Keene Roxbury	Wm. Muzzy
Aug. 27, 1826	?	Samuel Dakin Bethiah M. Boynton	?	?
Feb. 27, 1827		Roswell Osgood Mrs. Sophia Osgood		Wm. Muzzy

Date.	Place.	Groom and Bride.	Residence.	By whom Married.
Feb. 28, 1827		William Brown Ann U. Fiske	Holliston, Mass.	C. Cummings
May 1, 1827	Hartl'nd Vt.	Benjamin Frost Mary C. Brant	Hartl'd, Vt.	?
June 6, 1827	?	Stillman Eaton Mehetabel Watson	Warner Stoddard	?
June 27, 1827		Gilbert Jefts Eliza Eaton		C. Cummings
Oct. 2, 1827	Nelson	Reuben Morse, Jr. Elizabeth Wheeler	Nelson	Gad Newell
Oct. 11, 1827		Luke Taylor Julia F. Hemenway	Jaffrey	C. Cummings
Nov. 29, 1827		Chauncy W. Rawson Eliza Bolster		John Wilson, J. P.
Dec. —, 1827	Alstead	Dalphon Gibbs Betsey Kidder	Alstead	J. Higbee ?
Feb. 2, 1828		Edmund Nims Emily Butler	Swanzey	Wm. Muzzy
Feb. 11, 1828		Abijah Hastings Sarah Hale		John Wilson, J. P.
Feb. —, 1828	?	Elijah Mason Aurelia Hubbard		?
Feb. 28, 1828	Roxbury	Henry Nims Anna Phillips	Roxbury	Gad Newell of Nelson
Mar. 14, 1828		Benjamin Kingsbury Nancy Nims		Wm. Muzzy
Apr. 15, 1828	N'wIpsw'ch	Bezaleel Keith Mary Farwell	New Ipsw'h	Chas. Walker
June 25, 1828		Luke Hemenway Mary Cummings		C. Cummings
Nov. 11, 1828		Iddo Church Emeline Kemp	Gilsum	J. Peabody
Nov. 13, 1828		Daniel W. Houghton Mireca Nims		John Wilson, J. P.
Dec. 23, 1828		Stillman French Lucy Winch	Keene	J. Peabody
Feb. 5, 1829		Rev. Moses Gerould Cynthia Locke	New Alst'd	J. Peabody ?
Feb. 5, 1829	?	Cutler Knight Mary Foster	Marlow	?
Mar. 11, 1829		Calvin Nurse Abigail Nims	Danvers, Mass.	J. Peabody
May 14, 1829	Keene	Hezro Hubbard Nancy M. Mark	Gilsum	T. R. Sullivan
June 3, 1829		Joseph Thurston Betsey Brown		C. Cummings
June 22, 1829		Rev. Josiah Peabody Betsey M. Leland		Eb. Colman of Swanzey
Oct. 1, 1829		Gilman Miller Sarah (Sally) Wilder		J. Peabody
Oct. 12, 1829	?	Calvin Locke, Jr. Abigail Shannon		?
Nov. 24, 1829	Stoddard	Paul Griswold Laura Bolster	Saco, Me. Stoddard	I. Robinson
Dec. 15, 1829		Jos. S. Abbott Grace S. Wiggin	Concord "	Z. S. Barstow of Keene
Mar. 4, 1830	Roxbury	Nahum Nims Lucina H. Fifield	Roxbury	John Gove

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Date.	Place.	Groom and Bride.	Residence.	By whom Married.
Apr. 20, 1830	Stoddard	Alpheus Kendall Meroa Dodge	Stoddard	I. Robinson
Apr. 26, 1830		Martin Spaulding Mary Kendall		Job Cushman
May 31, 1830	Keene	Horace Whitcomb Eliza A. Mason	Boston, Ms.	Z. S. Barstow
June 2, 1830		Stillman Stone Sarah Mason	Topsfield, Mass.	C. Cummings
Oct. 4, 1830 Nov. 4, fam. rec.	?	Jonathan J. Comstock Roancy Dutton	Jaffrey	?
Nov. 9, 1830	?	David Kemp Fanny Robinson	?	?
Jan. 18, 1831	Gilsum	David M. Smith Lucy B. Hemenway	Gilsum	Eben. Chase
Feb. 8, 1831		Russell Steele Sarah Nims	Waitsfield, Vt.	J. Cushman
Mar. 15, 1831	Nelson	Lucius Nims Mrs. Nancy Sheldon	Nelson	Gad Newell
Apr. 5, 1831		I. N. Wardwell Lodice Wardwell		Gad Newell of Nelson
June 1, 1831		Ben. Thompson, Jr. Lucena Gibbs	Gilsum	C. Cummings
Sept. 6, 1831	Swanzey ?	Samuel Winchester Eusebia Eames	Swanzey Keene	?
Sept. 15, 1831 Sep. 16, fam. rec.		Charles Kingsbury Ruby Osgood	Keene	J. Cushman
Oct. 15, 1831	?	Dea. Jerry Felt Mrs. Bethiah M. Dakin	Nelson	?
Nov. 24, 1831	Keene	Ashley Mason Jemima Fiske		T. R. Sullivan
Dec. 6, 1831	?	John Thompson Sarah F. Winchester	Holliston, Gilsum [Ms	?
Dec. 14, 1831	?	Jesse Mason Mary Leavitt	Cabot, Vt.	?
Jan. 24, 1832	Dublin (now Har'ille)	John Mason, Jr. Matilda Wilson	Dublin (now Har'ille)	L. Leonard of Dublin
Jan. 8, 1833		Thomas T. Wetherbee Sarah Wilder		C. Cummings
Feb. 20, 1833		Ashley Spaulding Clarissa Keith		C. Cummings
May 1, 1833	Keene	Amasa Brown, Jr. Eunice S. Metcalf	Keene	C. G. Wheeler
May 23, 1833		Dr. Edward Barton Harriet N. Wilson		S. Locke, J. P.
Aug. 30, 1833		Linus Nash Mrs. Eliza (Curtis) Nash	Gilsum	C. Cummings
Sept. 12, 1833		George Whitney Nancy Nims	Nelson Roxbury	Gad Newell ? of Nelson
Nov. 27, 1833	Nelson	Hosea Foster Nancy Richardson	Nelson	C. Cummings of Sullivan
Dec. 11, 1833		Asa Leland Mary Ann Brown		S. Locke, J. P.
Jan. 8, 1834	Gilsum	I. Myrick Rawson Syrena White	Gilsum	?
Mar. 24, 1834	Stoddard	A. Merrill Wilder Caroline Emerson	Stoddard	I. Robinson
Apr. 24, 1834		Willard Dort Elvira Fay Gibbs		B. Palmer of Gilsum

Date.	Place.	Groom and Bride.	Residence.	By whom Married.
Sept. 9, 1834		Abijah W. Kingsbury Lavina Locke		Joel Wright
Nov. 18, 1834	Nelson	Frederick B. Nims Harriet Wardwell	Nelson	Gad Newell
Feb. 26, 1835	Gilsum	David Holt Ferline (Ferling?) Dunn	Stoddard	C. Cummings
June 3, 1835	?	Joseph Foster Susan Stratton	Northfield, Mass.	?
July 2, 1835	Jaffrey	Alonzo Mason Arvilla Stone	Marlbor'gh	Giles Lyman
July 8, 1835		Ellsworth Hubbard Mrs. Nancy M. Hubb'rd	Gilsum	Joel Wright
Sept. 2, 1835	Rindge	Charles P. Locke Mary Ann C. Jewett	Rindge	Moses Gerould of New Ainstead
Dec. 2, 1835		Ashley Mason Roxana Nims		Joel Wright
Mar. 14, 1836	Bolton, Vt.	Perley W. Frost Adaline A. Ingraham	Bolton, Vt.	?
May 10, 1836	?	Rev. Arnold Kingsbury Cornelia M. Stone	Hinesburg, Vt.	?
May 25, 1836	New Utrac't L. I.	D. Grosvenor Wright Aletta VanBrunt	New Utrac't L. I.	?
June 29, 1836	Salisbury	Samuel Locke, Esq. Mrs. Judith Fifield	Franklin	Ben. F. Foster
June 30, 1836	Washingt'n N. H.	Jos. Elliot Cummings Daphne Wright	Washingt'n N. H.	?
Aug. 16, 1836		Lyman P. Petts Nancy M. Seward		Sam. Locke, J. P.
Aug. 23, 1836		Leander Felt Almira Colleston		Joel Wright
Sept. 20, 1836	Middlesex, Mass.	Joseph Dunn Lucinda McIntire	Ludlow, Vt.	H. Packard, D. D.
Oct. 10, 1836	Marlbor'gh	Dan. Adams Nims Hephzibah C. Mason		M. G. Grosvenor
Nov. 3, 1836		Dauphin W. Wilson Ruth Mason		Joel Wright
Nov. 13, 1836	Stoddard	William Hastings Lestina Emerson	Stoddard	I. Robinson
Jan. 5, 1837		Dauphin Spaulding Eleanor Kingsbury		Joel Wright
Feb. 2, 1837		Gilman Miller Betsey Wilder	Pitts'd, Vt.	R. Osgood, J. P.
Feb. 14, 1837		Seth Nims Maria Frost		Joel Wright
Feb. 16, 1837		Lanmon Nims Lydia Locke		Joel Wright
Mar. 8, 1837		James Rawson Mary Nims		Joel Wright
Apr. 23, 1837	?	Supply Nims Selima Carruth	Rutl'nd, Vt.	?
June 21, 1837		Jos. Addison Wilder Lydia Powers	Croydon Hancock	Joel Wright
Aug. 31, 1837		Lewis W. Alcock Abigail Matthews		C. Cummings
Oct. 5, 1837	Leominst'r, Mass.	John Winch Betsey A. Proctor	Mt. Holly, Vt.	R. P. Stebbins
Oct. 12, 1837		Dauphin W. Nims Augusta Osgood		Joel Wright

MARRIAGES.

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Date.	Place.	Groom and Bride.	Residence.	By whom Married.
Nov. 5, 1837		Franklin Robinson Elvira Matthews	Hillsbor'gh	Joel Wright
Jan. 13, 1838	Sutton ?	Enoch P. Cummings Dolly W. Pillsbury	Sutton	?
Feb. 20, 1838		Chas. Franklin Wilson Sarah G. Marshall		Joel Wright
Feb. 22, 1838		Daniel Holt Sibyl Beverstock		Joel Wright
Apr. 5, 1838		Elijah Boyden Anna G. Cummings	Marlbor'gh	C. Cummings
May 2, 1838	Marlbor'gh	Thorley Collester Sarah M. Nims	Marlbor'gh	A. A. Livermore of Keene
May 31, 1838		Geo. Washington Nims Lucy Applin		Joel Wright
Sept. 20, 1838	Keene	Ben. H. Rugg Keziah W. Collester	Gardner, Mass.	A. A. Livermore
1838 ?	?	Henry H. Howard Lucinda W. Davis	Gilsum	?
Sept. 2, 1839		Amos Wardwell, Jr. Adeline Mason		J. Peacock of Keene
Oct. 17, 1839		Aaron Richardson Abigail Nims	Dublin	Joel Wright
Oct. 22, 1839	Brattl'boro Vt.	John R. Dunn Harriet M. Nims		W. S. Locke
Nov. 11, 1839	?	James Morse Esther Nash	Gilsum	?
Nov. 12, 1839	Topsfield, Mass.	Josiah B. Lamson Angelina Mason	Topsfield, Mass.	Jas. T. McEwen
Dec. 5, 1839	?	Thomas Forristall Mary L. Morse	Fitzwilliam	?
Jan. 9, 1840		Charles C. Comstock Mary M. Winchester		D. P. French
Mar. 26, 1840	Stoddard	Amos B. McIntire M. Adaline McIntire		W. S. Cilley
Apr. 29, 1840		Dr. Kimball D. Webster Eliza A. Hubbard	Gilsum	Alanson Alvord
July —, 1840	?	Abijah Hastings Sarah Richardson	New Alst'd	?
Aug. 3, 1840	Peterboro'	Rev. David P. French Mehetabel Foster		?
Sept. 1, 1840	Alstead	Hersey Wardwell Sarah M. Emerson	Alstead	Darwin Adams ?
Sept. 15, 1840		Solomon Smith Rebecca Baker	Gilsum	Joel Wright
Oct. 1, 1840	Nelson	David Seward Arvilla Matthews	Nelson	Wm. S. Cilley of Stoddard
Nov. 12, 1840		David Nims Sarah Hall		Alanson Alvord
Nov. 24, 1840	Marlbor'gh	Reuben Morse, Jr. Melinda A. Lane	Marlbor'gh	Alanson Alvord of Sullivan
Dec. 1, 1840	Swanzey	Lyman Gates Fanny Ann Carpenter	Swanzey	E. Rockwood
Jan. 4, 1841	Springfield, Vt.	Charles Rawson Mrs. Lucinda Poland		?
Jan. 6, 1841		Amos Seward Wood Roxana Seward	Walpole	Alanson Alvord
Jan. 7, 1841	Keene	Levi Mason Elizabeth V. Mason	Swanzey	M. Carpenter

Date.	Place.	Groom and Bride.	Residence.	By whom Married.
Feb. 22, 1841		Levi Higbee Louisa M. White	Claremont	Alanson Alvord
Mar. 16, 1841		James S. Davis Harriet J. Kendall	Marlbor'gh Marlbor'gh	R. Osgood, Esq.
Mar. 22, 1841		Charles Mason Amanda Seward		Alanson Alvord
Apr. 29, 1841	Dublin	John Brooks Harriet E. Crombie	Dublin	Henry A. Kendall
May 5, 1841	Keene	William Nims Mary B. Eveleth	Keene	Z. S. Barstow
May 30, 1841	?	Lewis A. Knight Thankful W. Gibbs	Marlow	?
June 24, 1841		Sylvester Mason Laurenza Felt		Alanson Alvord
June 29,*1841		Joseph Seward Love A. Holt		Alanson Alvord
Aug. 12, 1841		Augustus T. Wilder Betsey G. Winch	New Alst'd Keene	Alanson Alvord
Sept. 22, 1841	Bell'ws F'lls	Ashley Spaulding Sarah (Sally) Davis	Stoddard	Alvin Hyde, Esq.
Sept. 22, 1841	Keene	David B. Stiles Emily Mason	Watertown, Ill.	A. A. Livermore
Nov. 4, 1841	Boston, Ms.	Emery Nelson Nims Louisa Morse	Moult'n b ro	Baron Stow
Nov. 8, 1841	Keene	Dauphin W. Comstock Betsey H. Hart	Keene	M. Carpenter
Nov. 22, 1841	Keene	Nelson Newton Sawyer Jemima Nims	Keene	Z. S. Barstow
Nov. 23, 1841	Rindge	Oliver Wilder, Jr. Mary Robbins	Rindge	C. L. McCurdy
Dec. 3, 1841	Norwalk, Conn.	Enoch W. Winchester Mary E. Betts	Norwalk, Conn.	Charles Bush
Apr. 21, 1842	?	David McIntire, Jr. Betsey Parker	Nelson	?
May 4, 1842		Jacob Staples Harriet E. Winchester	W'stm'land	Mark Carpenter of Keene
May 7, 1742	Bell'ws F'lls	Dexter Spaulding Rebecca Kingsbury		N. T. Sheafe, Esq.
June 12, 1842		Wm. R. Morse Betsey Maria Wilson	Orange, Ms.	Alanson Alvord
Sept. 8, 1842		Ebenezer Tarbox, Jr. Lura A. Esty	Nelson	Wm. S. Cilley of Stoddard
1842	?	Philander Staples Mary Comstock	W'stm'land	?
Sept. 14, 1842		Asahel Nims, Jr. Roxana Osgood		Alanson Alvord
Sept. 29, 1842	Bell'ws F'lls	Nathaniel P. Mason Achsh Powers		?
Oct. 6, 1842	?	Roswell Osgood, Esq. Sophia Johnson	Cabot, Vt. Langdon	?
Oct. 9, 1842		David Boynton Mrs. Mary B. P. Ellis		Mark Carpenter of Keene
Apr. 11, 1843		George Wardwell Harriet L. Hubbard		Alanson Alvord
Apr. 20, 1843	?	Elbridge McIntire Mary Taylor	Nelson	?

* June 30 on town record is wrong.

MARRIAGES.

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Date.	Place.	Groom and Bride.	Residence.	By whom Married.
May 8, 1843	?	Ebenzer Towne Sophia Tanner	Whitehall,	?
June 7, 1843		Hervey C. Priest Ruth Ann Proctor	Alst'd[N.Y.]	J. Peabody
Aug. 15, 1843	Keene	Dea. Dalphon Gibbs Mrs. Dorothy Hodgman	Stoddard	Mark Carpenter
Nov. 23, 1843		Roswell Curtis Nurse Mary T. Collins	Washington	Alanson Alvord
Nov. 28, 1843	Marlbor'gh	Caleb Goodnow Mary L. Buss	N. H. Marlbor'gh	Giles Lyman
Feb. 28, 1844		Thomas Winch Clarissa Towne		Alanson Alvord
Mar. 7, 1844		Daniel Towne Emily S. Rugg		J. Peabody
Apr. 25, 1844	Bell'ws F'ls	Edwin Greenwood Esther A. Nims	Marlbor'gh	N. T. Sheafe, Esq.
June 5, 1844		Levi F. Mason Elizabeth F. Hubbard		Jas. Tisdale of Gilsum
July 2, 1844	Gilsum	Eleazar Wilcox Sarah (Sally) Kemp	Gilsum	Jas. Tisdale
Aug. 6, 1844	?	Willard S. Cady Abigail M. Davis	Gilsum	?
Oct. 10, 1844	Rock'gh'm, Vt.	Abner S. Wight Harriet L. Nims	Pottersville	?
Dec. 25, 1844	Boston, Ms.	Albert Richardson Nancy M. Mason	Boston, Ms.	Daniel Sharp, D. D.
Dec. 30, 1844	Keene	George W. Esty Ann L. Graves	Stoddard	Z. S. Barstow
Jan. 9, 1845	Nelson	Ezra Wilder Elizabeth S. Hathorn	Henniker	Dan L. French
Apr. 30, 1845	Keene	Oliver Wilder, Jr. Mrs. Calista K. Hathorn	Alstead	Z. S. Barstow
Sept. 15, 1845	Jaffrey	Alonzo Farrar Nancy S. Bailey	Jaffrey	L. Tenney
Sept. 16, 1845	Keene	John Merrill Davis Maria L. Wild	Marlbor'gh	A. A. Livermore
Dec. 31, 1845		George White Lavina L. Ellis		Jas. Tisdale of Gilsum
Jan. 8, 1846		George F. Hubbard Betsey Wardwell		Jas. Tisdale of Gilsum
Feb. 3, 1846	Stoddard	Atwell C. Ellis Nancy Adams	Stoddard	I. Robinson
Apr. 30, 1846	?	Salmon McIntire Ellen Poor	Wolfbot'gh	?
May 25, 1846	Jersey City, N. J.	Cyrus Cummings Harriet Condon	Jersey City, N. J.	Rev. Mr. Sommers
Oct. 8, 1846		Charles Osgood Cynthia Osgood		T. S. Norton
Dec. 17, 1846	?	J. Woodbury Nims Lois Wright	Hubb'dst'n Mass.	?
Jan. 6, 1847	Swanzey	Jesse Dart Maria T. Foster	Gilsum	David P. French
Feb. 18, 1847	?	Albert Holt Recta Holt	Alstead	?
Mar. 9, 1847		Caleb Winch Caroline Keith		T. S. Norton
Mar. 30, 1847	Bell'ws F'ls Vt.	Asa Leland Hannah A. Howe	Stoddard	N. Hyde, Esq.

Date.	Place.	Groom and Bride.	Residence.	By whom Married.
Apr. 1, 1847	Gr'd Rap'da Mich.	Samuel A. Winchester Mary E. Gibbs	Gr'd Rap'da Mich.	?
Aug. 16, 1847	Deerfield, Mass.	Henry (Harry) Osgood Charlotte Smith	Deerf'd Ms. Peterboro'	J. F. Moors of Greenfield, Mass.
Sept. 26, 1847	Brattleb'ro Vt.	John Saunders Lucretia Hastings		A. H. Clapp
Nov. 25, 1847	Gilsum	John Locke Mary Ann Hubbard		Jas. Tisdale
Jan. 13, 1848	Gilsum	Alexander B. Brown Orinda Smith	Gilsum	Jas. Tisdale
Mar. 7, 1848		Alfred Richardson Abbie A. Hastings	Stoddard	David Seward, J. P.
May 2, 1848		Hosea Towne L. Jane Seward		T. S. Norton
Dec. 18, 1848	Swanzey	Samuel A. Seward Harriet L. Lebourveau	Swanzey	Z. S. Barstow
Dec. 18, 1848	St. Johnsb'y Vt.	D. Alvaro Felt Harriet S. Howes	St. Johnsb'y	Wm. B. Bond
Mar. 6, 1849	?	Ebenezer Tarbox Rachel Holt	Nelson [Vt.]	?
Mar. 27, 1849		C. Prescott Hayward Mrs. Mary Mason	Hancock	J. Peabody
Mar. 27, 1849	Keene	Daniel H. Joy Florilla E. Moody		Gilbert Robbins
Aug. 15, 1849	Bell'ws F'lls	Henry D. Taylor Martha J. Esty	Nelson	Z. S. Haynes
Aug. 16, 1849		John Scott Louisa Wilder	Winch'nd'n Mass.	T. S. Norton
Aug. 25, 1849	Bell'ws F'lls	Elijah Holt Lucy Ann Holt	Nelson	Z. S. Haynes
Oct. 16, 1849	Keene	Jacob Spaulding Mrs. Betsey W. Moody	Keene	Z. S. Barstow, D. D.
Nov. 21, 1849	Marlow	George C. Hubbard Abigail D. Huntley	Marlow	I. W. Huntley
Jan. 1, 1850	Gilsum	Capt. Ben. Ware Fanny Willis	Gilsum	Jas. Tisdale
Mar. 12, 1850	Bell'ws F'lls	George W. Bixby Susan A. Keith	Leominster Mass.	Z. S. Haynes
Mar. 20, 1850		John R. Dunn Emily L. White		T. S. Norton
Apr. 18, 1850	Nelson	Jedediah R. Holt Caroline S. Fay	Nelson	P. Fisher, J. P.
Apr. 24, 1850	?	Charles J. White Martha C. Barron	Hudson	?
May 1, 1850	Brighton, Me.	Lorenzo W. Mason Eleanor J. Kennaid	Brighton, Me.	Rufus Jones
June 20, 1850		Dea. Joseph Felt Fanny Woods	Nelson	T. S. Norton
July 4, 1850		Charles M. Wetherbee Harriet A. Spaulding	Ludlow, Vt.	David Seward, J. P.
July 27, 1850	Hampton	Henry C. Nims Sarah D. Emery	Hampton	?
Sept. 25, 1850		Jasper Hall Susan L. Poland	Westm't'nd	T. S. Norton
Oct. 15, 1850		Jerome Lebourveau Betsey F. Seward	Swanzey	T. S. Norton
Feb. 13, 1851		Orlando Mason Jane S. Fifield	Winch'nd'n Mass.	T. S. Norton

MARRIAGES.

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Date.	Place.	Groom and Bride.	Residence.	By whom Married.
Apr. 27, 1851	Swanzey	Capt. T. T. Wetherbee Mrs. Harriet Prime	Swanzey	E. Rockwood
May 4, 1851	Lowell, Ms.	Dauphin Spaulding, 2d Susan R. Wilder		I. C. Knowlton
June 24, 1851		George S. Willey Rhoda E. Howe	Worcester, Mass.	J. Peabody
Sept. 4, 1851*	?	Wesley Hill Sarah Ann Nash	Swanzey	?
Sept. 12, 1851	?	George S. Kemp Keziah Johnson		?
Dec. 11, 1851	Stoddard	Solon Esty Chestina Warren	Jackson, Me.	I. Robinson, D. D.
Feb. 5, 1852	Brattleb'ro, Vt.	George Damon Rosanna Proctor	Stoddard Fitzwilliam	Gilman Wilson of Bellows Falls
Mar. 25, 1852	Bell'ws F'ls	Geo. Hammond Nash Caroline S. Whitney		?
Apr. 1, 1852	Bell'ws F'ls	Lewis L. Newcomb Almira S. Felt	Acworth Roxbury	Gilman Wilson
June 2, 1852	?	Charles K. Mason Adra E. Mason	Dublin (now Har'lie)	?
June 2, 1852	Athol, Ms.	Charles F. Nims Sophronia Pierce		?
Sept. 9, 1852	Starksboro, Vt.	George Kingsbury H. Elvira Hale	Royalston, Mass.	Orvis, J. P.
Oct. 19, 1852	Brattleb'ro, Vt.	S. Newell Fifield Celestine Keith	Nelson	Addison Brown.
Nov. 11, 1852		Aaron H. Livermore Almira J. Nims	Gilsum	T. S. Norton
Apr. 5, 1853		Solomon W. Raymond Hannah L. Hastings	Keene	David Seward, J. P.
Apr. 14, 1853		Abijah H. Raymond Mary M. Goodnow	Westm'st'r, Mass.	T. S. Norton
Apr. 21, 1853	Bellw's F'ls	George C. Richardson Eugenia Proctor	Stoddard	L. C. Dickinson
May 1, 1853	?	Jonathan P. Davis Julia A. Carter		?
May 12, 1853		Dr. Willard Ball Helen A. M. Mason	Roch'st,r Vt Walpole	T. S. Norton
July 7, 1853	Nelson	D. Alvaro Felt Almeda S. Taft	Nelson	?
Sept. 6, 1853		Philander Howland Martha Hubbard	Gilsum	T. S. Norton
Sept. 19, 1853	?	George W. Mason Martha Bixby		?
1853	Brattleb'ro, Vt.	Sabin Sherwin M. Adaline Esty	Keene Grafton, Vt.	Alden Sherwin
Oct. 17, 1853	Lyme	Enoch Chas. A. Woods Jane B. Porter		E. Tenney
Oct. 23, 1853	Danvers, Mass.	Edwin Cheever Abigail C. Nims	Lyme Danvers, Mass.	W. P. Braman
Nov. 12, 1853	Keene	William Edwards Nancy Winch	Boston, Ms.	Z. S. Barstow, D. D.
Nov. 25, 1853	Chester, Vt.	Orlando Seward Lydia F. Bailey	Chester, Vt.	Rev. Mr. Sawyer

* On Oct. 10, 1850, Albert Nash was married to Helen M. Chamberlain of Keene, at Brattleborough, Vt., by Rev. A. H. Clapp, who, also, on the same day and in the same place, married Charles Nash, Jr., to Mary Ann Wheeler of Keene. Both of the Nashes had left home and were living in Keene and their marriages were not recorded in Sullivan.

Date.	Place.	Groom and Bride.	Residence.	By whom Married.
Dec. 8, 1853	?	Edmund Blodgett Clarissa A. Esty	Marlbor'gh	?
Dec. 20, 1853	Harrisville	Alonzo Farrar Louisa Stone	Nelson	Wm. G. Tuttle
June 13, 1854	?	Rev. G. Wardwell Julia A. Harlow	Westm'st'r West, Vt.	?
June 14, 1854	Bell'ws F'illa Vt.	Alfred Seward Louisa P. Ball	Walpole	John G. Wilson of Saxton's River, Vt.
July 1, 1854	Nashua	Wm. Hezro Hubbard Mary A. Lane	Lincoln, Me.	W. H. Eaton
July 4, 1854	Chester, Vt.	Joseph B. Seward Lydia Jefts	Chester, Vt.	Rev. Mr. Ela
Aug. 15, 1854	Boston, Ms.	Geo. W. Rawson, 2d Nancy J. —	?	?
Sept. 13, 1854	Brattleb'ro, Vt.	Darius A. Wood Sarah A. Moody	Springfield, Mass.	Rev. Mr. Rice
Jan. 9, 1855	Dublin	Washington Proctor Elvira M. Farnsworth	Dublin	L. W. Leonard, D. D.
Feb. 13, 1855		Frank E. Temple Lucy Ann Rugg	Gilsum	T. S. Norton
Apr. 18, 1855	Keene	Rufus Mason Mrs. Eloisa Shelley	Keene	Z. S. Barstow, D. D.
July 12, 1855	Windham, Vt.	B. Franklin Kemp Mary E. Bennett	Westm't'nd	John Wood of West Townshend, Vt.
July 22, 1855	W T'nsh'nd Vt.	Samuel A. Johnson Alma S. Kemp	Vernon, Conn.	John Wood
Sept. 30, 1855	Marlbor'gh	Adelbert M. Thompson Elizabeth Boynton	Gilsum	?
Nov. 9, 1855	Gilsum	Nahum Kingsbury Tirzah Boynton	Gilsum	I. B. Loveland, Esq.
Jan. 30, 1856	Keene	Horace K. Rugg Clarissa Keith		Wm. O. White
Apr. 1, 1856		Henry Kingsbury Lucretia B. Hastings		David Seward, J. P.
May 4, 1856	Gilsum	Andrew J. Curtis Lucy N. Barrett	Antrim	I. B. Loveland, Esq.
May 13, 1856	Townshend Vt.	E. Alba Kemp Josephine Hunt	N. Prescott, Mass.	Geo. S. Kemp of Windham, Vt.
Oct. 28, 1856	Hopkinton	Levi F. Mason Annette Merrill	Hopkinton	Abiel Silver
Dec. 25, 1856	Augusta Co Va.	Sylvester Felt Rebecca J. Latshaw	Augusta Co Va.	?
Jan. 21, 1857	Morris'n Ill.	Gardner H. Rugg Elizabeth Jackson	Morris'n Ill.	D. W. Linn
Mar. 18, 1857	?	Elliott C. Winchester Ann E. Rawson		?
Apr. 7, 1857	Brookline, Mass.	George Thomas Abby A. M. Winch	Leominst'r, Mass.	Rev. Dr. Pierce
May 21, 1857	Keene	Nahum Wright Ann P. Miller	Keene	Z. S. Barstow, D. D.
July 4, 1857		Thomas F. Barrett Sarah E. Hastings		S. H. McCollester of W. Swanzey
Nov. 11, 1857	Keene	Charles D. Esty Hannah C. Hirsch	Keene	Wm. O. White
Jan. 21, 1858		Eben C. Tolman Ellen Jane Rugg	Nelson	T. S. Norton
Feb. 3, 1858		Henry O. Spaulding Sarah E. Houghton		T. S. Norton

MARRIAGES.

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Date.	Place.	Groom and Bride.	Residence.	By whom Married.
Feb. 22, 1858	W. Swanzey	Horatio McIntire Lydia A. Holt	Nelson	S. H. McColleston
Mar. 22, 1858		Henry C. Rawson Elizabeth Jones	Gilsum	T. S. Norton
June 5, 1858	Worcester, Mass.	George W. Foster Jemima F. Mason	Gilsum	J. D. E. Jones
Sept. 15, 1858		George W. Towns Nancy A. Smith	Marlbor'gh	T. S. Norton
Sept. 22, 1858		Alonzo O. Brown Ellen Jane Spaulding		T. S. Norton
Nov. 25, 1858		George F. Russell Sarah B. Foster		T. S. Norton
Dec. 23, 1858	Stoddard	Daniel Willard Rugg Elvira Davis	Stoddard	T. S. Norton of Sullivan
Jan. 31, 1859	Keene	William Parker Phebe Wilder	Keene	R. S. Stubbs
May 12, 1859		Joseph N. Nims Juliette Nims		T. S. Norton
June 14, 1859	Lowell, Ma.	Ora Monroe	Marlow	A. D. Sargeant
Sept. 1, 1859		Eunice McIntire Irving F. Weston	Winch'nd'n Mass.	Z. S. Barstow, D. D. of Keene
Nov. 8, 1859	Townsend, Mass.	Harvey A. Crehore Eliza M. Esty	Fitchburg, Mass.	Rev. Mr. Jones
Nov. 24, 1859 (tn. rec. wrong)		Albert G. Nims Sarah M. Wardwell		G. W. Stinson
Jan. —, 1860	?	Lucius M. Butler Esther L. Abbott		?
Jan. 11, 1860	Keene	John Proctor, 2d Jane E. Kellogg	Keene	Leonard Tracy
Feb. 23, 1860	E. Jaffrey	Charles Mason Ellen P. Joslin	E. Jaffrey	E. K. Bailey
May 27, 1860	Nelson	A. Nichols Wardwell Abbie E. Stone	Nelson	A. H. Cutler
June 3, 1860		Samuel C. Woodburn Mary E. Kemp	Windham, Vt.	Geo. W. Stinson
Aug. 18, 1860		Benjamin H. Horton Martha Ward	Gilsum Gilsum	Geo. W. Stinson
Oct. 20, 1860	?	C. Uriah Bates Mary L. Howard	Gilsum	?
Dec. 9, 1860	Fitchburg, Mass.	Mason J. Osgood Mary A. Adams	Ashb'm Ms. Peterboro'	Elnathan Davis
Jan. 15, 1861	Keene	Ivory P. Wilder Mrs. Sarah J. Thayer		L. Tracy
Feb. 13, 1861	Bell'ws F'ls Vt.	Sylvester O. Davenport Juliette Nims, 2d	Hinsdale	Rev. Mr. Brown
Feb. 13, 1861	Marlbor'gh	Charles E. Houghton Harriet C. Frost	Marlbor'gh	Giles Lyman
July 7, 1861		Henry D. Spaulding Elizabeth A. Woodward		Nelson Barbour
Sept. —, 1861	?	Russell T. Holt Mary Temple		?
Nov. 19, 1861	Bell'ws F'ls Vt.	C. Wilson Rugg Lucy Ann Richardson	Stoddard	?
Nov. 21, 1861		Manley McClure Experience Hastings	Keene	Nelson Barbour
Dec. —, 1861	?	Albert L. Morey Helen E. Twitchell	Dublin	?

Date.	Place.	Groom and Bride.	Residence.	By whom Married.
May 22, 1862	Keene	Orland K. Spaulding Lucetta W. Morrison	Keene	J. A. Hamilton
July 26, 1862	Unity, Me.	Bachelor Hussey Amanda E. Dunn		W. W. Webb
Oct. 9, 1862	Haverhill, Mass.	Lucius Nims Mrs. E. C. Dunlap	Haverhill, Mass.	E. N. Kirk
Jan. 1, 1863	Keene	Ellery E. Rugg Sabrina S. Barrett	Stoddard	I. C. Knowlton
Jan. 1, 1863	Keene	Fred L. Pitcher Alceste M. Barrett	Stoddard	I. C. Knowlton
Feb. 8, 1863	Keene	Wm. Henry Preckle Mary Hastings		I. C. Knowlton
May 25, 1863	Keene	Allen N. Clapp Josephine M. Mason	Manchester	Wm. O. White
Aug. 26, 1863	Walpole	Merritt L. Rawson Ellen N. Britton	Walpole Gilsum	D. A. Russell D. Kilburn
Aug. 30, 1863	Keene	John W. Evardon M. Emeline Nurse		
Dec. 17, 1863	Lowell, Ma.	George Parker Charlotte Boynton	Watertown, Mass.	Rev. Mr. Warren
Mar. 17, 1864	Keene	David Holt Mrs. Lucy Ann Beals	Keene	E. A. Renouf
May 5, 1864	Bell'ws F'ls Vt.	Wm. Leland Lois M. Bridge	Roxbury Stoddard	S. S. Gardner John M. Stow
Nov. 17, 1864		Henry Davis Emily S. Rugg		John M. Stow
Dec. 7, 1864		Henry C. Rawson Ellen E. Nims		John M. Stow
Dec. 31, 1864	Stoddard	Joseph Beauregard Amanda J. Richardson	Stoddard	Rev. M. Gerould
Oct. 14, 1865	New Or'l'ns, La.	Capt. Ormond F. Nims Mrs. M. A. Trull Pinker-	Wat'rt'n Ma Th'ee Riv'rs P. Q.	? Wm. O. White
Oct. 16, 1865	Keene	Joseph Busher [ton Mrs. Mary E. Holt		Z. S. Barstow, D. D.
Oct. 17, 1865	Keene	Crosby A. Mason Emily F. Carter	Keene	John M. Stow
Nov. 21, 1865		Charles Stay Elizabeth M. Wardwell		John M. Stow
May 17, 1866	Keene	George H. Nims Ruth M. Hale	Rindge Nelson	J. A. Leach G. W. H. Clark
July 4, 1866	Keene	Gustavus L. Kimball Abbie S. Bridge		
Oct. 2, 1866	Summit, Mt Monadnock	Luther Richardson Mrs. Rachel Holt Tarbox		J. Peabody
Oct. 16, 1866	Gilsum	Cyrus R. Bliss Mrs. Mary T. Nurse	Gilsum	Sol. Laws of Marlbor'gh
Nov. 28, 1866		Geo. W. Marston Antoinette Mason	Stoneham, Mass.	John M. Stow
Nov. 29, 1866		Dea. Asa E. Wilson Mrs. Elizabeth K. Osgo'd	Nelson	John M. Stow
Dec. 7, 1866	?	Henry E. Hubbard Sophia C. Stoughton		?
Dec. 9, 1866	Chicago, Ill.	Lewis J. Boyer Susan Locke	Lowell, Ma. Elkhorn, Neb.	Rev. Dr. Dandy
Jan. 1, 1867		L. Pembroke Nims Julia A. Wilson	Stoddard	John M. Stow
Mar. —, 1867	?	David McIntire Mrs. Phebe Fields	Lempster	?

MARRIAGES.

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Date.	Place.	Groom and Bride.	Residence.	By whom Married.
Mar. 20, 1867		Chas. F. Goodnow Julia A. Johnson	Pittsb'rg Pa	John M. Stow
Mar. 21, 1867	W'stm'land	Wm. Henry Buckm'nst'r Elizabeth T. Smith	Westm'l'nd	Wm. Claggett
June —, 1867	?	Solander Wheeler Augusta O. Dunn	Keene	?
Sept. 3, 1867		Marshall J. Barrett Clarissa A. Spaulding	Gilsum	John M. Stow
Sept. 5, 1867	Ticonder'ga N. Y.	Dr. Edward B. Nims Elizabeth E. DeLano	Ticonder'ga N. Y.	Rev. Mr. Allen
Dec. 25, 1867	Shoreham, Vt.	George O. Dow Emily G. Banker	Shoreham, Vt.	W. W. Winchester
Apr. 7, 1868	?	Rev. John M. Stow Sarah D. Locke	N'wIpsw'ch	?
Apr. 8, 1868	Brattleb'ro, Vt.	Henry O. Esty S. Augusta Howe	Hinsdale	A. Sherwin ?
June 3, 1868	Keene	Edward Spaulding Emily O. Nims	Keene	J. A. Leach
Sept. 23, 1868		Augustus F. Nims Estella A. C. Wardwell		John M. Stow
Nov. 26, 1868		Albert Davis Rosette E. Towne	Stoddard	John M. Stow
Mar. 28, 1869	Sterling	Edward E. Wilson Helen P. Butterick	Sterling, Ms	?
May 11, 1869	Dublin	Albert Mason Eva P. Blanchard	N'wIpsw'ch	Geo. M. Rice
June 18, 1869		Alanson A. Nims Delia Ann Stow	Hubb'dst'n	John M. Stow
July 4, 1869		Leonard B. Curtice M. Adelaide Towne	Antrim [Ms	John M. Stow
July 19, 1869	Keene	Charles C. Holt Julia A. Holt	Muns'nv'lle	Wm. O. White
Oct. 13, 1869		Marshall W. Nims Ella M. Goodnow		John M. Stow
Dec. 29, 1869		Seth Nims Mrs. Hannah H. Dodge	Bennington	John M. Stow
Jan. 4, 1870	Hancock	Gardner Towne Emily Matthews	Hancock	A. Bigelow
Apr. 7, 1870	?	Albert F. Nims Cynthia M. Chapin	Walpole	?
May 30, 1870	Marlbor'gh	Geo. O. Wardwell Elizabeth Baldwin	Keene	Giles Lyman
Oct. 13, 1870	Nashua	Francis O. Nims Ella L. Hall	Walpole	W. L. Gaylord
Oct. 24, 1870	Springfield, Mass.	Fred A. Farrar Harriet M. Wardwell		H. M. Parsons
Jan. 26, 1871	Keene	Leslie H. Goodnow Martha Davis	Stoddard	W. S. Karr
Mar. 5, 1871		David F. Smith Rosa M. Kemp		J. A. Leach of Keene
Apr. 8, 1871	Keene	Edgar S. Seward Emeline S. Parker	Keene	E. R. Wilkins
Sept. 2, 1871		Frank R. Boyce Mrs. Lydia A. T. Tubbs	Gilsum	J. Fawcett
Sept. 6, 1871	Keene	Almon C. Mason Leola M. Burpee	Marlbor'gh	W. S. Karr
Oct. 14, 1871	?	Charles J. Wilson Mary S. Osgood	Gilsum	?

Date.	Place.	Groom and Bride.	Residence.	By whom Married.
Dec. 2, 1871		Alonzo Barrett Mrs. Harriet D. Willoby	C'maf'd Ms Greenfield, Mass.	J. Fawcett Wm. O. White
Dec. 13, 1871	Keene	J. Wesley McClure Almeda H. Hastings		W. S. Karr
Dec. 13, 1871	Keene	Lyman Davis Antoinette E. Evleth	Keene	G. H. Moras
Feb. 7, 1872	Townsend, Mass.	Austin A. Ellis Julia E. Tyler	Marlow Gilsun	George Waugh
Feb. 10, 1872		Quincy B. Nash Arvilla C. Hastings		Geo. Dustin
Mar. 12, 1872	Peterbor'gh	Charles B. Reed Almaria Wilder	Gilsun	?
Apr. 2, 1872	?	Adolphe C. F. Laurient	Island Pond	
Published		Minnie Ducharme	Vt.	J. Fawcett
Nov. 14, 1872		Daniel Willard Rugg Rosabelle S. Davis	Stoddard Winch'nd'n Mass.	J. L. Merrill
Jan. 1, 1873	Marlbor'gh	Orange S. Harris Lydia M. Black	Surry	J. Fawcett and W. O. White of Keene The M. E. minister
May 5, 1873		Francis F. Field Margaret G. Fawcett		
July 4, 1873	E. Lempst'r	J. Gilman Stevens Mrs. Orinda R. Hawes	Weymouth, Mass.	J. A. Leach
Sept. 3, 1873	Keene	Edwin Albert Blood Elvira M. Wilson		C. Richardson
Sept. 18, 1873	Keene	Samuel S. White Frances A. Locke		?
Oct. 5, 1873	Providence, R. I.	George D. Smith Gertrude L. Thayer	Worcester, Mass.	W. C. Hall of New York
Nov. 4, 1873	Brattleb'ro Vt.	Mason A. Nims Ann Sarah Mason		C. Richardson
Dec. 2, 1873	Keene	D. Wilmer Goodnow Mary Ella Nims	Keene Keene	C. Richardson
Jan. 17, 1874	Keene	Ira E. Chase Mrs. Augusta O. Wheeler	Keene	C. Richardson
May 28, 1874	Keene	Frank A. Green Fannie L. Goodnow		J. L. Merrill
Nov. 26, 1874	Marlbor'gh	D. Watson Towne Jane E. Phillips	Harrisville Keene	C. Richardson
Mar. 27, 1875	Keene	John O. Smith Harriet A. Seward		Wm. O. White
May 1, 1875	Keene	Wm. Albert Wilson Etta E. Kingsbury	Stoddard	W. H. Eaton
Sept. 7, 1875	Keene	Sidney E. Barrett Ellen A. Seward		C. Richardson
Sept. 30, 1875	Keene	John S. Currier Hannah C. Dunn		N. P. Gilman
Nov. 18, 1875	Bolton, Ms.	Elwyn F. Boyce Rachel K. Fairbank	Hudson Ms. H'mp'nv'e Conn.	David Marsh
Dec. 1, 1875	Georget'n, Mass.	Dr. J. Homer Darling Caroline M. Wilson	Langdon	A. Holbrook of Harrisville
Dec. 8, 1875		Charles Winch Abbie L. Hubbard		N. F. Carter
Feb. 17, 1876	Bell'ws F'lls Vt.	Addison N. R. Wilder Mary C. Wilder		?
Aug. 15, 1876	?	Charles P. Webb Harriet J. Hazlin	?	
Aug. 29, 1876		Augustus F. Nims Sarah M. Drake		Samuel S. Drake

MARRIAGES.

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Date.	Place.	Groom and Bride.	Residence.	By whom Married.
Dec. 2, 1876	Keene	Alfred Gauthier Victoire M. Beauregard		P. Holohan .
Dec. 25, 1876	?	Arthur W. Brown Ida Truax	Hinsdale	?
Jan. 24, 1877	Marlbor'gh	Herbert O. Wardwell Elizabeth O. Woodward	Marlbor'gh	J. L. Merrill
June 26, 1877	E. Swanzey	Herbert W. Mason Abbie F. Alexander	E. Swanzey	H. H. Saunderson
June 30, 1877		Charles A. Brooks Octavia J. Nims		Samuel S. Drake
Sept. 27, 1877	Keene	Lafayette Nims Caroline A. Wardwell	Roxbury	C. Richardson
Dec. 31, 1877		Almon P. Tyler Mrs. Rosa M. Smith		J. A. Leach of Keene
Feb. 6, 1878		Thomas A. Hastings Ida P. Hale	Marlow	Samuel S. Drake
Mar. 6, 1878	Keene	Lorin W. Towne Stella M. Carr	Keene	G. W. Norris
July 3, 1878	Nelson	Albert Harder Nellie J. Nash	Albion N.Y.	H. H. Colburn of Stoddard
Oct. 15, 1878	Keene	Edouard Beauregard Elisabeth A. Vigneau	Keene	J. A. Leach
Oct. 17, 1878	Keene	Horace H. Bridge C. Angelia Dunn	Roxbury	J. W. Walker
Dec. 24, 1878	Keene	Edward W. Abbott Florence A. Dow	Keene	J. W. Walker
Mar. 20, 1879	Hancock	Geo. Aaron Willey Mary J. Dutton	Hancock	W. R. Cochrane of Antrim
May —, 1879	Marlbor'gh	Cyrus H. Bemis Mrs. Sarah A. Wood		?
July 23, 1879	Keene	T. Jewett Locke Eva J. Dort	Keene	C. Richardson
July 23, 1879	?	Edgar V. Wilson, Esq. Emma M. Pollard	Hartf'd, Vt.	?
Dec. 31, 1879	Harrisville	Reuben A. Dunn Amanda E. Farwell	[now Hartf'd] Nelson	G. A. Beckwith
Jan. 1, 1880		Charles T. Holt Harriet E. Murphy	Roxbury Keene	H. W. L. Thurston
Nov. 25, 1880	Keene	Caleb Goodnow Mrs. Fanny Smith	Pottersville	J. A. Leach
Jan. 1, 1881	Keene	Frank W. Bridge Hattie A. Dunn	Roxbury	C. Richardson
May 2, 1881	Concord	J. Milton Hubbard Abbie J. Hemenway	Concord	S. C. Beane
Aug. 11, 1881	Fitchburg, Mass.	Arthur Hastings Emma F. Boyce	S. Berlin, Mass.	G. R. W. Scott
Oct. 4, 1881	Grafton Vt.	Charles G. Farrar Emma E. Walker	Grafton Vt.	E. J. Ward
Sept. 23, 1882	Keene	Will H. Harris Lizzie M. Davis	Stoddard	C. Richardson
Oct. 5, 1882	Gilsum	Charles W. Hubbard Della L. McCoy	Gilsum	C. Richardson and G. W. Rogers
Nov. 1, 1882		Geo. W. Comstock Hattie E. Winchester		G. W. Rogers of Gilsum
Apr. 8, 1883	?	Arthur J. Hubbard Hattie A. Brown	Boston	?
June 4, 1883	Gilsum	Charles P. Bignall Lucy Jane Brown	Gilsum	G. W. Rogers

Date.	Place.	Groom and Bride.	Residence.	By whom Married.
June 11, 1883	Boston, Ms.	Frank E. Joy Abigail S. Fallon	Boston	?
June 13, 1883	Winch'nd'n Mass.	M. Wesley Hubbard Mrs. Fannie G. Green		Davis Foster
June 20, 1883		Arthur P. Morse Ida D. Morse	Wellesley, Mass.	G. W. Rogers of Gilsun
Oct. 31, 1883	Keene	Blondin M. Towne Elsie E. Winchester	Marlow	W. H. Eaton.
Jan. 7, 1884		George D. Smith Ellen M. Wilcox	Deerfi'd Ma.	H. S. Thompson of Keene
May 8, 1884		Rev. Wm. E. Renshaw Mary A. Burpee	Cave Spr'gs Mo.	Geo. H. Dunlap of Nelson
Oct. 15, 1884	Keene	Frank E. Comstock Clara M. Winchester		H. S. Thompson
Nov. 20, 1884	Marlbor'gh	S. Edmund Jenkins, Jr. Adelia L. Towne	Marlbor'gh	J. L. Merrill
June 22, 1885	Keene	Geo. H. Richardson Mrs. Aneliza R. Wilbur	Westport	J. A. Leach
Oct. 28, 1885	Marlbor'gh	Elmer A. Fuller Hattie C. L. Wilson	Marlbor'gh	J. L. Merrill
Jan. 19, 1886	Keene	Flavel Beal Abbie A. H. Nims	Keene	C. E. Harrington
Sept. 7, 1886	Ashb'rn'h'm Mass.	Edward W. Richardson Ida J. Kenerson		R. B. Toby
Nov. 21, 1886	Gilsun	Charles A. Bates Lora J. Davis	Gilsun	G. W. Rogers
Dec. 20, 1886	Keene	Edouard A. Buskey Emma J. Vigneau	Keene	G. Monge
May 4, 1887	Westm'st'r Vt.	William B. Hastings Gertrude S. McClure		C. W. Thompson of Westminster, Vt.
Nov. 19, 1887	Keene	Fred. Beauregard Marie Chabot	Marlbor'gh	W. H. Eaton
Dec. 25, 1887	Marlbor'gh	George Beauregard Victoire (Abbie) Chau-	Marlbor'gh	G. Monge
Aug. 26, 1888	Berlin, Ms.	George E. Keizer [vin Nellie W. Brewer	Berlin, Ms.	J. W. Barter of Northborough, Mass.
Nov. 29, 1888	Harrisville	Arthur H. Rugg Alice M. Tarbox	Nelson	C. F. Goldsmith
Oct. 21, 1889	?	Frank E. Davis Anna F. Thyng	Athol, Ms.	?
Nov. 27, 1889	EW'stm'T'd	Charles H. Kingsbury Adeline Maria Mason	Keene	J. Claffin
Jan. 1, 1890	Keene	William H. Jones Priscilla B. Drake	Keene	C. E. Harrington
Mar. 15, 1890	Keene	Frank E. Conant Mabel I. Barrett	Keene	G. H. DeBevoise
May 7, 1890	Keene	Wm. F. D. Wilson Leslie A. Gay	Keene	C. B. Elder
May 8, 1890		Lester R. Wheeler Eva E. Bryant		W. E. Renshaw of Gilsun
Jan. 1, 1891	Marlbor'gh	Wilfred Bonnette Josephine Beauregard	Marlbor'gh	J. Monge
Feb. 6, 1892	Keene	Levi W. Randall Addie M. Nims	Keene	W. E. Bennett
Aug. 6, 1892	Keene	Francis O. Ball, Jr. Ola A. Fifield		S. G. Abbott
Nov. 9, 1892		John F. McClure Mary L. Holt		Wm. Merrill of Nelson

MARRIAGES.

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Date.	Place.	Groom and Bride.	Residence.	By whom Married.
Dec. 22, 1892	Salem, Ma.	John H. Woodbury Alice C. Dodge	Salem, Ms.	E. P. Farnham
Jan. 3, 1893		Milton H. Taft Annie L. Tarbox		M. F. Hardy of Nelson
Feb. 7, 1893	Marlbor'gh	Chas. Theberge [Brown] Emma Beaucage	Marlbor'gh	D. C. Ling
Sept. 8, 1893		Ralph M. Kitson Mrs. Etta E. Wilson	Dorchester, Mass.	A. W. Hand of Keene
May 12, 1894	Hartf'd, Vt.	Walter Goedecke Grace L. Price	Hartf'd, Vt.	H. B. Greene
May 29, 1894	Keene	Ernest A. Nims Mary E. Heaton	Keene	Wm. G. Poor
June 13, 1894		John R. Wellman Estella A. Marston	Gilsum	L. D. Place
Sept. 6, 1894	Keene	Leston M. Barrett Rosa A. Ingalls		G. H. DeBevoise
Jan. 29, 1895	Surry	J. Fred. Price Anna May E. Wright		J. Fawcett
Sept. 18, 1895	Keene	Geo. W. Wellman Ida I. Parkinson		A. W. Hand
Oct. 19, 1895	Gilsum	Fred. J. Comstock Annette B. Page	Marlbor'gh	J. H. Gove
Nov. 21, 1895	Gilsum	Albert W. Corey Eva G. Comstock	Gilsum [Ms]	J. H. Gove
Apr. 29, 1896	Keene	Arthur P. Morse Annie M. Rice	Wellesley, Mass.	G. H. DeBevoise
June 18, 1896	Allston, Ma.	Chas. E. Shattuck Mrs. Ellen A. Barrett	Brookline, N. H.	J. L. Seward
May 13, 1897	Keene	Miles H. Davis Susan A. Woodbury	Keene	Wm. G. Poor
May 26, 1897	Dublin	Edward L. Gay E. Gertrude Pierce	Dublin	G. E. Littlefield of Peterborough
July 3, 1897		Lewis W. Smith Lizzie L. Jewett		M. S. Pendexter of Keene
Oct. 2, 1897	Keene	Charles J. Mead Ella I. Price	Keene	A. McCord
Nov. 23, 1897		Fred. A. Davis Althea S. Barrett		H. Walker
Feb. 9, 1898	Fitchburg, Mass.	Rev. Herbert Walker Lottie J. Walker	Fitchb'g Ma	G. R. Hewitt
June 17, 1898	Roxbury, Mass.	Raymond A. Robbins Grace M. Wilson	Boston, Ma.	Charles Taylor
Apr. 27, 1899	Westm'l'nd	Edwin F. Nims Margaret G. Kilburn	Manchester	S. F. Shepardson
June 9, 1899		Eugene Marston Ida May Holt	Vt.	H. Walker
Aug. 28, 1899	Gilsum	Frank L. Rawson Agnes D. Hammond	Gilsum	H. Walker of Sullivan
Jan. 1, 1900		Charles G. Wilder Ethel A. Barrett		H. Walker
Jan. 4, 1900	Keene	Jos. Fred. Comstock Mrs. Nellie O. Hayward	Keene	H. Billman
Apr. 19, 1900	Keene	E. Leroy Blood Mrs. Cora B. Cobb		John E. Smith
June 28, 1900		Allan M. Nims Bertha Rice	Henniker	H. Walker
Sept. 22, 1900	Morrisville, Vt.	Daniel Hughes Addie L. Blood	Morrisville, Vt.	M. S. Eddy

Date.	Place.	Groom and Bride.	Residence.	By whom Married.
Oct. 14, 1900		Charles A. Brooks Mrs. Lizzie J. Parker		H. Walker
Oct. 25, 1900	Marlbor'gh	Herbert S. Currier Gertrude A. Seaver	Harrisville	A. J. Smith of Marlborough
Apr. 17, 1901	Keene	Winfred J. White Martha A. Reid	Keene	E. P. Drew
June 1, 1901		Wm. Lester Guillow Zaidee Viola Bridge	Gilsum	H. Walker
June 12, 1901		Louis A. Whitney Lida L. Davis	Brattleb'ro Vt.	H. Walker
Oct. 2, 1901		Bert. E. Smith Edith Pearl Hammond		H. Walker
Nov. 19, 1901	Keene	Charles M. Dunbar Mary D. Gomont (Gor- Frank L. Fifield (man)	Westm'tnd	D. Ryan
Mar. 25, 1902		Charlotte L. Wallace Mason G. Guillow	Stoddard Gilsum	H. Walker
May 31, 1902	Keene	Mrs. Esther R. Comstock		J. M. Durrell
Oct. 15, 1902	Keene	Clarence A. Moore Susan H. Brooks	Keene	E. P. Drew
Nov. 19, 1902		Charles C. Wilder Grace S. Nims		W. F. Whitcomb of Surry
Nov. 25, 1902	Keene	Patrick Sweeney Ina M. Price	Keene	D. A. Ryan
Feb. 25, 1903		Elwyn W. Wilcox Idella L. Hendricks	Westm'tn'd Boston, Ms.	Geo. W. Ruland of Keene
May 23, 1903		John G. Gellegher Ethel E. Bedard (Bedaw)		T. M. Patterson
Sept. 7, 1903	Keene	Arthur G. Blood Anita Kletecka	Boston, Ms.	A. H. Wheeler
Sept. 26, 1903	Roxbury, Mass.	Luther E. Kimball Edith E. Wilson	Boston, Ms.	Rev. W. H. Allbright
Oct. 1, 1903		Fred. M. Murdough Hattie C. Currier	Nelson	T. M. Patterson
Jan. 4, 1904		Joseph A. Reed H. Mabel Farrar	Stoddard	T. M. Patterson
Feb. 3, 1904		Wilmer Barrett Lestina P. Hastings	Muns'nv'le	T. M. Patterson
Mar. 30, 1904		Charles Wellman Althea M. Nims		T. M. Patterson
June 25, 1904	Muns'nv'le	Winfield C. Chase Laura M. Castor (Castaw)	Nelson	T. C. Radoslavoff of Munsonville
Dec. 24, 1904	Meriden	Ralph P. Jenney Ethel May Price	Keene	A. J. Bailey and Chester Jenney
Feb. 18, 1905	Manville, R. I.	Pierre Theberge [Brown] Mrs. Celina P. Thoin		C. Lessard
June 6, 1905	Keene	Brainard D. Nims Mary J. Aldrich	Keene	W. A. Hadley
Sept. 19, 1905	Winch'nd'n Mass.	Willard M. Jewett Ada R. Kempton	Winch'nd'n Mass.	Geo. A. Cooke of Orange, Mass.
Jan. 12, 1906		Allan M. Nims Lilian M. Castor (Castaw)	Keene	T. M. Patterson

NOTE.—The marriages of the six children of John S. Currier, by his former wife, who have been married, as we go to press, and of Bruno Theberge (now known as Bernard Brown), all of whom had virtually left town before their marriages, may be found in the genealogies of those families, in the GENEALOGICAL TABLES.

In the preceding table of marriages, the place of marriage was Sullivan when not otherwise indicated. The person who performed the ceremony lived in the town where the marriage occurred, unless otherwise stated. The residences of the brides and grooms were Sullivan in all cases where a residence is not given. If names of persons or places were not known, an interrogation mark (?) was inserted. The genealogist will probably find in the genealogical tables at the end of this work some information in regard to these particulars which was not obtained in time for insertion in this table.

Marriages in Sullivan have always been solemnized by a simple and unostentatious ceremony. In the Roman Catholic church, marriage is reckoned among the seven sacraments. The ceremony, except the questions propounded to the bride and groom, is in Latin, sometimes followed by a nuptial mass. The elaborate and pleasing marriage ritual found in the "Book of Common Prayer" of the Protestant Episcopal church is now very largely used, with slight verbal changes and modifications (often without any change), by clergymen of all the Protestant sects where a very ceremonial service in "full form" is desired in accordance with all customs appropriate and proper on such an occasion, especially at a church wedding, or at an evening wedding in a private house. With respect to the details, the fashions change from time to time.

In Sullivan, these "full form" weddings have rarely, if ever, occurred. There have been very few church weddings. Marriages are usually at the home of the bride. As a rule, the guests are limited to the families of the bride and groom, with near relatives, and sometimes a few very intimate friends. The ceremony is usually in the following form: an invocation, brief address of a half-dozen sentences, the usual questions propounded to the groom and bride, the proclamation of marriage, prayer, and benediction. Some of these parts are occasionally omitted. Justices of the peace usually do no more than to ask the questions and make the proclamation of husband and wife. Instead of a home wedding, the bridal couple often repair to the house of some clergyman or justice for the ceremony, without inviting any guests, or no more than one or two.

At private houses, the ceremony is usually followed by serving the wedding guests with a slice of the "wedding cake." The additional "bride's cake" is seldom used. Occasionally tea and coffee and other light refreshments are served on such occasions. In the olden time, a rather elaborate dinner occasionally followed a wedding ceremony. Miss Emily Muzzy, a daughter of the first Sullivan minister, informed the writer that she went with her father to the marriage of James Matthews and Abigail Keith, the writer's grandparents; that a dinner followed the wedding, which she never forgot, "because they had raisins in their apple pie." The best and largest turkey in the flock was often saved to be roasted for the marriage feast of some girl of the family. Sometimes, though more rarely, the invited guests would include a large number, quite filling the house. As a rule, weddings have been what would now be called "morning weddings" or "day weddings." In the earliest times, wines and liquors were furnished at weddings, but not since about 1830.

It will be observed that several of the marriages recorded in the preceding table were not recorded upon the Sullivan books. Licenses are not always taken from the towns where both bride and groom reside. Unfortunately many such

marriages escape proper record. Town clerks, in former days, were often notoriously careless about recording deaths, births, and marriages.

One fact in connection with these Sullivan marriages is very important from an ethical point of view. Including the foot notes and the note at the end of the list of marriages, we have here made a record of the marriages of 752 couples of whom one or both parties, in each case, properly belonged to Sullivan. Of all these 752 couples only eleven are positively known to the writer to have been divorced. Of two more he is in some doubt with respect to the facts. Thus, of all couples married in the town, or who were, in some way, connected with the town at the time of marriage, only about one and seven-tenths per cent were ever divorced. It would be difficult indeed to find any town which has a better record in this particular. Even this record is considerably reduced, if we remember that two women were each twice divorced.

CHAPTER X.

SCHOOLS.

At the town meeting, Mar. 11, 1788, it was voted that Ezra Osgood, John Chapman, Timothy Dimick, Roswell Hubbard, and James Locke, Jr., be a committee to divide the town into school districts. £12 were voted to support schools. At a meeting of the town, June 3, 1788, the committee on school districts reported that the town be divided as follows, their report being accepted:

"The Northeast District beginning at Thomas Morse's south line (he lived at 65 on map) and taking all east of the Patent Line north. One District in the northwest corner, taking in all west of the Patent Line, and south as far as Mr. Baker's south line (Baker lived at 103). The rest of the town to be one District for the present."

Sept. 8, 1788, the town voted "that the several 'squadrons' have the money they pay for the support of schools and set up their own schools." The "squadrons" were probably the districts just described.

On Mar. 10, 1789, £12 were again voted for schooling. After this, we shall not speak of the amounts yearly raised for schools. They may be seen in the table of appropriations in the chapter on INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY. Mar. 9, 1790, it was voted to divide the Centre District, so that all that was Keene should be a new district, all west of the east line of Benjamin Ellis (in reality all west of the road leading past numbers 236, 235, 230, 229, and 228, north of the southern and south of the northwestern district) should be one district, known as the Western District, and that the Centre District should extend east to the Great Brook.

Oct. 11, 1792, the town voted to raise £100 (about \$500.00) for building schoolhouses in the several districts and that each district have its own money

They chose Benjamin Ellis, Joshua Osgood, Joseph Woods, Samuel Seward, and Timothy Dimick a committee to lay out the money. Previous to this the schools were taught in barns; in the Centre District, in the barn of Mr. Rowe on the hill; in the Northeast District, in the barn of Samuel Seward (at 135); in the Southern District, in the barn of Zadok Nims (at 152); in the Western District, in the barn of Timothy Dimick (at 250); and in the Northwest District, in the barn of Joshua Burditt (at 183). Mrs. Celeste Fifield said that her mother (whose maiden name was Lucinda Seward) had often spoken to her of going to school in her father's barn. She related some little incidents connected with the school which are rather too personal for publication. The writer's grandmother (whose maiden name was Polly Wilson, daughter of Daniel Wilson who lived at 64) often spoke to him of her school days in the Rowe barn (which stood at 69, where the first public religious service was held). Hosea Foster, Ashley Spaulding, and Dauphin W. Wilson were the authorities for locating the barns in which the schools were held respectively in the Northwest, West, and South Districts. Packer's Quarter (now District No. 1) had not as yet been erected into a district. It had no inhabitants when the town was incorporated, nor for some years after that.

The five schoolhouses built with the appropriation of Oct. 11, 1792, were located at the places marked 75, 157, 249, 184, and 133 on the map. Mar. 8, 1796, the town voted to make a new district of "Packer's Quarter," being all of the town east of the Patent Line and south of the line dividing the land of Daniel Wilson and Samuel Osgood (which was the old south line of the original Boyle and Gilsum, indicated on the map by the dotted line crossing Osgood Hill), as far as the "Branch" (or Otter River), then along that stream to the northeast, to the town line. The first schoolhouse in this district was built where the house of Lyman Davis now stands (at 20).

Mar. 13, 1810, it was voted by the town that the Centre and West (or Dimick) Districts be united into one for school purposes. They remained as separate districts for road and general purposes. At the same meeting, it was voted to number the school districts as follows: Packer's Quarter to be No. 1; the Centre District, No. 2; the Northeast District to be No. 3; the South District to be No. 4; the North District to be No. 5; and the West (then usually known as the Dimick) District to be No. 6; it being understood that, for school purposes, Nos. 6 and 2 were to be regarded as one, to be known as school district No. 2.

From 1796 until 1830, the *collectors of the school taxes* were chosen at the annual March meetings. They were the following, the number following each name representing the number of the district for which said man was chosen. As we have seen, the districts were first numbered in 1810, but, before that date, these numbers may be used for the corresponding districts.

1796. Calvin Wilder, 1; Daniel Wilson, 2; Josiah Seward, 3; Roswell Hubbard, 4; Timothy Dimick, 5; Dudley Smith, 6.—1797. Samuel Osgood, 1; Josiah G. White, 2; Nathan Bolster, 3; Elijah Osgood, 4; John Farnsworth, 5; Timothy Dimick, 6.—1798. Reuben Morse, 1; Enoch Woods, 2; Elijah Rugg, 3; Eleazar Brown, 4 (who died during the year and Elijah Osgood was appointed in his place); John Farrar, 5; Timothy Dimick, 6.—1799. Samuel Mason, 1; Abraham Clarke, 2; Ichabod Keith, 3; Ezra Osgood, 4; Joshua Corey, 5;

David Cummings, 6.—1800. Jonathan Heaton, 1; Daniel Wilson, 2; Samuel Seward 3; Zadok Nims, 4; Isaac Rawson, 5; Jonathan Baker, 6 (who owned land in No. 6, and would therefore be eligible to this position).—1801. Nathaniel Mason, 1; James Wilson, 2; Josiah Seward, 3; Benjamin Kemp, 4; David Emery Boynton, 5; Thomas Spaulding, 6.—1802, Thomas Rider, 1; Enoch Woods, 2; Jonathan Kendall, Jr., 3; Oliver Osgood, 4; Isaac Rawson, 5; Solomon Rugg, 6.—1803. Jeremiah Leland, 1; Solomon White, 2; Nathan Bolster, 3; Jonas Stevens, 4; Solomon Woods, 5; Dr. Messer Cannon, 6. 1804. Ephraim Adams, 1; Calvin Locke, 2; Ichabod Keith, 3; Cornelius Howlett, 4; Stephen Foster, 5; Philip Proctor, 6.—1805. Jesse Morse, 1; Elijah Osgood, 2; Ebenezer Kendall, 3; Elijah Carter, 4; Dalphon Gibbs, 5; Amasa Brown, 6. 1806. Jonathan Heaton, 1; Solomon White, 2; Thomas McLeod, 3; Joseph Kingsbury, 4; Benjamin Eaton, 5; Timothy Dimick, 6.—1807. John Wright, 1; John Wilson, 2; Samuel Seward, 3; Asahel Nims, 4; Isaac Rawson, 5; David Cummings, 6.—1808. Samuel Osgood, 1; Elijah Frost, 2; James Comstock, 3; Oliver Brown, 4; Reuben Wright, 5; Joshua Osgood, 6.—1809. Nathaniel Mason, 1; Abel Allen, 2; Luther Wilder, 3; Jonas Stevens, 4; Dalphon Gibbs, 5; Thomas Spaulding, 6. Abel Allen lived in No. 6, but had land in No. 2, hence eligible for this position.

In 1810, the sixth district was made a part of the second for school purposes, but was retained as the sixth district for highway purposes. This year, as we have seen, the numbers were first given to the districts which they have since borne. The remaining school-tax collectors were the following: 1810. Oliver Wilder, 1; Michael Saunders, 2; Ebenezer Kendall, 3; Roswell Hubbard, 4; Stephen Foster, 5.—1811. Amos Wardwell, 1; Josiah G. White, 2; Benjamin Hastings, 3; Asahel Nims, 4; David Emery Boynton, 5.—1812. John Mason, 1; Calvin Locke, 2; Nathan Bolster, 3; Benjamin Kemp, 4; David Chapman, 5.—1813. Roswell Nims, 1; Thomas Spaulding, 2; Ichabod Keith, 3; Jonas Stevens, 4; Benjamin Eaton, 5.—1814. Joseph Mason, 1; Messer Cannon, 2; Josiah Seward, 3; Jeremiah Leland, 4; David Emery Boynton, 5.—1815. David McIntire, 1; Philip Proctor, 2; James Comstock, 3; James W. Osgood, 4; Stephen Foster, 5.—1816. Rufus Mason, 1; John Winch, 2; Josiah Seward, Jr., 3; Samuel Seward, Jr., 4; Reuben Wright, 5.—1817. Reuben Morse, 1; Ephraim Applin, 2; Hammond Keith, 3; Cephas Brown, 4; Silas Atwood, 5.—1818. Samuel Osgood, 1; Samuel Locke, 2; Harrison Rugg, 3; Ellsworth Hubbard, 4; Dalphon Gibbs, 5.—1819. Nathaniel Heaton, 1; Breed Osgood, 2; Ichabod Keith, 3; Benjamin Kemp, 4; Samuel Winchester, 5.—1820. Nathaniel Mason, 1; John Wilson, 2; Sparhawk Kendall, 3; George Nims, 4; Benjamin Eaton, 5.—1821. Amos Wardwell, 1; Amasa Brown, 2; Nathan Bolster, 3; Eliakim N. Kemp, 4; David Boynton, 5.—1822. Joseph Mason, 1; John Winch, 2; Samuel Seward, 3; Samuel Seward, Jr., 4; John Chapman, 5.—1823. Amos Wardwell, 1; Daniel Brown Brooks, 2; Abijah Seward, 3; Erastus Hubbard, 4; Stephen Foster, 5.—1824. Rufus Mason, 1; Calvin Locke, 2; Aaron Miller, 3; Roswell Hubbard, 4; Stephen Foster, 5.—1825. Samuel Osgood, 2d, 1; Roswell Hubbard, Jr., 2; Sparhawk Kendall, 3; Benjamin Kemp, 4; Dalphon Gibbs, 5.—1826. John Mason, 1; George Hubbard, 2; Samuel Seward, 3; Asahel Nims, 4; Stephen Foster, 5.—1827. Jeremiah Mason, 1; Samuel Locke, 2;

James Comstock, 3; Benjamin Kemp, Jr., 4; Samuel Winchester, 5.—1828. Selim Frost, 1; Joseph Seward, 2; David Esty, 3; Ellsworth Hubbard, 4; Stephen Foster, Jr., 5.—1829. Reuben Morse, Jr., 1; Martin Rugg, 2; Abijah Hastings, 3; Asahel Nims, 4; Chauncy W. Rawson, 5.—1830. David McIntire, 1; James Bolster, 2; Harrison Rugg, 3; James W. Osgood, 4; David Boynton, 5. After this year, no more special school-tax collectors were appointed, and the money was collected by the town collectors.

A superintending school committee was first chosen at the annual March meeting in 1809, consisting of Rev. Wm. Muzzy, Esq. Hubbard, and Col. S. White. Their report, rendered at the annual March meeting of 1810, will be important because it was the first such document ever submitted. It was as follows: "The undersigned committee, chosen by the town of Sullivan for the inspection of schools, report that, agreeably to our appointment, we have visited the several schools in town and it is with pleasure that we can say that we have generally found them well instructed and governed and that the scholars, many of them, have made such advances in the several branches of literature that, if pursued, together with good conduct, they may become honorable members both of church and state. Which is submitted by us.—Wm. Muzzy, Roswell Hubbard, Solomon White (Committee). Sullivan, Feb. 28, 1810."

The following is the list of *school superintendents* chosen at the annual March meetings: 1809 (first appointed). Wm. Muzzy, Roswell Hubbard, Solomon White.—1810. Rev. Wm. Muzzy, Col. Erastus Hubbard, Capt. John Wilson.—1811 (chosen this year on Sept. 2). Rev. Wm. Muzzy, Samuel Osgood, Nathaniel Mason, John Wilson, Calvin Locke, Samuel Seward, Ichabod Keith, Roswell Hubbard, and Jonas Stevens, nine in all, a rather bulky committee for a town so small. 1812 (chosen, Mar. 19). Rev. Wm. Muzzy, Reuben Morse, Elijah Frost, Samuel Seward, Roswell Hubbard, Charles Cummings.—1813. Rev. Wm. Muzzy, as General Inspector, Nathaniel Mason, Abel Allen, Josiah Seward, Zadok Nims, Charles Cummings.—1814. Rev. Wm. Muzzy, General Inspector, John Mason, Elijah Frost, Samuel Seward, Roswell Hubbard, Charles Cummings.—1815. Rev. Wm. Muzzy, General Inspector, Samuel Osgood, Elijah Frost, Samuel Seward, Samuel Seward, Jr., Charles Cummings.—1816 to 1819. No record of the choice of any school inspectors.—1820. Samuel Osgood, John Wilson, Josiah Seward, Samuel Seward, Jr., Charles Cummings.—1821. Rufus Mason, John Wilson, Sparhawk Kendall, Samuel Seward, Jr., Stephen Foster, Jr.—1822. Rev. Wm. Muzzy, General Inspector, Amos Wardwell, Joseph Seward, Sparhawk Kendall, Samuel Seward, Jr., Rev. C. Cummings. Mr. Muzzy was probably the General Inspector the year before, in 1821. They voted that year to have such an inspector, but there was no record of the choice.—1823. Voted to have a board of three to "inspect masters and schools both." Samuel Seward, Jr., Charles H. Cummings, Selim Frost.—1824. Samuel Seward, Jr., Selim Frost, Roswell Osgood.—1825. Joseph Seward, Sparhawk Kendall, Selim Frost.—1826. Joseph Seward, Nathaniel Evans, Dr. Timothy L. Lane.—1827. Voted to have none this year.—1828 to 1843. In these years there is no record of any school board. In 1837, the records of the annual meeting show that such a report was presented to the meeting, and at the annual meeting of 1843, it was voted to dispense with the visitation of schools by the superintending school

committee. In the next year they were appointed by the select-men, and it is likely that the select-men had appointed such officers during these years, of which no record was made.—1844. Alonzo Mason, Hosea Foster, Dr. Jesse A. Crowley (appointed by select-men respectively Apr. 15, 16, and 20, 1844).—1845. Dr. J. A. Crowley, A. Mason, H. Foster (Apr. 12), D. W. Wilson, (Oct. 29).—1846. H. Wardwell, F. Buckminster (appointed by select-men, Apr. 21 and 25, 1846, respectively).—1847. F. Buckminster, S. Frost, H. Foster.—1848. F. Buckminster, Charles Mason, and Selim Frost (appointed by select-men, Apr. 24, 1848).—1849. Charles Mason, Selim Frost, Geo. C. Hubbard (appointed by select-men, Apr. 18, 21, and 27, respectively).—1850. Charles Mason, Selim Frost, Hosea Towne (appointed by select-men, Apr. 27, Apr. 29, May 1, respectively).—1851. Franklin Buckminster, Hosea Towne, James Osgood (appointed by select-men, Apr. 17, 24, and 26, respectively).—1852. Charles Mason, Hosea Towne, Franklin Buckminster (appointed by select-men, Apr. 22, May 12, May 19, respectively).—1853. Charles Mason, Joseph Whitney, Geo. C. Hubbard (appointed by select-men, Apr. 22, 22, and 25, respectively).—1854. Geo. C. Hubbard (appointed by select-men, Apr. 21).—1855. Charles Mason, Geo. C. Hubbard (by select-men, Apr. 12 and 13, respectively).—1856. T. S. Norton, Geo. C. Hubbard, Charles Mason (by select-men, qualified, Apr. 19, 26, 18, 1856, respectively).—1857. Rev. T. S. Norton (by select-men, qualified, Apr. 26).—1858. Rev. T. S. Norton, Joseph Whitney (by select-men, qualified, Apr. 15 and 12, respectively).—1859. Geo. C. Hubbard (by select-men, qualified, Apr. 15).—1860. Geo. C. Hubbard, Chas. E. Houghton, Charles Mason.—1861. Geo. C. Hubbard, Chas. E. Houghton, Geo. Lyman Nims.—1862. Geo. C. Hubbard, Alanson A. Nims, Chas. C. Wilson (by select-men, qualified, Apr. 7, except Mr. Hubbard, who did so on May 5).—1863. Charles Mason, Alanson A. Nims, Geo. C. Hubbard (by select-men, qualified, Apr. 21, May 2, May 8, respectively).—1864. Rev. John M. Stow (by select-men, qualified, May 3).—1865. Rev. John M. Stow (by select-men, qualified, Apr. 25).—1866. Rev. John M. Stow, Alanson A. Nims (by select-men, qualified, May 9 and 10, respectively).—1867. Rev. John M. Stow (by select-men, qualified Apr. 12).—1868. Rev. John M. Stow.—1869. Rev. John M. Stow.—1870. Rev. John M. Stow (by select-men, qualified, May 28). Geo. C. Hubbard was appointed by the select-men to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Stow, and qualified, Aug. 26, 1870.—1871. Geo. C. Hubbard (by select-men, qualified, Apr. 28).—1872. Geo. C. Hubbard. The select-men appointed Alanson A. Nims to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Hubbard. Mr. Nims qualified Dec. 24, 1872.—1873. Alanson A. Nims.—1874. Alanson A. Nims (by select-men, qualified, Apr. 10).—1875. Henry Melville Osgood (by select-men, qualified, Apr. 1).—1876 to 1880, both years inclusive, Alanson A. Nims (by select-men, in 1876, qualified, Apr. 11).—1881 to 1885, both years inclusive, and until the school board under the new law began service, Rosabelle S. Rugg.

Since 1886, the school board has been elected by the town union school district at their annual meetings. These annual SCHOOL BOARDS have, thus far, been the following: 1886. Rosabelle S. Rugg, Henry C. Rawson, Mason A. Nims. 1887. Henry C. Rawson, Almon P. Tyler, Rev. Frederick B. Phelps*.—1888.

* Qualified Apr. 29, 1887, in place of Rosabelle S. Rugg, resigned.

Almon P. Tyler, Leslie H. Goodnow, Rosabelle S. Rugg.—1889. Almon P. Tyler, Leslie H. Goodnow, Rosabelle S. Rugg.—1890. George Kingsbury, John H. Woodbury, Amanda E. Dunn.—1891. George Kingsbury, John H. Woodbury, Frederick A. Wilson.—1892. George Kingsbury, Frederick A. Wilson, Joseph N. Nims.—1893. Frederick A. Wilson, Joseph N. Nims, George Kingsbury.—1894. George Kingsbury, Ora Ann H. Woodbury, Althea S. Barrett.—1895. George Kingsbury, Ora Ann H. Woodbury, Sarah M. D. Nims.—1896. Sarah M. D. Nims, Mason A. Nims, George Kingsbury.—1897. Sarah M. D. Nims (died Dec. 16, 1897), Mason A. Nims, George Kingsbury.—1898. Mason A. Nims, George Kingsbury, Fanny L. Hubbard.—1899. George Kingsbury, Fanny L. Hubbard, Horace R. Fifield.—1900. Fanny L. Hubbard, Horace R. Fifield, Rosabelle S. Rugg.—1901. Horace R. Fifield, Rosabelle S. Rugg, Marshall J. Barrett.—1902. Fanny L. Hubbard, Marshall J. Barrett, Horace R. Fifield.—1903. Marshall J. Barrett, Horace R. Fifield, Fanny L. Hubbard.—1904. Horace R. Fifield, Fanny L. Hubbard, Edwin F. Nims.—1905. Clara A. Barrett, Eugene Marston, Arthur H. Rugg.—1906. Clara A. Barrett, Arthur H. Rugg, Joseph A. Reed.

The treasurers of the union school district have been the following: 1886 to 1888. School Board, jointly.—1889. Leslie H. Goodnow, for the School Board.—1890 to 1897. George Kingsbury.—1898 to 1906. Lyman Davis, who is serving in that office as we go to press.

The auditors of the union district have been the following: 1886 to 1891. Same as the town auditor.—1892 to 1897. Henry Davis.—1898 to 1906. Asahel N. Holt, who is still serving as we go to press.

The annual meetings of the district from 1886 to 1888 were held on Mar. 17, 1886; Feb. 22, 1887 (with a special meeting on Apr. 19, 1887), and Mar. 6, 1888. From 1889 to 1899, the meetings were on the town meeting day, the 2d Tuesday in March, at 2 o'clock P. M. Since then, they have been on Mar. 15, 1900; Mar. 14, 1901; Mar. 13, 1902; Mar. 3, 1903; Mar. 3, 1904; Mar. 2, 1905; and Mar. 13, 1906. The preceding officers were chosen at the annual meetings of the year named. Hon. Daniel Willard Rugg has been the moderator of every meeting of the district, as we go to press, and Lyman Davis has served as clerk of the district from the first to the present time.

Mar. 11, 1834, the town accepted a plan of the school districts prepared by the select-men, who, at a meeting on Nov. 7, 1833, were authorized to divide the town into such districts. It was as follows:

" A PLAN OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN THE TOWN OF SULLIVAN.

" Submitted for the consideration of the town by the undersigned, who were appointed at a legal meeting of the town, held on the 7th day of November, 1833, a committee to divide the town into school districts and to report the same to the town at the next legal town meeting.—

" Bounded as follows:

" No. 1. Beginning at the north-west corner of Selim Frost's home farm [108 on map], and running easterly on the line between the said Frost and Wilson's [64] farms till it strikes the town line (being the south line of the 11th range of lots under Gilsun laying out), thence southerly on the town line to the

south-east corner of the town, thence westerly on the town line to the old PATENT LINE, thence northerly on said Patent Line to the first mentioned bound.

"No. 2. Beginning on the south line of lot No. 3 in the eleventh range of lots in said town (under Gilsum laying out), at the Great Brook so-called [leading from Spaulding's mill —118—], and running westerly on said line to the north-east corner of the farm formerly owned and occupied by Joshua Osgood, thence southerly, on the east line of said farm, to the south-east corner of said farm, thence westerly, on the south line of the aforesaid farm, to the town line, thence northerly on the town line till it strikes the south line of the eighth range of lots [Gilsum laying out], thence easterly, on the south line of the said eighth range of lots, till it comes to the brook which runs from Chapman Pond to Spaulding's mill, thence southerly on the said brook to the first mentioned bound. [The writer states, for the benefit of readers, that the lot 3, range 11, of the preceding description, should have been lot 1, range 11. It was an error of the clerk probably. The old Gilsum lots, so far as they covered the Packersfield section, are indicated on the map by dotted lines. Those lots covered the whole of the Stoddard section. They are not indicated on the map, but anybody who desires to see where they were can easily do so by taking his map and continuing the present lines by aid of a rule.]

"No. 3. Beginning at the south-east corner of Dis. No. 2, and running northerly, on the east line of said district, thence north to the town line, thence bounded north and east by the town line and south by Dis. No. 1. [The brook to which the preceding paragraph referred was the Chapman Brook, continuing with the Spaulding Brook. The west line of this district followed the Spaulding Brook to the outlet of the Chapman Brook, then followed the Great Brook. It was understood by the inhabitants of the district, though never expressly so stated, that the district line followed the Great Brook to where it last crosses the Patent Line, going northerly, then followed the Patent Line to the Town Line.]

"No. 4. Beginning at the north-east corner of Capt. Ellsworth Hubbard's [171] home farm, and running southerly on the old Patent Line to the town line, thence westerly on the town line to the south-east corner of the town, thence southerly on the town line to the south-east corner of the town, thence bounded south and west on the town line and north by Dis. No. 2. [Obviously the selectmen or the clerk blundered curiously in the description of the east line of this district. On the date named, the whole eastern boundary was really on the Patent Line. There was some confusion in their language. In 3d line, "westerly" should be *southerly*. Since then a change was made in the eastern line to take in the Stevens or Kemp farm, 165, which was partly in Dis. No. 1.]

"No. 5. Bounded south by Dis. No. 2, west and north by the town lines, and east by Dis. No. 3.

"All of which is humbly submitted by your committee.—Samuel Locke, Roswell Osgood, Ellsworth Hubbard."

No. 6, retained for highway purposes, was all that portion of No. 2 which was west of the roads leading past the houses numbered on the map as 228, 229, etc., to 236.

It had been voted, Mar. 10, 1807, to annex the farms of James Sawyer and Joshua Osgood to the Dimick or West District, but in the plan just considered

the farm of James Sawyer was not included in that district, which for school purposes was a part of No. 2.

These boundary lines proved quite indefinite, in some cases. In 1843, a new division was made, as the following record on the town book will show :

" RECORD of the division of SULLIVAN into SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

" To the select-men of the Town of Sullivan :

" WHEREAS the Town of Sullivan has neglected to divide itself into school districts, according to the law in such cases made and provided, we, the subscribers, legal voters of said town, hereby request you forthwith to divide said town into convenient school districts and define their boundaries and cause a record thereof to be made by the Town Clerk according to law.

Sullivan, May 2, 1843.

Harrison Rugg	Amos Wardwell
Dexter Spaulding	Thomas Winch
Chas. F. Wilson	Charles Mason
Chas. Rawson	Solomon Esty
C. W. Rawson	Asahel Nims
Atwell C. Ellis	Stephen Foster."
Lucius Nims	

" Upon the foregoing application, the subscribers, select-men of the Town of Sullivan, said town having neglected to divide itself into school districts according to law, do order that the territory of this town be divided into five school districts, to be bounded and divided as follows :

" SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1

" is bounded thus : Beginning at a stake and stones on the town line between Nelson and Sullivan, and between the lands of Nathaniel Osgood and Timothy Buxton [Osgood owned lot 4, range VI., living at 64 of the outside numbers on the map. Buxton owned lot 5, range VI., and lived on the lot. The houses of both men were in Nelson], thence westerly and southerly on the northerly [and western] lines of the lands of said Osgood, to the Warren farm, so-called [Wm. Warren lived at 56], thence on the northerly line of said Warren farm and of Lucius Nims's land [in lot 4, range VIII.], to Charles F. Wilson's land [south part of lot 4, range IX., and north-east of the brook in lower part of lot 4, range X.], thence across said Wilson's land [along the south line of the farm] to the north-east corner of Selim Frost's homestead [where the Woods Brook crosses the old Gilsun line], thence, on the northerly line of said Frost's farm, to the Patent Line, so-called, thence southerly, on the westerly line of said Frost's and Amos Wardwell, Jr.'s [now Hubbard brothers'] farms, on the Patent Line, to a stake and stones, at the corner of Dan. A. Nims's and Ben. Kemp, Jr.'s farms [in west line of lot 1, range XII.], thence easterly across said Wardwell's pasture to said Kemp's meadow lot, thence easterly, on the southerly line of said Wardwell's farm to Selim Frost's land [in west line of lot 1, range XI.], thence southerly to Roxbury line, thence easterly, on said line of Roxbury, to the south-east corner of Sullivan, thence northerly on Nelson line to the first-mentioned bound, and comprising all the territory within said limits.

" SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2

" is bounded thus : Beginning at a stake and stones, on the town line between

Keene and Sullivan, south-west of the Gates house [248 on map] so-called, thence north-easterly on the road that leads from Sullivan to Keene by Roswell Osgood's house [247], to a stake and stones, thence east 4 deg. north, across the land of Charles Osgood [whose home was at 246], to a stake and stones, thence across Roswell Osgood's farm, to the north-west corner of David Nims's farm [he lived at 160] thence on the southerly line of said Osgood's farm to James W. Osgood's farm [the latter lived at 167], thence northerly, on the easterly line of said Roswell Osgood's farm, to Charles Osgood's farm, thence northerly, on the easterly line of said Charles Osgood's farm, to the south-west corner of Joseph Seward's homestead farm [he lived at 99], thence easterly, on the southerly side of said Seward's farm, to Wm. Smith's farm [he lived at 228], thence southerly, on the westerly line of said Smith's farm, to Ellsworth Hubbard's farm [he lived at 171], thence easterly, on the southerly side of said Smith's farm, to the road that leads southerly from I. N. Wardwell's store [231] to Keene, thence northerly on said road to the south line of Joseph Seward's homestead farm, thence easterly, on the southerly line of the farms of Joseph Seward, I. N. Wardwell [232], Josiah Peabody [234], Benjamin Kemp, Jr. [80], Thomas Winch [107], and Charles F. Wilson [64], to the Great Brook, so-called [Spaulding Brook], thence on said brook, by Jacob Spaulding's mill [118], to the place where the brook running from the Chapman Pond empties into the Great Brook, thence westerly, up the Pond Brook to the mouth of the Chapman Pond, thence on the southerly shore of the pond to a stake and stones, thence west 24 min. south, across the land of Seth Nims [then living at 72], 16 rods, to a stake and stones, thence westerly, on the northerly line of Fred. B. Nims's homestead farm [he then lived at 73], to Ira M. Rawson's farm [who lived at 173], thence southerly, on the westerly line of said Nims, to the south-east corner of said Rawson's farm, thence west on the north line of said F. B. and George W. Nims's farms [latter lived at 104], to Samuel Locke's pasture [in lot 6, range VII.], thence west 12 deg. north across said Locke's land, to James L. Proctor's farm [who lived at 252, but owned land much farther to the north], to a stake and stones, thence across said Proctor's farm to Martin Spaulding's farm [latter lived at 253], to a stake and stones, thence across said Spaulding's farm to an elm tree on the top of the Cummings Hill, so-called [above M. J. Barrett's, 255], thence to Ashley Spaulding's farm [he lived at 255], to a stake and stones, thence across said Spaulding's farm to a stake and stones on the Gilsam line, thence southerly on Gilsam line and Keene line to the first mentioned bound, and comprising all the territory within said limits.

"SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3

"is bounded thus: Beginning on Nelson line, between the farms of Nathaniel Osgood and Timothy Buxton [Osgood lived at 64 and Buxton about a half mile east of 65 of the outside numbers], thence westerly on the southern line of said Buxton's farm [and thence southerly on the west line of Osgood's], to James Comstock's land [at south-east corner of land of Comstock, who lived at 112], thence westerly on the southern line of said Comstock, to the south-east corner of Ephraim Holt's [115] farm, then westerly on the southern line of said Holt's farm to Calvin Locke's land [Locke lived at 71, but this land was west of the Holt farm], thence westerly on the southerly line of said Locke's land to Charles

F. Wilson's land [Wilson lived at 64, but his farm reached easterly to the Locke land just mentioned], thence westerly on the south line of said Wilson's land to the Great [Spaulding] Brook, thence northerly on said brook, and the east branch [Great Brook] of said brook, to the north-east corner of Rufus Mason's Seward pasture, so-called [on the Patent Line, east side of lot 10, range XI., Gilsum laying-out], thence northerly [on the Patent Line] to the corner of Gilsum and Stoddard, on the north line of Sullivan, thence easterly, on Stoddard line, to the north-east corner of Sullivan, thence southerly on the line of Stoddard and Nelson, to the first mentioned bound, and comprising all the territory within the limits.

" SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4

" is bounded thus: Beginning at a stake and stones on the town line between Keene and Sullivan, south-west of the Gates house [248] so-called, thence north-easterly, on the road that leads by Roswell Osgood's house [247] to Keene, to a stake and stones, thence east 4 deg. north, across the land of Charles Osgood [246], to a stake and stones, thence across Roswell Osgood's farm to the north-west corner of David Nims's [160] farm, thence easterly, on the northerly line of David Nims's and Nahum Nims's [159] farms, to James W. Osgood's [167] farm, thence northerly, on the westerly line of said Osgood's farm, to the Nims pasture, so-called, thence northerly, on the westerly line of said Nims pasture, to Joseph Seward's [99] farm, thence easterly, on the northerly line of said pasture, to Wm. Smith's [228] farm, thence southerly, on the easterly line of said Nims pasture, to Ellsworth Hubbard's [171] farm, thence easterly, on the northerly line of said Hubbard's farm, to his north-east corner, on the Patent Line, so-called, thence southerly, on the easterly line of said Hubbard's and Daniel A. Nims's [170] farms, to the road that leads westerly by Amos Wardwell's [25], thence southerly, on the Patent Line, across said Wardwell's land and the east line of Daniel A. Nims's farm, to Benjamin Kemp, Jr.'s [then 165] farm, to a stake and stones on the Patent Line, thence easterly, across Amos Wardwell, Jr.'s pasture, to Benjamin Kemp, Jr.'s meadow, thence easterly, on the line of said Kemp and Wardwell, to Selim Frost's land [which was lot 1, range XI. of Packersfield laying-out, the two preceding courses being an "east & west" line, a little south of, and parallel with, the north line of lot 1, range XII.], thence southerly on the easterly line of said Kemp's land, to Roxbury line, thence westerly, on Roxbury line, to a stake and stones standing on the west side of the road that leads from Sullivan to Roxbury, thence southerly, on Roxbury line, to a stake and stones, it being the corner of Sullivan and Keene, thence westerly, on the Keene line, to the south-west corner of Sullivan, thence northerly on the Keene line, to the first mentioned bound, and comprising all the territory within said limits.

" SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5

" is bounded thus: Beginning at the corner of Gilsum and Stoddard, on the north line of Sullivan, thence southerly [on the Patent Line] to the north-east corner of Rufus Mason's Seward pasture [where the Great Brook crosses the Patent Line, at its most northerly crossing], thence southerly, on the east branch of the Great Brook and the Great Brook, to the place where the [Chapman] Pond Brook empties into the Great Brook, thence westerly, up the Pond Brook, to the mouth of the Chapman Pond, thence westerly, on the southern shore of the pond, to a

stake and stones, thence west 24 min. south 16 rods, across Seth Nims's [72] land, to a stake and stones, thence westerly, on the southerly line of Seth Nims's and Ellsworth Hubbard's meadow lots [Hubbard lived at 171, but owned a meadow here], to Ira M. Rawson's [173] farm, thence southerly, on the easterly line of said Rawson's farm, to the south-east corner of said Rawson's farm, thence west, on the south line of said Rawson's farm, to Samuel Locke's land [in lot 6, range VII.], thence west 12 deg. north, across said Locke's land, to James L. Proctor's [252] farm, to a stake and stones, thence across said farm to Martin Spaulding's [253] farm, to a stake and stones, thence across said Spaulding's farm to an elm tree on top of the Cummings Hill, so-called [just north of 253 and 255], thence to Ashley Spaulding's [255] farm, to a stake and stones, thence across said Spaulding's farm to a stake and stones standing on Gilsum line, thence northerly, on said Gilsum line, to the north-west corner of Sullivan, thence easterly, on said Gilsum line, to the first mentioned bound, and comprising all the territory within said limits.

"Given under our hand, this 5th day of May, A. D. 1843. D. W. Wilson, Joseph Felt, Ephraim Foster, Select-men of Sullivan."

DISTRICT NO. 6

was for highway purposes only, and was that part of No. 2 west of the roads leading past 228, 229, 235, and 236.

We have given these bounds as they are recorded. The language is needlessly cumbersome and vague. In some cases, as in the west line of No. 1, it is really inaccurate, a few words being repeated which have no relevancy to the subject. Our bracketed explanations will help to make the lines clearer to modern residents and strangers. The oldest residents will recognize all of the names here mentioned, which will awaken many memories. In the writer's mind, these farms will always be remembered by the names of the owners mentioned in these descriptions.

Mar. 14, 1848, the town raised 2 *per cent.* more than the law required for schools, for a county teachers' institute. These teachers' institutes were a feature in the school system of the state for many years. We now have occasional teachers' institutes, which last for a day or perhaps a little longer, for lectures and essays upon school subjects, but the old-time teachers' institute is a thing of the past. These institutes, as a rule, were in session about two weeks. The presiding officer was the County School Commissioner. He employed such assistants as he desired and the expenses of the institute were defrayed by a tax upon the towns of the county, levied by the state. The writer of this history attended several sessions of such an institute. They were very profitable to those who attended the sessions, who were usually the teachers of the county or those who intended to become teachers. The instruction was partly by lectures, partly by actual recitations, conducted by the Commissioner or his assistants, the teachers present acting as pupils. This exercise was for the purpose of illustrating to these teachers (or those who proposed to become teachers) the true methods of imparting instruction to youth. From about 1846 to 1851, the towns were permitted to raise yearly not over 5 *per cent.* of the amount required by law to be raised for schools, to promote a teachers' institute. After 1851, for a few years,

they were required to raise, each year, for promoting a teachers' institute, 3 *per cent.* of the amount required by law to be raised for schools. These institutes were generally held at Keene, occasionally at some other place (in the spring of 1860, at Westmoreland).

The establishment of the normal school at Plymouth was supposed to supply this instruction in methods, and, for a time, the teachers' institutes disappeared. Since 1883, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction has been expected to provide for such an institute in each county once a year. The expenses of these sessions are defrayed by an income derived from the proceeds of a sale of the state public lands which was made in accordance with a joint resolution of the legislature, approved, June 28, 1867. These modern sessions usually last only a day, or, at most, two days. The lectures and papers are interesting, but they do not seem to excite the interest which was felt by those who attended the old-time institutes. Many of our teachers are not graduates of normal schools; nor could a normal school make a good teacher of one who did not possess the natural aptitude for teaching. There are many "fads and fancies" about methods of teaching, but many of the former methods were much superior to some that are now in vogue. No method of teaching mental arithmetic can be a good substitute for that splendid discipline acquired by a right use of Colburn's mental arithmetic. The old methods of teaching English grammar and spelling were probably much better than the methods now in use. The same may be said of geography. The craze for "up-to-date" ideas has had a marked effect upon the degree of thoroughness with which studies are pursued. Practically, the only object of teachers today, in teaching arithmetic, is to teach "how" to do some kinds of number-work quickly, but not at all to teach "why" any particular process has been used. In modern schools, even in colleges, rapidity is apparently a greater virtue than thoroughness. The old institutes sought to instruct the teachers how to impart thorough instruction.

Another feature of the old school days was the *County School Commissioner*. By a law of 1850, such an officer was appointed for each county, by the Governor and Council. The salary for this county was \$120 only. He was to devote at least one day to every town of the county, visiting schools, and, on the evening of his visit, delivering a lecture in some public place. It was a great day for the children of the school when the County School Commissioner made the annual visitation. The teachers were nervously anxious that the pupils should do their best. The latter made the greatest possible effort to do so, often reciting lessons which had been the subject of considerable drilling for several days. The work exhibited at such a time was often far from an average specimen of the status of the school. On that day, the Commissioner was accompanied to the schools by the superintending school committee of the town, and, in each district, there was likely to be present a very good attendance of the parents and friends of the pupils.

Since 1867, these County School Commissioners have been replaced by a State Superintendent of Public Instruction, appointed by the Governor and Council. Certain good results have been brought about by the change, especially in securing a certain uniformity in methods of school work, and the return, from all parts of the state, at regular intervals, of the school statistics.

In 1823, Sullivan voted for a committee of three, "to inspect masters and schools both." The custom has prevailed for many years of examining all teachers, by the superintending school committee (or school board), with respect to their intellectual fitness to teach, and they are also required (although it is not always exacted of them) to furnish certificates of good moral character. By a law of 1895, "the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall cause to be held, at such convenient times and places as he may from time to time designate, public examinations of candidates for the position of teacher in the public schools of the state. Such examinations shall test the professional as well as the scholastic abilities of candidates, and shall be conducted by such persons and in such manner as the Superintendent of Public Instruction may from time to time designate. Due notice of the time, place, and other conditions of the examinations shall be given in such public manner as the Superintendent of Public Instruction may determine." A certificate of qualifications is given to all who satisfactorily pass examinations in such branches as are required by law to be taught. The certificates are probationary or permanent and indicate the grade of school which the person named is qualified to teach. A list of those who pass is kept in the office of the department of public instruction, and copies, with such information as may be desired, are sent to school boards by request. "The certificates issued under the provisions of this act shall be accepted by school boards in lieu of the personal examination required" by the old law, which is still operative as before in cases where candidates for "the position of teacher" come from another state or have not taken the examination specified in the law of 1895.

Mar. 13, 1855, the homestead of Dauphin Spaulding, 2d, was taken from District No. 2 and annexed to District No. 1. Dec. 10, 1880, the homestead of Mason A. Nims was taken from District No. 1, and annexed to District No. 2. The north line of No. 1 is now as seen on the map.

Mar. 12, 1878, it was voted to furnish each school with a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. Formerly, schools were quite destitute of reference books and apparatus. They are now quite generally supplied with dictionaries, maps, charts, and some other conveniences for aiding the pupils in their studies.

The public schools derive certain aid from the state. The *Literary Fund* was established by an act of June 29, 1821. By the terms of that act, one half of one per cent. of the actual capital stock of every banking institution in the state was levied as a special tax upon the banks. The proceeds of this tax were set apart as a fund, the income of which was to be used in aiding a college established under the auspices of the state. No such college appears to have crystallized. By act of Dec. 3, 1828, it was enacted that this special bank tax should inure to the benefit of the public schools. The Governor, Treasurer, and Secretary of State were to be a board of commissioners to manage the fund. During the month of June, the Treasurer was to distribute to the towns of the state the proceeds of this Literary Fund, in proportion to the then existing apportionment of public taxes. In 1848, the law of distribution was changed and based upon the number of children in each town of not less than four years of age, who had attended school not less than two weeks. Still later, the age was fixed at five years. Finally, a new law, now in force, was passed, with reference to the Literary Fund, according to which: "All taxes collected by the state upon the deposits,

stock, and attending accumulations of depositors and stockholders of savings banks, trust companies, loan and trust companies, loan and banking companies, building and loan associations, and other similar corporations, who do not reside in this state, or whose residence is unknown, shall be known as the 'Literary Fund'." The state treasurer annually, in November, distributes the proceeds of the aforementioned tax to the different towns, in proportion to the number of pupils of not less than five years of age, who have attended school not less than two weeks the previous year, according to the official reports. Sullivan, from 1829 to 1885, passed votes, at the annual meetings, to divide her share of this fund equally among the school districts. Occasionally, in later years, it was divided according to the number of pupils, or the most pressing need, but it is now, since 1886, divided among the schools as the school board direct.

The schools of small towns derive *state aid* from another source. By a law of 1899, the state annually makes an appropriation of \$25,000. A fourth of this is set apart to be used in helping to pay the superintendents of schools in the supervisory districts created by a union of two or more towns. Each supervisory district employs a common superintendent for all the schools in the towns thus combined. The remaining three-fourths of the aforesaid appropriation are paid by the state treasurer, in December of each year, to all the towns of the state in which the equalized valuation is less than \$3,000 for each child of the average attendance in the public schools of such towns during the school year next preceding, and to such other towns, needing aid, as the Governor and Council, upon a recommendation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, may designate. The amounts paid to the several towns are in direct proportion to the average school attendance, and in inverse proportion to the equalized valuation per child, and the money thus paid shall be used for school purposes only.

The schools likewise derive aid from the dog tax. All money arising from the taxation and licensing of dogs, remaining in the treasury of any town or city on the first day of April, annually, which is not due to holders of orders given for loss of or damages to domestic animals by dogs, shall be applied to the support of the public schools, and shall be assigned to the districts as other school money.

By the law of 1899, every district must maintain at least 20 weeks of school in a year. It was also provided that none of the appropriation of \$25,000, nor any of the Literary Fund heretofore mentioned, should be paid to any district which had not complied with the law requiring its returns to be made to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The amount of the Literary Fund annually received by Sullivan has varied from about \$30 to \$131.52 (in 1893). The amount in 1905 was \$36.85. The money raised by dog licenses was first available in 1891. The amount in Sullivan has varied from \$45.80 (in 1893), the smallest sum, to \$63 (in 1904), the largest amount. In 1905, the dog tax amounted to \$55.10, from which amount \$8 were deducted, which were paid to the owners of sheep killed by dogs. The aid given to Sullivan by the state from the yearly appropriation of \$25,000, known as the *school fund*, available since 1899, has varied from \$108.24 (the last received,—in 1905) to \$194.75 (in 1903).

In 1885, the law was passed making each town one school district, reserving the right to create certain special districts which would not apply to this town.

Since then Sullivan has been one district for school purposes. The old separate districts, with their prudential committees disappeared officially, and the SCHOOL BOARD now controls the school interests of the whole town. Although the old districts officially disappeared, it is still convenient to refer to them, and their former boundaries seem yet very real to those who have known them. For many reasons, it is still convenient to retain the numbering of those town subdivisions. Each one of those old districts will have precious memories for those who lived in it and attended its school.

We will now consider a few matters pertaining to the separate school districts.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

The first schoolhouse in this district was placed on the spot (20 on the map) where the house of Lyman Davis now stands. By a vote of May 4, 1839, the district voted to build a new schoolhouse of brick, 28 by 20 feet, and appropriated \$300 for the purpose. It stood at 19 (see map), about on the site of the present schoolhouse. It was built in 1839, and a meeting of the district, the evening of Nov. 11, of that year, was the first use to which the new building was put. On Apr. 5, 1857, it was voted to build a new schoolhouse and \$600 were raised for the purpose, afterwards reduced to \$400. The building committee was F. Buckminster, Caleb Goodnow, Charles Mason, Ashley Mason, and Lucius Nims. The locating committee consisted of D. A. Felt, Ashley Mason, G. F. Hubbard, Selim Frost, and A. E. Wilson. The building, a very good wooden structure, was placed virtually upon the site of the brick one. Mar. 19, 1868, \$100 were raised to repair the schoolhouse, with Caleb Goodnow, E. E. Rugg, and Geo. Kingsbury for a committee to attend to the work. At the annual meeting of 1874, it was voted to repair the building and \$150 were raised for that object. C. A. Tarbox, Geo. Kingsbury, and E. E. Rugg were the repairing committee, and, at the same meeting, E. H. Bullard, Chas. Mason, and E. E. Rugg were appointed a committee to prepare by-laws. On Apr. 15, 1882, \$135 were raised to paint the house and repair the underpinning. On Nov. 4, of the same year, \$135 were raised to shingle and repair the building.

The *moderators* and *prudential committee-men* have been the following, since 1840. The meetings were in March. The day of March and last two figures of the year are given with a comma between the day of the month and the year. Then follow the names of the moderator and prudential committee for the year. If the name of either is the same as for the preceding year, only initials of names are given: 11, 40. Nat. Mason, Alonzo Mason.—10, 41. N. M., Rufus Mason.—2, 42. N. M., Lucius Nims.—15, 43. N. M., Asa E. Wilson.—15, 44. Jos. Felt, Ashley Mason.—7, 45. A. E. Wilson, F. Buckminster.—6, 46. Rufus Mason, Alonzo Mason.—8, 47. Ashley Mason, Lucius Nims.—13, 48. John Mason, Chas. Mason.—3, 49. Chas. Mason, John Mason.—4, 50. A. E. Wilson, Geo. Wardwell.—11, 51. D. A. Felt, Ashley Mason.—2, 52. Lucius Nims, D. A. Felt.—1, 53. Chas. Mason, F. Buckminster.—1, 54. A. E. Wilson, Caleb Goodnow.—5, 55. Chas. Mason, L. F. Mason.—1, 56. Selim Frost, Jos. Whitney.—2, 57. Chas. Mason, A. E. Wilson.—5, 58. C. M., Franklin Buckminster.—3, 59. A. E. Wilson, L. F. Mason.—1, 60. L. F. Mason, Lewis H. Smith.—11, 61. John Symonds, D. A. Felt.—3, 62. J. S., Geo. Kingsbury.—2, 63. L. F. Mason, F. Buckminster.—4, 64.

L. F. M., G. F. Hubbard.—1, 65. L. F. M., Caleb Goodnow.—5, 66. L. F. M., Nahum Bridge (declined), G. F. Hubbard (qualified, May 16, in place of Bridge).—4, 67. L. F. M., John Symonds (elected at adj. meeting, Mar. 11).—19, 68. L. F. M., E. E. Rugg.—5, 69. E. E. Rugg, Chas. Mason.—2, 70. Chas. Mason, H. Melville Osgood.—4, 71. H. M. Osgood, L. P. Nims.—4, 72. L. P. Nims, O. D. Beverstock.—12, 73.—Chas. Mason, Elbridge H. Bullard.—2, 74. L. P. Nims, Geo. Kingsbury.—2, 75. L. P. N., Wm. M. Leland.—13, 76. E. E. Rugg, L. P. Nims.—5, 77. E. E. R., E. H. Taft.—10, 78. E. E. R., Asahel N. Holt.—8, 79. E. E. R., D. W. Rugg.—26, 80. E. E. R., Henry Davis.—10, 81. Geo. Kingsbury, D. W. Rugg.—16, 82. G. K., Wm. M. Leland.—Feb. 6, 83. G. K., Lewis Bridge.—Jan. 17, 84. G. K., Geo. S. Kingsbury.—Jan. 22, 85. G. K., Leslie H. Goodnow.—Feb. 27, 86. D. Willard Rugg, Moderator, the SCHOOL BOARD, this year, and since, taking the duties of the prudential committee.

The clerks of the district for the same period were: Alonzo Mason, 1840-1845; Charles Mason, 1845-1847; Levi F. Mason, 1847-1856; Joseph Whitney, 1856-1866; Geo. F. Hubbard, 1866-1869; Fred. L. Pitcher, 1869-1873; Elbridge H. Bullard, 1873-1874; Leslie H. Goodnow, 1874-1881; Wm. M. Leland, 1881-1882; Asahel N. Holt, 1882-1886, when the district was discontinued.

There are no records of the district known to us, made before 1839. It is probable that in some of the earlier years teachers were selected in a general meeting of the district. At a later period, the same person who represented the district as one of the superintending school committee may have also been the acting prudential committee for the district. In the absence of records, we cannot speak with certainty. A list of the teachers from 1840 to the beginning of the union district has been discovered. Lest this precious list may be lost, we deem it wise to print it. After each year, follow in order the teachers for summer and winter: 1840. Lucy Nims, Dauphin W. Wilson.—1841. Emily Mason, Alonzo Mason.—1842. Irene Felt, Charles Mason.—1843. Abbie A. Buckminster, Addison Heald.—1844. Lavina J. Robinson (both terms).—1845. Esther E. Buckminster, Eliza W. Newell, (also Elizabeth J. Wilder, a part of the time).—1846. Elizabeth J. Wilder (both terms).—1847. Maria S. Breed, Eliza Adams of Dublin (now Harrisville).—1848. Celestine Keith, Maria M. Thompson of Keene.—1849. Eliza Gould (now of Marlborough), Elizabeth J. Wilder of Keene.—1850. Sarah E. Houghton, Harriet A. Osgood of Keene (formerly Milford).—1851. Harriet L. A. Mason, Helen A. M. Mason.—1852. Rebecca F. Howard, Henry Osgood.—1853. Clarissa Keith, Henry Osgood.—1854. Clarissa Keith, Mary A. Chickering.—1855. Cynthia F. Jewett, J. H. Millen (part of term) and Geo. C. Hubbard (remainder of term).—1856. Susan S. Newcomb, E. Frances Whitney.—1857. Susan S. Newcomb, Ellen T. Peck.—1858. Ellen T. Peck (both terms).—1859. Sarah C. Harlow, Annah M. Wilder.—1860. Daphne E. Osgood, Annah M. Wilder.—1861. Abbie R. Bascom, Geo. W. Foster.—1862. Ellen S. Keith, Jason Russell of Mason.—1863. Mary E. Campbell of Chesterfield Factory Village (both terms).—1864. Sarah D. Stow (both terms).—1865. Ellen F. Knight, A. H. Taft.—1866. Abbie L. Hubbard, Jennie L. Bacon.—1867. Della Rawson (both terms).—1868. Rosette E. Towne, Mary J. Knowlton.—1869. Abbie L. Hubbard, Lucy M. Shattuck of Jaffrey.—1870. Leola M. Burpee, Mary J. Beckley.—1871. Leola M. Burpee, Ella M. Sabin.—1872. Names not ascertained as we go to

press.—1873. Florence Gould (both terms).—1874. Octavia J. Nims (both terms).—1875. Etta E. Wilson, Stella M. Carr.—1876. Lucy M. Nims of Roxbury, Alice M. Townsend.—1877. Mary T. Fay, summer; E. Eva Seaman, fall and winter.—1878. Mabel Farrar, Clara S. Nims, Lucy M. Nims.—1879. Clara S. Nims of Roxbury (4 terms).—1880. Clara S. Nims, Gertrude E. Tolman (fall and winter).—1881. J. H. Mason, Mabel E. May (fall and winter).—1882. Mabel E. May (3 terms).—1883. Minnie A. Ball (3 terms).—1884. Minnie A. Ball (3 terms).—1885. Etta A. Newell (3 terms). The teachers since may be learned from the printed annual reports of the town. Those before 1840 cannot now, probably, be ascertained, at least not many of them. See appendix.

On Aug. 31, 1877, D. W. Rugg was chosen as a committee to purchase maps, globes, charts, etc., for the schoolhouse.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

The first schoolhouse in this district stood at No. 75 of the map. It was built with the appropriation made by the town, Oct. 11, 1792. It was a rude structure. The supposition that the building here was the first Ellis house is now known to have been an error. The second schoolhouse of the district was at No. 88, and was just south-west of the old Muzzy mansion, 87, which was really a trifle further north than the map indicates. Abel Allen gave to the district a deed of the land, Jan. 15, 1811. The language of the deed indicates that the house had already been built, probably in the previous fall (1810). This, later, became the "armory." It was a rusty red building which will well be remembered by some of the readers of this book. At a meeting of the district, Apr. 29, 1837, and continued by many adjournments, it was voted to build a new schoolhouse. It was built of brick, at 90, at the foot of the hill, and on the side of the hill. The school-room was on a terrace of the hill, and reached by a flight of stairs leading from the entrance in the south-west corner of the lower part of the building. The work and material cost over \$500. It was the third schoolhouse of the district, and the first term of school in it began on the first Monday of December in 1838. The deed for the land was given to the district by Wm. Brown, Jan. 12, 1839. A more awkward place for a building could hardly have been chosen, but it served its purpose very well and scores of our readers will recall the happy school days they passed in that little building. The fourth and present school building stands at the place numbered 86 on the map. After many ineffectual attempts to build a house, or even to decide upon a location, it was finally decided on, Apr. 23, 1859, to build one. An appropriation of \$700 was made for the purpose. It really cost, not including land, \$1057.36. The location, at the south-east corner of the old minister lot, was then chosen. Deeds for the land were given to the district by Asa Ellis (on June 24, 1859) and Benjamin Kemp, Jr. (on Oct. 31, 1859).

The annual school meetings were held in March, for many years. The following is a list (moderator, 1st name, committee, 2d name, each year) of the moderators and prudential committees from 1834 to 1885, the first two figures in each date indicating the day of the meeting in March, the two after the comma, the year. If a person were re-elected to either office, only initials of his name are used after first election: 12, 34. Sam. Locke, Geo. Hubbard.—12, 35. I. N. Wardwell, Roswell Osgood.—No record for 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839.—25, 40. Sam.

Locke, Geo. Hubbard.—15, 41. S. L., Leander Felt.—7, 42. D. G. Wright, D. H. Mason.—13, 43. Hersey Wardwell, Thomas Winch (chosen on the 15th).—21, 44. Ezra Wardwell, C. F. Wilson.—13, 45. C. F. Wilson, F. B. Nims.—17, 46. Hersey Wardwell, Rev. Josiah Peabody.—10, 47.—Rev. J. Peabody, Seth Nims.—1, 48. J. P., Ben. Kemp, Jr.—8, 49. J. P., Amos Wardwell.—1, 50. J. P., C. P. Locke.—1, 51. J. P., I. N. Wardwell.—1, 52. J. P., G. W. Nims.—1, 53. J. P., Ashley Spaulding.—1, 54. I. N. Wardwell, Hersey Wardwell.—1, 55. I. N. W., Martin Rugg.—1, 56. I. N. W., Geo. White.—11, 57. I. N. W., Alonzo Farrar.—10, 58. C. F. Wilson, Joseph Seward.—11, 59. Hersey Wardwell, F. B. Nims.—10, 60. C. F. Wilson, John Locke.—2, 61. C. F. W., Amos Wardwell.—8, 62. C. F. W., A. G. Nims.—10, 63. Rev. Geo. S. Kemp, Geo. W. Nims.—9, 64. Amos Wardwell, Geo. White.—1, 65. A. W., Alonzo Farrar.—1, 66. A. W., F. B. Nims.—13, 67. A. W., Wm. M. Leland.—24, 68. A. W., J. N. Nims.—12, 69. A. W., Geo. White.—24, 70. Rev. J. M. Stow, A. G. Nims.—14, 71. Amos Wardwell, George Hubbard.—14, 72. A. W., Alonzo Farrar.—10, 73. A. W., M. J. Barrett.—7, 74. A. W., J. N. Nims.—20, 75. A. W., I. E. Comstock.—4, 76. I. E. Comstock, Alonzo Farrar.—3, 77. Amos Wardwell, Geo. W. Marston.—17, 78. M. J. Barrett, Geo. A. Willey.—Apr. 14, 79. M. J. B., Sam. S. White (meeting in April, owing to an oversight in not posting a seasonable warrant).—9, 80. M. J. B., S. S. W.—16, 81. I. E. Comstock, M. J. Barrett.—6, 82. J. N. Nims, Jos. N. Nims.—9, 83. J. N. N., Mason A. Nims.—1, 84. J. N. N., Frank E. Comstock. (Jewett Morse, Nov. 28, as Comstock left town.)—Feb. 20, 1885. Jewett Morse, C. F. Jewett.—Feb. 24, 1886. Jewett Morse, no prudential committee. The new SCHOOL BOARD henceforth assumed the duties of the district.

The following are recorded as having been clerks of the district: Dr. Edward Barton, 1832-1833; I. N. Wardwell, 1833-1835; Ephraim Foster, 1835-1837; Joseph Seward, 1837-1840; I. N. Wardwell, 1840-1841; Hosea Foster, 1841-1846; C. F. Wilson, 1846-1851; C. P. Locke, 1851-1857; John Locke, 1857-1873; Jos. N. Nims, 1873-1881; M. J. Barrett, 1881-1882; Albert G. Nims, 1882-1886, when the district ceased to have a legal character.

The following list of the teachers in this district, from 1841 to 1885, has been recovered, with difficulty, and here printed for preservation. The first name, each year, is that of the summer teacher, the 2d of the winter teacher, unless otherwise indicated. To save repetition, initials are sometimes used for a teacher who had taught the previous year: 1841. Irene Felt, Dr. J. A. Crowley.—1842. Sarah A. Jones, Albert Heald of Nelson.—1843. Maria S. Breed, Charles Mason.—1844. M. S. B., Albert Heald of Nelson.—1845. Annah A. May of Gilsum, Granville Wardwell.—1846. Harriet M. Cram, Geo. C. Hubbard.—1847. Lavina J. Robinson, G. C. H.—1848. L. J. R., G. A. Graves (or Greaves).—1849. Emily O. Richardson, Geo. C. Hubbard.—1850. Irene Felt, Silas Hardy.—1851. Helen A. M. Mason, D. S. Ware.—1852. H. A. M. M., Franklin Putnam.—1853. Teachers for this year were not discovered.—1854. Lucy A. Goodnow, Geo. W. Foster.—1855. Ellen Jane Rugg, [Alonzo L.] Chatterton.—1856. E. J. R., Alfred W. Heald.—1857. Sarah E. Houghton, Geo. C. Hubbard.—1858. Jane E. Smith, Albert F. Nims.—1859. Julia A. Wardwell (widow of Granville), Charles C. Wilson.—1860. Sarah A. Stinson, Charles E. Houghton.—1861. Ellen E. Morse, J. D. Darling.—1862. Mary J. Buck, J. D. D.—1863. Julia A. H. Parker, Lucy

J. Kemp.—1864. L. J. K., Emma J. Woolley.—1865. E. J. W. (summer and fall), Lizzie Clarke.—1866. Teachers for this year were not discovered.—1867. Estella A. C. Wardwell (all the year).—1868. Teachers for this year were not discovered.—1869. Teachers for this year were not discovered.—1870. Lucy M. Shattuck, L. I. Griffin.—1871. Teachers for this year were not discovered.—1872. Sarah D. Stow (for the year).—1873. Octavia J. Nims (for the year).—1874. Sarah D. Stow, Fred. Bruce.—1875. Nan L. Hart, Geo. F. Gee.—1876. Miss A. R. Gould, Mr. F. E. Whitney.—1877. Miss L. J. Brown (for the year).—1878. Mary J. Dutton of Hancock (for the year).—1879. Emma J. Chase of Marlborough, Ada M. Farwell of Harrisville.—1880. A. M. F. (for the year).—1881. Vienna D. Mack of Gilsum, Anna Carter.—1882. Florence S. Knight (for the year).—1883. Lila H. Mason (for the year).—1884. Sarah E. Osgood of Nelson, Hattie B. Gates of Keene (fall and winter).—1885. Lizzie A. Brown of Marlow (for the year). Names of subsequent teachers may be found in the printed lists in the annual reports of the town. Those before 1841 are probably not recoverable, except in rare instances. See appendix.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

The first schoolhouse in this district, built with the town appropriation of 1792, stood at No. 133 of the map. It was a rude affair, with the old-fashioned long benches, upon which the children were most uncomfortably crowded. The second schoolhouse was virtually the same building, moved to No. 132. It was partially rebuilt, some changes being made in the arrangement of the benches. The door was at the west end of the south side, and opened into a small entry, from which another door communicated with the school-room. The removal of the building to this spot was about 1825. The writer of this book attended his first term of school in this little building, in the summer of 1849. It was the last term in that building. Before the winter term began, a new building (practically new; some of the old material was utilized) was built upon the same spot, in 1849, in accordance with a vote of the district of February 9, of that year. Several ineffectual attempts had been made to build a new house. The majority of the district would have been satisfied to have kept constantly repairing the miserable old building. Dexter Spaulding, David Seward, and T. T. Wetherbee were the building committee. They examined the best schoolhouses in this part of New Hampshire. They fortunately secured an appropriation sufficiently large to enable them to build a model house. At the time, the school-room was, as it long continued to be, very much the best of any in town, and really the equal of any in the state. In the cities there were larger buildings, containing several school rooms, but no one room which was any better than this. It was always bright and cheerful. Each pupil had his own capacious desk. There was a generous supply of blackboard accommodations, abundant light, good ventilation, and other conveniences. Over the inner entrance door, in the school-room, was the motto, "Common Schools, the Nursery of Liberty," selected by David Seward, and painted by Dexter Spaulding, in large black letters, upon a white panel. The teachers were selected with care and the school ranked well among the schools in this part of the state. The writer of this book, and many others, passed some of the happiest, if not the very happiest, days of their lives in this school-room. The building cost only \$381.52, exclusive of grading and laying a



SCHOOLHOUSE, DISTRICT NO. 3. BUILT 1849.

**Reunion of Scholars previous to 1860, 10th June, 1911. 29 present.
Dr. S. M. Dinsmoor, Teacher.**

bank wall. It was repaired and painted upon the outside in 1857. It was painted inside and blinds furnished for the windows in 1859, and has been repaired, several times since, the front row of seats having been removed. It was first used for the winter school of 1849-50, Calvin May, Jr., teacher, beginning 2d Monday of November, 1849.

The records of the district begin in 1846, so far as preserved. Wm. Hastings was the prudential committee in 1845 and Atwell C. Ellis was clerk that year. From 1846 to 1885, the records show that the following persons were moderators and prudential committees, the name of the moderator being first in each year, followed by that of the prudential committee. Meetings were in March regularly. The day of March is indicated by figures before the comma, and the year by the two figures that follow. Repetitions are avoided, by repeating initials of names: 18, 46. David Seward, A. Merrill Wilder.—31, 47. T. T. Wetherbee, David Holt.—16, 48. T. T. W., B. Keith.—13, 49. T. T. W., David Seward.—23, 50. Harrison Rugg, Harrison Rugg.—13, 51. David Seward, Abijah Hastings.—2, 52. D. S., Wm. Hastings.—8, 53. D. S., David Seward.—9, 54. D. S., Justus Dunn.—6, 55. Justus Dunn, A. C. Ellis (chosen on 7th).—3, 56. A. C. Ellis, Hosea Towne.—3, 57. David Seward, Wm. Hastings.—13, 58. D. S., David Seward.—1, 59. Geo. W. Keith, D. S.—15, 60. F. A. Wilson, F. A. Wilson.—7, 61. David Seward, A. C. Ellis.—3, 62. A. C. Ellis, Justus Dunn.—3, 63. J. Dunn, F. A. Wilson.—12, 64. J. D., D. W. Rugg.—11, 65. D. W. Rugg, A. C. Ellis.—2, 66. A. C. Ellis, F. A. Wilson.—11, 67. I. E. Comstock, I. E. Comstock.—4, 68. Solon A. Weeeler, D. W. Rugg.—16, 69. Justus Dunn, C. W. Rugg (declined and J. Dunn qualified, May 7).—8, 70. Edgar V. Wilson, F. A. Wilson.—14, 71. I. E. Comstock, I. E. Comstock (resigned and C. W. Rugg qualified, Nov. 11).—28, 72. Rev. Geo. Waugh, A. C. Ellis.—24, 73. A. C. Ellis, F. A. Wilson.—10, 74. T. A. Hastings, Frank Cram.—18, 75. D. W. Rugg, D. W. Rugg.—23, 76. D. W. R., Eli N. Cotton.—24, 77. D. W. R., T. A. Hastings.—12, 78. T. A. Hastings, F. A. Wilson.—11, 79. A. C. Ellis, R. A. Dunn.—In 1880, the warrant not being posted in time, the select-men appointed R. A. Dunn as prudential committee, who qualified, Apr. 2.—12, 81. T. A. Hastings, Mrs. Ida P. Hastings.—In 1882, for reasons as in 1880, E. A. Blood was appointed prudential committee, and qualified, Apr. 5.—8, 83. Hattie C. L. Wilson, David L. Richardson.—27, 84. E. A. Blood, Horace R. Fifield.—7, 85. E. A. B., Q. B. Nash. After this, the district was merged in the union district, under the SCHOOL BOARD.

From 1876, treasurers were chosen as follows: Eli N. Cotton, 1876; T. A. Hastings, 1877; F. A. Wilson, 1878 to 1885.

From 1845 to 1885, the clerks were: Atwell C. Ellis, 1845-1848; Hosea Towne, 1848-1859; Atwell C. Ellis, 1859-1861; F. A. Wilson, 1861-1868; Edwin J. Dunn, 1868-1869; F. A. Wilson, 1869-1885.

A list of the teachers since 1849, for this district, has been recovered, and must be preserved in print. In each year, the first name is that of the summer teacher, the second that of the winter teacher: 1849, Annah A. May of Gilsam, Calvin May, Jr., of Gilsam.—1850, Harriet L. A. Mason, Geo. Washington Osgood of Nelson.—1851, Harriet L. A. Mason (both terms).—1852, Ellen Jane Rugg, Willard Benton Spaulding of Stoddard.—1853, Abbie M. Taylor of Stoddard, Clarissa Keith.—1854, Sarah L. Trowbridge of Swanzy, Rhoda Jane

Wilder of Keene (a part of the term) and Hosea Towne (the remainder of the term).—1855. Harriet L. A. Mason (summer and fall), Aaron R. Gleason of Gilsun (later a physician of Keene).—1856. Mrs. Clarissa (Keith) Rugg (who also taught a fall term), S. Murray Dinsmoor of Stoddard (later a physician of Keene).—1857. Frances L. Emerson of Hancock (Maria N. Messenger of Stoddard taught a subscription school in the fall), Milton S. Howe of Jaffrey.—1858. Abbie M. Taylor of Stoddard, Ellen P. Joslin of East Jaffrey.—1859. Evelyn S. Upton of Stoddard, Rebecca H. Cook of Chesterfield.—1860. Hannah M. Flint of Roxbury, Mary E. Campbell of Chesterfield Factory Village.—1861. Mary E. Campbell (both terms).—1862. Mary E. Campbell, H. Evelina Swan of Chesterfield Factory Village.—1863. Myra Lake of Keene, Charlotte B. Ellis of Surry.—1864. Sarah E. Nims of Roxbury, Josephine S. Tuttle of Stoddard.—1865. Estella A. C. Wardwell, Clara S. Little.—1866. Rosabelle S. Davis of Stoddard, Abbie M. Banks.—1867. Lucelia Hunt of Keene, Serena P. Whitney of Stoddard.—1868. Lura L. Nims of Roxbury, Alanson A. Nims.—1869. Octavia J. Nims (both terms).—1870. Miss L. A. Williams, Miss L. I. Griffin.—1871. Names of teachers not discovered.—1872. Emma J. Hubbard, Ella F. Stone.—1873. Ella F. Stone, Ellen A. (?) Knowlton.—1874. Stella M. Carr (both terms).—1875. Stella M. Carr, Clara S. Nims.—1876. We do not find the names of teachers.—1877. Ida P. Hale (both terms).—1878. Hattie C. L. Wilson (both terms).—1879. H. C. L. W., (both terms).—1880. Mrs. Reuben A. Dunn (both terms).—1881. Hattie C. L. Wilson (both terms).—1882. Hattie C. L. Wilson (both terms).—1883. H. C. L. W., Hattie J. Seaver of Harrisville.—1884. Miss L. A. Brown (both terms).—1885. Grace Smith (both terms). Subsequent teachers may be found from the annual printed reports. Those before 1849 cannot be found except in rare cases. Josiah Seward, 3d, in 1829, D. W. Wilson, Cynthia Locke, Irene Felt, Lovisa Seward, Nancy Seward, and many more of the oldest teachers of the town taught here, as did Amasa May of Gilsun, Caroline Downing of Marlow, Lydia Robinson of Stoddard, and scores of others who cannot be recalled. See appendix.

Mar. 3, 1856, Hosea Towne contributed fifty cents, and H. Rugg, Wm. Hastings, Abijah Hastings, B. Keith, G. W. Keith, H. K. Rugg, Daniel Seward, David Seward, and A. C. Ellis, each twenty five cents, to pay for a curtain to be used at "exhibitions" so-called, which were given in the schoolhouse of No. 3, in the winters of 1854-55-56. The first season, the play of Wm. Tell was presented; in 1855, the play of Bamboozling; in 1856, that of Robert Macaire. The parts were taken by the teachers and pupils, assisted by one or two friends from outside. The "leading ladies" were Miss Ellen S. Keith and Miss Mary Hastings. The "leading men" were Aaron R. Gleason (later a physician), Hosea Towne, and George W. Keith. The latter two took the difficult roles in Robert Macaire. The writer of this book, then a little boy, took some of the juvenile parts, such as the boy, Albert, in William Tell. The audiences filled the house each time, and the dramatic work was highly creditable.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

The first schoolhouse in this district, built with the town appropriation of 1792, was near the barn of Zadok Nims, where the school had been previously held (the house of Nims was 152). On May 25, 1807, according to an old ms. record found among the papers of Ellsworth Hubbard, there was a meeting of

the district, at the house of Dea. Zadok Nims, who was moderator, with Cornelius Howlett, clerk, at which it was voted to build a new schoolhouse, 24 by 19 feet, at No. 157. It cost \$170.80, and was first used, on Dec. 14, 1807, on the occasion of an adjourned district meeting. This building was probably burned, for the same Hubbard ms. mentions a meeting of Mar. 20, 1815, at the house of Dea. Nims, 152, to see if the district would vote to build a new schoolhouse. At this meeting, Dea. Nims was moderator and Roswell Hubbard, clerk. They voted to build a new house, 30 by 19 feet, to be placed "on the same ground where the other house stood." Evidently the other house was not, at that date, standing. As it would hardly have been purposely removed without a vote of the district, it is probable that it had been destroyed by fire, perhaps caused by lightning. Dea. Nims gave a lease of the land, so long as the district desired to use it for a schoolhouse. It was first used, Sept. 3, 1815, for an adjourned district meeting. The cost of the building was \$214.96. There was another meeting on Mar. 27, 1830, with J. W. Osgood, moderator, and Ellsworth Hubbard, clerk, at which it was voted to repair the schoolhouse. These repairs cost \$11.15. This third schoolhouse still stands in No. 4, at 157. It has been several times repaired. In 1839, such repairs cost \$120. In 1856, extensive repairs were made upon the building, almost amounting to a new building, and costing a little more than the appropriation of \$230. In 1875, it was repaired again to the extent of \$75 or more. In 1887, it was again practically rebuilt, at an expense of \$300, to which \$75 more were added in 1888.

The annual meetings, from 1834 to 1885, are known through their records, those for 1834-35 being found in the Hubbard ms., the remainder in bound records. The Hubbard ms. is an official district record. Unless otherwise indicated, each meeting was in March, the day of which is indicated by the first two figures of the date, the two figures following each comma standing for the year. The following were the prudential committees: 12, 34. David Kemp.—11, 35. Dauphin W. Nims.—15, 36. Asahel Nims, Jr.—17, 37. Daniel W. Houghton.—14, 38. D. Adams Nims.—7, 39. Nahum Nims.—2, 40. Dauphin Spaulding. 11, 41. David Kemp.—18, 42. Ellsworth Hubbard.—15, 43. Nahum Nims.—18, 44. Geo. F. Hubbard.—26, 45. D. W. Nims.—11, 46. D. W. Wilson.—15, 47. D. A. Nims.—17, 48. Asahel Nims, Jr.—2, 49. D. W. Houghton.—1, 50. Dauphin Spaulding.—10, 51. Geo. F. Hubbard.—2, 52. D. A. Nims.—15, 53. D. W. Houghton.—1, 54. Asahel Nims, Jr.—3, 55. Dauphin Spaulding.—24, 56. D. W. Nims.—16, 57. Orlando Seward.—16, 58. Asahel Nims, Jr.—9, 59. Same as preceding.—15, 60. A. O. Brown.—11, 61. H. O. Spaulding (Asahel Nims, Jr. after Dec. 13).—15, 62. A. Nichols Wardwell.—13, 63. P. E. Kemp.—1, 64 and 20, 65. Asahel Nims, Jr.—28, 66 and 21, 67. P. E. Kemp.—17, 68. D. A. Nims.—23, 69. Alanson A. Nims.—25, 70. D. W. Nims.—1871 to 1874. No record of any prudential committee.—27, 75. P. E. Kemp.—11, 76. Geo. D. Smith.—14, 77. A. A. Nims.—22, 78. Theodore S. Richardson.—22, 79 and Feb. 18, 80. P. E. Kemp.—Feb. 19, 81. A. A. Nims.—Feb. 24, 82. A. P. Tyler.—4, 83. E. W. Richardson.—12, 84. G. D. Smith.—16, 85. W. W. Yardley. After this, the district was merged in the town union district, managed by the SCHOOL BOARD.

The moderators of their meetings were the following: 34-35, Benjamin Kemp, Jr.; 36-37, 39-42, 45, 52, J. W. Osgood; 38, D. W. Houghton; 43-44,

47-49, 51, 53-57, Dauphin Spaulding; 46, Nahum Nims; 50, Asahel Nims, Jr.; 58, Albert G. Nims; 59-61, Charles E. Houghton; 62-63, 65, Alonzo O. Brown; 64, 67, D. Adams Nims; 66, 68-70, 75-78, 80-81, Dauphin W. Nims; 71-74, no records; 79, Theodore S. Richardson; 82-83, Perry E. Kemp; 84-85, Geo. D. Smith.

The clerks, in the same time, were: 34-35, Ellsworth Hubbard; 36-40, Dauphin W. Nims; 41-48, Dauphin W. Wilson; 49, Dauphin Spaulding; 50-54, Alexander B. Brown; 55, Geo. F. Hubbard; 56-57, A. B. Brown; 58-64, Dauphin W. Nims; 65-83, Alanson A. Nims; 84-85, Almon P. Tyler.

The teachers for this district, from 1847 to 1885, so far as we have discovered, were the following (summer teacher given first, winter teacher second, in each year): 47. Lucy Ann Rugg, Nancy J. Downing.—48-49. Names not discovered by us.—50. Laura M. Hubbard, Rhoda J. Wilder of Keene.—51. Sarah E. Houghton, Laura D. Aspenwall.—52. S. E. Houghton, Harriet E. Kingsbury.—53. S. E. Houghton (both terms).—54. Harriet L. A. Mason (both terms).—55. Ellen E. Leach, Mary A. Chickering.—56. Same as in 55.—57. Names not discovered.—58. Diantha L. Fiske of Dublin, H. E. Griffin.—59-60. No record.—61. Abbie M. Wilson (only term for the year).—From 1861 to 1869, there was but one term each year, with the following teachers: 62. M. J. Buck.—63. No record.—64. Alanson A. Nims.—65. Marian E. Monroe.—66. Sarah J. Harrington.—67. Sarah A. Nims.—68. Abbie L. Hubbard.—69. L. P. Richardson.—From 1870 to 1876, we find no record of teachers. There was no school for at least a part of that period.—77. Rosa M. Smith, Ida J. Kennerson.—78. Lilla F. Lebourveau, Ida J. Kennerson.—79. Ida J. Kennerson, for the year.—80. Abbie H. Grimes of Keene, for the year.—81. Lila H. Mason, for the year.—82. Kate M. Barrett, Mary A. Burpee.—83. Ida J. Kennerson, for the year.—84. Grace H. Smith, for the year.—85. Lila H. Mason, for the year. Succeeding teachers may be learned from the annual printed reports. Those before 1847 cannot probably be ascertained. See appendix.

DISTRICT NO. 5.

The first school building of this district was the barn of Joshua Burditt, who lived at 183 (see map). The first schoolhouse of the district, built with the appropriation made by the town, Oct. 11, 1792, was built, undoubtedly in 1793, at 184. This was probably a very rude affair. The second schoolhouse of the district was built at 194, opposite the old Winchester residence (193). It was doubtless built in 1802, for, in that year, a man named Samuel Lawrence moved from Swanzy to a place in Gilsam just north of the old Corey place and, according to Hayward's "History of Gilsam," moved to that place an old schoolhouse from Sullivan in which he lived three years. As we know when the first schoolhouses in each of the other districts were exchanged for new ones, we find that this was the only building of that kind that could have been moved. This event fixes the date of the second schoolhouse at 1802. This was also a very small and unsubstantial building. The late Hosea Foster informed us that the third schoolhouse, the one now standing, was built in 1821, at 195, the old building at 194 becoming the woodshed of this. This building was repaired in 1852, 1853, 1869, 1870, 1877, and again in 1894. The schoolhouse in No. 4 is the oldest such building in town, built in 1815. This is the second in age, built in 1821.

The annual meetings of the district were in March, according to law. There are no records before 1849, and they are quite imperfect for the subsequent years. The prudential committee for 1848 appears from the books to have been Willard Dort. Those for succeeding years, to 1885, are here given. As before, the first figures of the date represent the day of March, those after the comma the year: 29, 49. Willard Dort.—30, 50. Samuel Winchester.—7, 51. I. M. Rawson.—13, 52. W. Dort.—15, 53. I. M. Rawson.—11, 54. D. Boynton.—17, 55. Charles Nash.—18, 56 and 20, 57. I. M. Rawson.—12, 58. D. H. Mason.—15, 59. Geo. C. Hubbard.—1, 60. E. C. Winchester.—13, 61. Alexander B. Brown.—12, 62. Henry C. Rawson.—11, 63. Joseph N. Nims.—9, 64. Merritt L. Rawson.—2, 65. Geo. L. Mason.—6, 66. E. C. Winchester.—22, 67. A. B. Brown.—12, 68. Alonzo Barrett.—8, 69. H. C. Rawson (elected on the 10th).—10, 70. Geo. C. Hubbard.—11, 71. E. C. Winchester.—20, 72. Frank R. Boyce.—15, 73. H. C. Rawson.—14, 74. E. C. Winchester.—Apr. 5, 75. E. C. Winchester.—27, 76. John E. Dow (F. R. Boyce after Dec. 14).—24, 77. E. C. Winchester.—27, 78. A. B. Brown.—14, 79. E. C. Winchester.—Apr. 5, 80. Geo. M. Bowen.—19, 81. E. C. Winchester.—Apr. 12, 82. Geo. M. Bowen.—83 and 84. No prudential committee.—Nov. 17, 85. Arthur W. Brown, appointed by select-men, qualified. After this, school affairs were managed by the SCHOOL BOARD of the union district.

The annual moderators were: Ira Myrick Rawson, 49-53, 55-57; Samuel Winchester, 54; Daniel H. Mason, 58; Geo. C. Hubbard, 59-60; Elliot C. Winchester, 61, 73; Chauncy W. Rawson, 62-63, 69-72; Henry C. Rawson, 64-65, 79, 82; Merritt L. Rawson, 66, 74; Alexander B. Brown, 67-68, 76, 78; Elwyn F. Boyce, 75; Frank R. Boyce, 77; John Locke, 80; Geo. M. Bowen, 81. There were no meetings in 83, 84 and 85.

The clerks of the district, from 1848 to 1885, were: Jesse Dart, 1848-50; Willard Dort, 51 and 52; C. W. Rawson, 53; M. L. Rawson, 54-61; Geo. C. Hubbard, 62-63; Joseph N. Nims, 64; C. W. Rawson, 65; Henry C. Rawson, 66-73; Elliot C. Winchester, 74-80; Prentiss W. Brown, 81; E. C. Winchester, 82-84, although no meetings were held in 83 and 84. Frank R. Boyce qualified before a justice, Nov. 17, 1885, for the purpose of closing the business of the district, having been appointed by the selectmen.

The records, as in the other districts, furnish a list of teachers which lacks completeness. They were the following; 1849. Mary (?) E. Livermore, Mary Towne of Marlow.—50. Laura D. Aspenwall, Charles Phelps.—51. Miss Farrar (probably a daughter of John, Jr.), Henry Osgood.—52. Elbridge Smith (from 1852 to 1858, there was but one teacher in each year).—53. E. O. Lee.—54. Alonzo L. Chatterton.—55. Mira C. Hamblett.—56. James B. Mason of Westmoreland.—57. Geo. Lyman Nims.—58. Mary E. Jones.—59. Lucy J. Kemp, Miss S. A. Stinson.—60. Vienna D. Barrett, S. A. Stinson.—61. Marietta E. Webster, for the year.—62. Elizabeth M. Wardwell, Mrs. Ellen M. (Fuller) Britton.—63. Georgiana I. Nims, Esther A. Mack of Gilsuim.—64. No record of the teachers.—65. C. M. Woolley, Clarissa A. Spaulding.—66. Clarissa A. Spaulding, for both terms.—67. Rosalie P. Guillow of Gilsuim, S. J. Harrington.—68. No record of the teachers.—69. Mary S. Osgood, 2 terms.—70. Emma F. Hubbard, for the two terms.—71. Margaret G. Fawcett, 2 terms.—72. Margaret G. Fawcett (?), 2 terms.—73. Margaret (Fawcett) Field, 2 terms.—74. Abbie L. Hubbard,

2 terms.—75. Abbie L. Hubbard, Clara S. Nims.—76. No record of the teachers.—77. Rose C. Nichols, L. J. Cochran.—78. Vienna D. Mack of Gilsam, 2 terms.—79. Nellie U. Burpee, Anna S. Rockwood of Swanzey.—80. Lila H. Mason, Mabel H. Farrar.—81. Miss F. M. Davis, 2 terms.—82. Minnie M. Barrett, one term. In 83 and 84, there was no teacher. In 1885, the teacher was Lizzie A. Brown of Marlow, one term. The later teachers may be found in the annual printed reports of the town. Only a few before 1849 can be ascertained. Hosea Foster informed us that among his early teachers in that district were Anson Tuthill, Luman Wilcox, Calvin Monroe in 1817, Lydia B. Gray in 1821 (the first teacher in the present schoolhouse), and Selim Frost. See appendix.

It is feared that no amount of research could rescue the names of many of the teachers in the several districts which are not here recorded. It is a very great pity that the old districts were so exceedingly careless about their records. Much of the information here given has been gleaned by personal effort. The teacher of youth holds a really sacred office. The prosperity of our country is due to the efforts of such instructors. Their names should have been imperishable.

DISTRICT NO. 6.

The first school in this district was in the barn of Timothy Dimick, who lived at 250 (see map). The schoolhouse which was built with the town appropriation of Oct. 11, 1792 stood at 249, on the old Dimick Road. It was probably a rude structure, like the others which were built at that time. No records of this district are known to be in existence. It is not certain that there were any records at any time. The oldest record book of No. 4, now known, was found among the papers of Ellsworth Hubbard. The book had evidently been begun by his father, Roswell Hubbard, Esq. Until 1834, it contains no records except those of special meetings called for the purpose of making arrangements to build new schoolhouses. The first record of one of the annual district meetings, to choose district officers, is for the year 1834. It also contains the record for the meeting of 1835. The records of subsequent meetings are found in two bound volumes now kept by the town clerk. Previous to 1834, there were no records of the annual meetings, if any were held, as must have been the case. If other districts were equally careless about records, it is possible that there were none, in any district, previous to those contained in the bound volumes now in the keeping of the town clerk. If there were such records, they were doubtless kept on loose sheets or unbound folios, which have already perished.

On March 13, 1810, the town voted to unite the "Dimick District" with the "Centre District" for school purposes, that is to say, No. 2 and No. 6 became one school district, to be known as the school district No. 2, old No. 6 still being retained for a highway district. We do not know who served as officers of No. 6, nor do we know the names of any of the teachers who taught in the little schoolhouse that stood at 249. It is hardly possible that any such lists will ever be discovered. Until 1830, the school collectors (pp. 481-483) served as prudential committees.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Sullivan is too small a town to maintain a permanent high school. According to a recent law of the state, pupils of the town, who wish, and are qualified, can enter some high school in a neighboring town, if it be approved by the state

authorities as such, and the town is required to pay the tuition. Very naturally, the high school at Keene is the one which would be and has been selected for that purpose. Several of the Sullivan boys and girls, in late years, have received their higher education in that school. Others have gone, at their own expense, to Meriden, Ashburnham, or other places. About fifty years ago, there were several young ladies and gentlemen of the town who attended Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, then under the tuition of Mr. Richards, a famous teacher of his time.

In 1852, the first autumn after the building of the Town Hall, there was a select high school in that building under the care of Charles E. A. Woods. His assistant teacher was Miss Harriet L. A. Mason, his cousin. Miss Mason afterwards became the wife of Mr. Irving F. Weston of Winchendon, Mass. The pupils made good progress in their studies, giving an exhibition at the close of the term which was a pleasing and meritorious entertainment. The scholars, about fifty, were mostly from Sullivan.

In the autumn of 1853, there was another select school in the same building. The principal was Horace B. Woodworth, assisted by some of the older pupils. This school was also well patronized, mostly by Sullivan pupils. The term closed with a very enjoyable exhibition in the Town Hall.

In the fall of 1860, another select high school was taught, in the Town Hall, by Charles E. Houghton of Sullivan. All of these first three principals, Messrs. Woods, Woodworth, and Houghton, became Congregational clergymen. The record of Messrs. Woods and Houghton may be seen in the BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES. Mr. Woodworth was born in Chelsea, Vt.; graduated at Dartmouth in 1854; at Hartford Theological Seminary in 1861; studied at Andover Theological Seminary; was ordained, Feb. 27, 1862; and had settlements in Connecticut and Iowa.

In the autumn of 1862, there was one more term of a select high school, taught by Mr. Joseph D. Darling of Leyden, Mass., who had twice been the teacher of the school in District No. 2.

CHAPTER XI.

MILITARY HISTORY.

The first settlers on the soil which is now Sullivan did not arrive until the last of the colonial wars, so-called, had been fought. It is probable that two or three of the oldest of them, such as John Dimick, Sr., Joseph Ellis, Sr., John Rowe, Sr., and perhaps one or two more had seen a little of the old Indian fighting, but we cannot place them in any specific organizations.

I. THE REVOLUTION.

The infant settlement had been begun before the memorable contest with Great Britain had commenced. Considering the few families in the place, not

then more than six or seven in all until the war was nearly over, the little settlement must be credited with having taken a most honorable part in the struggle. These who went directly from the place were the following :

1. JOSIAH COMSTOCK, who was in the company of Capt. Wm. Ellis, in Scammell's regiment. He enlisted, Apr. 27, 1778, according to the official record, which corrects a statement in Hayward's history of Gilsum. Hayward also preserves a family tradition that he was killed in his first battle. According to the official record, he "died," Jan. 8, 1779, in the service. His body was not brought home for burial. In another place, he is said to be of the company of Capt. Griggs of Keene, but it was probably the same as the former company of Capt. Ellis.

2. BENJAMIN ELLIS, in 1777, was in the company of Capt. Mack of Gilsum, in Col. Ashley's regiment, to reinforce the continental army at Ticonderoga. He must be carefully distinguished from Capt. Benjamin Ellis of Keene, who was quite an important man in the war, and whose service is recorded in the N. H. Revolutionary rolls in very many places. Our Benjamin had been in the service before the family moved to this place.

3. JOSEPH ELLIS, JR., who was in the same company, in 1777, with his brother Benjamin. He was also in Capt. Jeremiah Gilman's company in Col. Stickney's regiment and Stark's brigade, and was at the battle of Bennington. In searching the New Hampshire revolutionary rolls, he must not be confused with another Joseph Ellis, who was in another company in the eastern part of the state.

4. SIMEON ELLIS, father of the late Asa Ellis, was in the company of Capt. Davis Howlett, in Col. Ashley's regiment, in May and June, 1777, which saw service around Ticonderoga.

5. SERGT. ISAAC GRISWOLD entered the service in 1776, the same year, and shortly before, his father moved from this place. In that summer, he was in the company of Capt. Samuel Wetherbee, in Col. Isaac Wyman's regiment, "in the service of the United Colonies, to join the Northern Army." He was with the same regiment, as a "sergeant," at Mount Independence, Nov. 5, 1776. He was also in Howlett's company, with Simeon Ellis (see preceding paragraph). He was in the company of Capt. Jeremiah Stiles, in Col. Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, at the battle of Bunker Hill. These statements add to and correct the account in Hayward's history of Gilsum, page 38. His father lived at 102, in what was then Gilsum (see map).

6. LIKUT. STEPHEN GRISWOLD. This young man entered the army the very fall that his father moved from this place. He was made a lieutenant in the company of Capt. Isaac Davis, in Col. Ashley's regiment, which went, in 1776, at the requisition of Maj. Gen. Gates, to reinforce the continental army at Ticonderoga. Griswold became a captain of the militia in Keene.

7. THOMAS MORSE, who lived at 74 (see map), was with Benjamin Ellis, in the company of Capt. Elisha Mack, in Col. Ashley's regiment, in the expedition to Ticonderoga, in 1777. It was perhaps he, possibly another Thomas, who was in the regiment of Lieut. Col. Stephen Peabody, in the company of Capt. Daniel Reynolds, in 1778. He was also, before moving to this place, one of the men from Keene, under Capt. Stiles, at Bunker Hill. He was also, with Stephen

Griswold, Timothy Dimick, and John Rowe, in the company of Capt. Isaac Davis, of Col. Ashley's regiment, as noted in the preceding paragraph.

8. SERGT. ASAHEL NIMS had purchased the farm where C. A. Brooks lives, and had a log hut at 152 (see map). He was living with his brother Eliakim, both then unmarried, at 149 (also a log house). He marched from Keene, on that eventful Friday morning, Apr. 21, 1775, under Capt. Isaac Wyman. After the men were enlisted, a faint-hearted fellow showed cowardice and wished to be excused. There was opposition to this, but young Nims, overhearing the argument, exclaimed, "Let the coward go. I will take his place." He did so. He left his little clearing and the young woman who was to have become his wife, and marched with Capt. Wyman, and was made a "sergeant" in his company. Capt. Stiles commanded the company at Bunker Hill, and there young Nims offered up his life, the first man, from that soil which now constitutes Sullivan, to lose his life in battle. His name, with others of the slain, is on a bronze tablet, placed upon a gate of the Bunker Hill enclosure.

9. ELIAKIM NIMS, went, with his brother Asahel, on the same march with Capt. Isaac Wyman, and was also in the same battle of Bunker Hill. He was also in Capt. Wetherbee's company of Col. Wyman's regiment, "in the service of the United Colonies, to join the northern army," in 1776, with Isaac Griswold, Jonathan Heaton, Jesse Wheeler, and Peter Covel, and was with that company at Mount Independence. He became, later, a captain in the old state militia, and lived to be the last survivor, in Sullivan, of the men who were "soldiers of the Revolution."

10. JOSHUA OSGOOD, who had been about three years at 247 (see map), when the war began, went into the service, as appears from a vote of the town of Keene, at the annual town meeting for 1788, when a certain amount of money was voted to certain veterans of the Revolution, who had not already had their claims satisfied. This proves that Mr. Osgood was in the Revolution, but his name is omitted in the index of the New Hampshire Revolutionary Rolls, and we have not found the details of his service.

Thus it will be seen that from a little infant settlement in the wilderness, containing only about six or seven families, living mostly in log cabins, ten men were furnished for the Revolution! This is a marvellous record. It demonstrates that the noble spirit of patriotism which has characterized their descendants and successors in the town, to the present time, was strikingly manifest in the founders of the town.

Two more men, who came to this settlement within three years after the war began, were also in the service before coming here.

TIMOTHY DIMICK, one of these, actually owned land in the place (the old Leland farm), before he enlisted, but while in the service his legal residence was in what is still Gilsum, as is supposed from circumstances which have come to our knowledge. He was in Captain Mack's company in the Ticonderoga expedition in 1777.

JOHN ROWE, JR., was in the same company and was also a drummer in one company that saw service. He had been living in what is now Gilsum, where his first wife died. Nov. 26, 1777, he married the widow of William Comstock, and came to Sullivan, living on the old Comstock farm (106 on map). He was a brother of James Rowe, who lived on what is now the town farm.

There were about 67 men, who came to Sullivan and settled farms during or soon after the war, who had seen service in the Revolution. We can here only give their names, for it does not seem necessary to describe the detailed services of each man, which would have little interest except for special students. In our list, those who were in New Hampshire organizations have the letters, "N. H.," appended to their names. A full record of their services may be seen in the New Hampshire State Papers, edited by Hammond, Vols. XIV. to XVII., which volumes are known as the Revolutionary Rolls, Vols. 1 to 4. There is an index at the end of each volume, supposed to contain the names of all men connected with any New Hampshire organization in the Revolution. It has been found that, in very rare cases, a name has been accidentally omitted, as that of Timothy Dimick for example, in one instance. As the same name often applies to several men, the greatest care must be exercised that the name examined belongs to the person one has in mind. This must be determined by considering the age, locality, and company of the man, who were his company mates, etc. Often the name of one for whom search is made cannot be positively identified with persons of the same name whose record is given. In our list, the abbreviation, "Mass.," following a name, indicates that his full Revolutionary record may be found in the series of volumes published by the state of Massachusetts, entitled, "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution," all of whose names are alphabetically arranged. This great work, so complete and useful, is now so readily found in large libraries that we have not deemed it wise to take the space that would be required to detail the records of the different men here. All the Revolutionary soldiers who died in Sullivan were buried in the old cemetery at the Four Corners. Their burial lots are here indicated by Roman numerals (representing the ranges of the cemetery, numbered as on page 297), followed by the lot number, as on the same plan. The names of the men who actually went from this place are expressed in italics. So far as known the following is a complete list:

ABEL ALLEN, Mass.	ELIJAH CARTER, Mass.
JONATHAN BAKER, Mass. ; V. 1.	OLIVER CARTER, Mass.
NATHAN BOLSTER, Mass. ; IV. 3.	ABRAHAM CLARKE, Mass.
DAVID EMERY BOYNTON, Mass. ;	<i>JOSIAH COMSTOCK, N. H.</i>
	XII. 7. SAMUEL COREY, Mass.
EPHRAIM BOYNTON, Mass. ; XII.7.	†PETER COVEL, N. H.
ELEAZAR BROWN, N. H. ; IV. 2.	JOSEPH CUMMINGS, N. H.
*SILAS BROWN, Mass.	JAMES DAVIS, Mass.
EBENEZER BURDITT, Mass.	TIMOTHY DEWEY, N. H.
JONATHAN BURNHAM, N. H.	TIMOTHY DIMICK, N. H.
WILLIAM BURNHAM, N. H.	‡BENJAMIN DODGE, JR., N. H.

* Silas Brown, who was credited to Ashby, Mass., was, beyond any reasonable doubt, the Sullivan Silas.

† Peter Covell was in a New Hampshire regiment, although he called his residence Brattleborough. He once owned the Chapman farm (175 on map).

‡ Benjamin Dodge went from New Boston to the war. There were two Benjamins, father and son. The "Jr." is not added to his name on the rolls; but it was most probably the younger Benjamin who enlisted. It was he who lived a time at 286 (see map), the Amos Wardwell place.

<i>BENJAMIN ELLIS, N. H.</i>	<i>ELIAKIM NIMS, N. H.; VIII. 4.</i>
<i>JOSEPH ELLIS, N. H.; VI. 4.</i>	<i>ZADOK NIMS, " XIII. 3.</i>
<i>SIMEON ELLIS, " IV. 5.</i>	<i>BENJAMIN OLCOTT, "</i>
<i>*JOHN FARRAR, "</i>	<i>†JOSHUA OSGOOD, " IV. 6.</i>
<i>†JOSEPH FELT, Mass.</i>	<i>OLIVER OSGOOD, "</i>
<i>ISAAC GRISWOLD, N. H.</i>	<i>a. PHILIP PROCTOR, Mass.; IX. 1.</i>
<i>STEPHEN GRISWOLD, N. H.</i>	<i>CHARLES RICE, N. H.</i>
<i>BENJAMIN HASTINGS, Jr., Mass.;</i>	<i>THOMAS RIDER, Mass.</i>
<i>XIV. 4.</i>	<i>HINDS REED, N. H.</i>
<i>†JOHN HAVEN, Mass.</i>	<i>JOHN ROWE, Jr., N. H.; VIII. 5.</i>
<i>JONATHAN HEATON, N. H.; XI. 2.</i>	<i>ELIJAH RUGG, Mass.</i>
<i>ROSWELL HUBBARD, Mass.; IX. 3.</i>	<i>JAMES SAWYER, N. H.; V. 3.</i>
<i>GRINDALL KEITH, Mass.</i>	<i>JOSIAH SEWARD, Mass.; XI. 4.</i>
<i>ICHABOD KEITH, Mass.; XI. 1.</i>	<i>SAMUEL SEWARD, Mass.; IX. 2.</i>
<i>§BENJAMIN KEMP, N. H.; XVI. 2.</i>	<i>b. JONAS STEVENS, Mass.</i>
<i>¶JONATHAN KENDALL, Sr., Mass.;</i>	<i>ANANIAS TUBBS, N. H.</i>
<i>XII. 4.</i>	<i>SOLOMON WHITE, Mass.</i>
<i>CALVIN LOCKE, Mass.; XIII. 5.</i>	<i>ABIJAH WETHERBEE, Mass.;</i>
<i>JAMES LOCKE, Mass.; XIII. 5.</i>	<i>XVI. 5.</i>
<i>JAMES LOCKE, Jr., Mass.</i>	<i>JESSE WHEELER, N. H.</i>
<i>JOHN LOCKE, Mass.</i>	<i>LOCKHART WILLARD, N. H.</i>
<i>JOHN LOCKE, N. H.; XIII. 6.</i>	<i>DANIEL WILSON, N. H.; X. 1.</i>
<i>THOMAS MORSE, N. H.</i>	<i>c. POMPEY WOODWARD, XVI. 1.</i>
<i>JAMES NASH, Mass.</i>	<i>d. SAMUEL WYMAN, Mass.</i>
<i>ASAHEL NIMS, N. H.</i>	

*John Farrar was captured by Indians during the war, scalped by them, and left for dead on the field.

†Joseph Felt died in Sullivan, at the house of his son, Dea. Joseph Felt.

‡John Haven was a common name in Massachusetts. There were several in the war. We cannot positively identify our John with either, but he was most likely one of them.

§Benjamin Kemp, who enlisted from Pelham, is believed to be the Sullivan Benjamin, whose descendants say that he was in the war.

¶Jonathan Kendall, Sr., who served in Massachusetts, is understood to have been the father of Ebenezer and Jonathan, Jr., who lived in town. He died at the house of Jonathan, Jr., and is said to have been buried in the old cemetery, in the lot of the son at whose house he died.

‡Joshua Osgood is known from Keene records to have been in this war, although his name is accidentally omitted from the indexes of the "New Hampshire Rolls." See Griffin's History of Keene, page 294.

a. Phillip Proctor was said to be in the war, but it is difficult to identify him with other Phillips. Descriptions are often so indefinite that identification is difficult.

b. Jonas Stevens was most likely in the war, but a confusion of names makes the exact record difficult to determine.

c. Pompey Woodward was a colored man, who served as the waiter for an officer. We do not discover what state he represented, but probably Massachusetts. David Seward succeeded in securing a pension for the old man, while Samuel Dinsmoor, Jr., was governor of the state. His widow also had a pension after his death. As she could only make a mark for her signature, her relatives in Massachusetts, where she died, fraudulently forged her mark to application blanks and receipts for some years after her death.

d. Samuel Wyman, who came from Pepperell and bought the place, No. 124 (see map), south of the Bolster Pond, is understood to be the man of that name who enlisted in Massachusetts.

II. WAR OF 1812.

Aside from Indian conflicts and the Barbary war, not to speak of the little episode with "citizen Genet," with all of which affairs Sullivan had nothing to do, the United States had an era of peace until the second war with Great Britain, known as the "War of 1812." In this war Sullivan had an honorable part. The best record of the part taken by individual men from New Hampshire, and the only complete record of the services of the New Hampshire soldiers in that war, is to be found in "The Military History of New Hampshire, from its Settlement in 1623, to the Year 1861," contained in the N. H. Adjutant General's Report for 1866 (Vol. II.), continued in the Adjutant General's Report for 1868. This history was prepared by Gen. Natt Head, and was a work of great labor and research, which can only be appreciated by men who have been engaged in laborious historical investigations. Unfortunately, the work is not indexed. Hence the writer of this book was put to great trouble in making his examination, to ascertain the Sullivan men in that war. The record of the "War of 1812" is in the volume for 1868. After a painstaking search, we think we have found the names of all the Sullivan men who were engaged in that struggle. In the following list, the figures following the names refer to the page of the Adjutant General's Report for 1868, on which that soldier's service is mentioned. Here are their names:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. ELIJAH DAVIS, 156. | 7. FREDERICK NIMS. |
| 2. ASA ELLIS, 156. | 8. MICHAEL SANDERS, 149. |
| 3. IRA ELLIS, 156. | 9. SAMUEL SEWARD, JR., 149. |
| *4. DANIEL GOODNOW, 156. | 10. JOHN STEVENS, 156. |
| 5. ELLSWORTH HUBBARD, 155. | 11. JAMES WILSON. |
| 6. WALTER LELAND, 156. | |

Davis, the two Ellises, Goodnow, Hubbard, Leland, and Stevens were all in the 2d Regiment of detached militia, commanded by Lieut.-Col. John Steele of Peterborough. They were all in the company of Capt. James M. Warner of Acworth, except Mr. Goodnow, who was in the company of Capt. Silas Call. They all enlisted, Sept. 25, 1814, for sixty days, except Goodnow, whose service was from Oct. 2 until Nov. 11, in 1814. This regiment appears to have been stationed, with others, for the defence of Portsmouth. Walter Leland died there, Nov. 9, 1814, of the small-pox, and was buried there. A family record has his death, Nov. 10, 1814. It is probable that the military record is the correct date. Hubbard is called a musician. Ira Ellis was credited to Gilsum, but he was simply working there. He was a Sullivan boy and lived in Sullivan until several years after his marriage.

Sanders and Seward were in the company of Capt. Oliver Warren, in the regiment of Lieut.-Col. Nathaniel Fiske of Westmoreland. It was the 1st Regiment of detached militia, and appears, also, to have been on duty at Portsmouth. They enlisted Sept. 20, 1814, for three months. In the same company, were Amos Wood, who lived just south of the Sullivan line, in Keene, and who married Fanny Seward; Daniel LeGros, who, as Yankees would express it, had "hung

* Daniel Goodnow enlisted from Roxbury, but, afterwards, moved to this town, where he died.

around" Sullivan considerably, and married Phebe Wright in 1821; Nathan D. Barker, who married the widow of Thomas Hastings of Sullivan, and lived many years in Marlborough; and Justus Chapin, who had been in Sullivan considerable lengths of time, and married Annis Willis.

Frederick Nims was a son of Zadok, and an uncle of Frederick B. He was in an organization in another state. He left his home at an early age and never returned and nothing was ever again heard of him.

James Wilson was a son of Daniel Wilson, a brother of the grandmother of the author of this book. He built the house at No. 70, (see map), which was known later as the Winch house. He was in a New York organization and was killed at the battle of Plattsburg, Sept. 11, 1814. He was a captain, or at least in command of a company, and always called Capt. Wilson. He had moved from Sullivan before the war.

Only three of the soldiers of the "War of 1812" lived in Sullivan when they died. These were Ellsworth Hubbard, Asa Ellis, and Daniel Goodnow. The body of Mr. Hubbard was buried in the Four Corners Cemetery, IX. 4; that of Mr. Ellis in the Meetinghouse Cemetery, II. 3 (according to plan on page 329); and that of Mr. Goodnow in the East Sullivan Cemetery, V. 26 (see page 342).

We shall not, in this work, give the general history of any war as such. It is entirely unnecessary and would only cumber the pages of a book already too large. The histories of all wars in which our country has ever been engaged are very ably presented in many published works found in all good libraries. It is enough here to give the personal record of men actually from Sullivan who engaged in them.

III. MEXICAN WAR.

The war with Mexico was very unpopular throughout the North. It was well known to have been artfully inaugurated through the intrigues of certain politicians, not excepting President Polk, to add to our public domain the great regions of New Mexico and California, as well as Texas, which had been "annexed by resolution," unconstitutionally as many sound jurists believed, that these extensive areas of land might be used for the extension of slavery. Northern people had little sympathy with the war or its main objects. After war had been actually launched, of course a spirit of patriotism demanded a support of the government in the struggle, but it was half-hearted. The great generals, Taylor and Scott, were not to be blamed, and the remarkable and splendid victories which they won gave imperishable honor to their names. Nor were other officers or private soldiers in the least to be blamed. The real blame for the war rests with prominent politicians of the South, who were planning to enlarge the area of slavery. Army officers and soldiers must obey the commands of their superiors.

New Hampshire did not put a single volunteer organization into the field and only a few went from New England. The Ninth Infantry of the U. S. army was partly recruited in New Hampshire, under Col. Franklin Pierce, who was made Brigadier-General by President Polk, March 3, 1847. He took the command of a force of about 2,500 men which were sent to reinforce Gen. Scott in Mexico. An excellent account of the experiences of this brigade, which con-

tained two companies recruited in New Hampshire, may be seen in Gen. Natt Head's Adjutant General's Report for 1868, pages 332-356. This account does justice to Gen. (afterwards President) Pierce. In the heat of the presidential campaign which ended in his election, he was often caricatured and ridiculed by the Whigs, who spoke of him as having been awfully scared in action at Churubusco, and having fainted. The truth is that he had been previously thrown from his horse and severely injured. He did indeed faint, not from fright but sheer exhaustion. American histories call the place inaccurately Cherubusco.

Only two Sullivan men, so far as we know, were connected with this war. One was Samuel S. White, an uncle of the man of the same name still living upon the White farm. Mr. White was an exceptionally intelligent and brilliant young man. He had been for some time a clerk in the famous St. Charles Hotel, at New Orleans. He had just enlisted, or was about to enlist, for the Mexican war. While at Mobile, Ala., in the company of his friend, a son of Gen. (afterwards President) Zachary Taylor, he was thrown from his horse, a splendid animal which he had purchased for use in the service, and killed. His body was taken to New Orleans for burial, and over his grave was placed a monument erected by a friend, who is understood to have been Taylor. See page 308. The other was Cephas Brown, Jr., (a native, but not a resident of Sullivan), who was a soldier in "Major Ringold's Battery" during the whole of the "Mexican War." He was in Taylor's "Army of Occupation," from Palo Alto to Buena Vista.

IV. THE OLD MILITIA COMPANY.

An interesting feature in the history of any town was its military company or companies. When Sullivan was settled there was but one regiment of militia in all that part of New Hampshire which was called later Cheshire County. The men in this settlement who were liable to perform military service were attached to companies belonging to the towns to which the various corners of the settlement respectively belonged. They continued to be joined to those companies for a time after the incorporation.

In the old colonial days and until the Declaration of Independence, the militia consisted practically of all effective men. During the Revolution, and for some time after, the militia was divided into two classes, the training band and the alarm list. The training band was composed of all able-bodied men from 16 to 50, excepting state and county officials, officers of the general government, post-masters, ferry-men on post routes, clergymen, Quakers, Shakers, "regular-bred" physicians or surgeons, Negroes, Indians, and Mulattoes. The alarm list consisted of all male persons from 16 to 65, not included in the training band, and not exempted as before stated. They were to serve in a separate corps, subject to be called out of their towns by no officer under the rank of a colonel, but once in six months they were to be called out by the captains of the companies belonging to the training bands within their limits, for the inspection of their arms and accoutrements.

Each officer and private soldier was "to equip himself and be constantly provided with a good fire-arm; good ramrod, a worm, priming-wire and brush, and a bayonet fitted to his gun, a scabbard and belt therefor, and a cutting sword or a tomahawk or hatchet, a pouch containing a cartridge-box that will hold

fifteen rounds of cartridges, at least a hundred buck-shot, a jack-knife and tow for wadding, six flints, one pound of powder, forty leaden balls fitted to his gun, a knapsack and blanket, a canteen or wooden bottle sufficient to hold one quart." They were to muster eight times a year, and each town was to keep on hand a supply of spades, shovels, axes, and picks, and to provide arms and equipments for those not able to provide for themselves. The implements were to be kept in a safe and convenient place. This regulation had been changed before Sullivan was incorporated and the town never, to our knowledge, procured picks, spades, etc., but they procured a certain amount of lead to be used for bullets in an emergency, which was kept under the pulpit in the old meetinghouse behind our present Town Hall. The space under the pulpit was reached by a little door in the pew of John Wilson (No. 20).

Just think of the equipment of a soldier of that day! Tomahawks, hatchets, buck-shot, jack-knives, tow wadding, and flints! The boys of today would hardly know how to use such implements of war, certainly not without much practice.

By a law of Dec. 22, 1808, essential changes were made in the military arrangements. The exempted class included officers and students in colleges, preceptors of academies, and physicians or surgeons who had received medical degrees, or were recognized by the New Hampshire Medical Society, in addition to those already enumerated in a former paragraph. By this law, every soldier must provide himself with "a good firelock, with a steel or iron ramrod, priming-wire and brush, bayonet, scabbard, belt, a cartridge-box that will contain 16 cartridges, two good flints, a knapsack, and canteen." A commissioned officer must be equipped "with a sword or hanger, and an *espointoon," a mounted officer, "with a sword and pair of pistols."

By the law of Jan. 3, 1829, the cartridge box was to contain 24 cartridges, and the espointoon (or spontoon) is omitted from the equipment of the officers. As time went on, muskets were often exchanged for rifles, and rifle companies were authorized. As respects the equipment of soldiers and officers, the old phrases remained upon the statutes even after more modern implements had superseded the old ones. There were independent companies, whose uniforms, as regards color and fashion, were to be determined by the regimental field officers. The uniform of the infantry was prescribed by the commander-in-chief, who was the governor of the state. The uniforms of the independent companies were often quite brilliant. White trousers, red coats, bear-skin caps, cockades, and fine boots characterized some companies. The trousers and coats and caps were of no uniform pattern throughout the state. Some companies arranged them in one way and others in another. Sometimes the trousers had gaudily colored stripes extending from top to bottom upon the sides of the legs. There was an immense variety and the effect at an "independent muster" was very pleasing.

In each town, the companies were called out for inspection twice each year. Originally, the first inspection was on the last Wednesday in June; finally, after several changes of date, this first inspection was on the third Tuesday of May, and was always known as the "May training." The second inspection

* An espointoon (more properly spontoon, from the French *espointon*) was a short implement resembling a halberd.

was at some time in August or September. This was known as the "fall training" and fell much into disuse in later years.

The "training days" were occasions of much merriment for the boys. In early times, it was the custom for the subordinate officers of the company to rally the men at some convenient point, at a very early hour of the morning, and march to the captain's house and fire a salute to wake him, which was regarded in reality as a complimentary salute. Sometimes the fun was carried too far. When Josiah G. White was the captain, not contented with firing the salute in his yard, some of the "boys" entered the house (for houses in those days were never, or rarely, fastened) and discharged their fire-arms up the chimney, in the old-fashioned open fireplace. Mrs. White had her "baking" lying upon the hearth, and the soot which was dislodged utterly ruined all her pies, bread, beans, etc.

The regimental muster occurred in September or October of each year, and was the great holiday of the season. Venders of fruit, candy, and gingerbread, and hawkers and peddlers of all descriptions frequented the field. Men, women, and children came from all the towns whose militia was represented. It was more exciting than the modern circus. Cider and strong drinks were freely sold and used. The canteens of the soldiers, which held a quart, were usually well filled in the morning and, it is fair to presume, were empty before night, in some cases at least. The general of the brigade was ordinarily present to review the troops. It was expected that he would address the regiment. If he were not accustomed to do such a thing, some member of his staff usually performed that service in his behalf. Rations were furnished each soldier for the muster, at the expense of the town to which he belonged, or, in lieu thereof, 34 cents, later 31 cents. Many preferred the money to the food, for obvious reasons.

A brigade muster was an unusual event. There were several thousand men in line and thousands of people came to witness the spectacle. One notable occasion of that character was the great brigade muster in Swanzey in 1810, when Philemon Whitcomb of that town was the major general of the 3d Division. Swanzey was Whitcomb's home and he took the greatest pride in making this one of the most remarkable events of his life. There were as many as 4,000 soldiers in line and twice as many spectators were present. There were then four old-fashioned hotels on Swanzey plains and it is safe to presume that they did a thriving business on that day, in furnishing both food and drink. Such brigade musters were held several times in Keene. The last such muster, and the last muster of the old-time militia, in this vicinity, was at Keene, Oct. 2, 1850. Probably many who read this book will recall that event. The independent companies had fine and brilliant uniforms, but the rain poured down in torrents during a large part of the time. The inspection and review took place, but the ceremonies were much curtailed and the heavy rain spoiled the appearance of everything. Major Gen. Erastus Dickinson of Winchester and Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Bill of Gilsam were the reviewing officers.

The regimental standards were provided at the expense of the state, although fine flags and banners were often presented to the companies and regiments by their lady friends or fellow citizens. The state also provided for musical instruments and gun houses. The muskets used by the companies were, in later times,

loaned by the state. After the decline in interest in militia affairs, we find on our Sullivan records such votes as the following, on Mar. 13, 1849: "Voted, that the select-men give bonds to the Adjutant General for the safe keeping of the muskets received from the Portsmouth arsenal," also "Voted, if the Adjutant General refuse to receive the bonds, the town be at the expense of returning the muskets," showing that they had been loaned. On July 1, 1852, it was voted "that the select-men be instructed to put the guns belonging to the state in good order." This vote was later reconsidered and it was voted "that C. F. Wilson see that the guns are put in order."

The men in the training band received a dollar each a year for their militia service. If they failed to meet all requirements upon them in the way of equipment or service, they were fined. The town records show that the law was enforced in that respect and that men were occasionally fined. It would seem improper and unnecessary, here, to mention names.

For a long time each soldier furnished his own equipment, unless he was too poor to buy it, in which case, the town was required to purchase it. The old tomahawks, hatchets, jack-knives, and espartoos, although they would be an odd-looking equipment at the present day, had a certain use then. The militia meant something in those days. Before our country became a strong world power, such as it is today, no one could foresee how long it might be before there would be a war. The militia must always be in readiness to be called out in an emergency. The spears, pikes, hatchets, etc., were of use in moving fences, clearing brush, and making ready for the movement of a body of soldiers through a field or country; and the spades, picks, etc., which were kept on hand, were to be used in throwing up earthworks and preparing encampments.

At first, each soldier took care of his own equipment, in his own home, and the officers took care of the property which belonged to the town. When, however, the time came that the so-called "regulation U. S. guns" were used, they were loaned by the state from the public arsenals, and bonds were given, as we have seen, for their safe keeping. Then it became necessary for an armory in which to keep the guns and other implements used by the company. The first schoolhouses in the place were built by the town. One was built by the town in District No. 2; but that was soon disused. The second, a very good building of its kind, stood at No. 88 (see map), immediately south-west of the parsonage. When the district built a new schoolhouse in 1838, at 90 (see map), the town took possession of the one at 88, and used it for an armory.

Many of us who are still living can well remember that *old armory*. It was painted a dull red, with wooden shutters at the windows, of the same color. The ends of the building were towards the north and south. The door was at the south end. After the building was used for an armory, a different and much larger door was used than when the building was used for a schoolhouse. Its last use was during the Civil War, when patriotic meetings were held at the Town Hall to develop patriotic feeling, and to raise money, and to prepare delicacies for our soldier boys in the army, on which occasions the older men and boys repaired to the armory, shouldered the guns, and paraded and marched under the command of D. W. Nims, a former captain of the old militia company. Finally, on March 14, 1865, the town authorized the select-men to sell the armory, and the guns were returned to the state.

During the old provincial days, the New Hampshire militia consisted of a certain number of regiments regulated and ordered by the commander-in-chief, who was the governor for the time being. About 1773, Hon. John Wentworth, the last royal governor of New Hampshire, appointed the Hon. Theodore Atkinson (the son of a distinguished man of the same name) to be a Major General of all the militia. He was advanced in years and unfit for active duty. He held the office during the remainder of the royal rule and was superseded, Aug. 24, 1775, by Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Folsom of Exeter, as the "General Officer of the Militia." Gen. Folsom was very distinguished in the Revolution. After that war, he was succeeded, Dec. 25, 1784, by Maj. Gen. John Sullivan, for whom our town was named, and who, also, was a distinguished general of the Revolution. The latter was succeeded, June 22, 1786, by Maj. Gen. Benjamin Bellows of Walpole, who commanded the first of the two divisions into which the militia were at that date divided. The latter remained in office until after the new state constitution went into effect, in 1793. On the 27th of March in that year, new appointments were made and the militia was divided into three divisions and five brigades. The militia of this part of the state were in the "3d Division" and "5th Brigade." From this time, the Major Generals of the old "3d Division" were the following, with the dates of their commissions: Amos Shephard of Alstead, Mar. 27, 1793; Amasa Allen of Walpole, June 12, 1806; Philemon Whitcomb of Swanzey, June 9, 1808; Oliver Hastings of Charlestown, Dec. 9, 1816; Eliphalet Gay of Wilmot, June 20, 1820; John Steele of Peterborough, June 16, 1823; Samuel Griffin of Nelson, June 18, 1825; William Carey of Lempster, June 30, 1826; Justus Perry of Keene, July 1, 1829; Solomon McNeil of Hillsborough, a man "six feet and three in his stockings," June 24, 1831; William P. Riddle of Bedford, June 25, 1833; Nathan Emery of Croydon, June 27, 1835; Anthony Colby of New London, July 3, 1837; James Wilson, Jr., of Keene, June 29, 1838; Charles L. Newton of Grantham, June 19, 1840; Israel Hunt, Jr., of Nashua, July 2, 1841; John McNeil of Hillsborough, July 1, 1843; Samuel Andrews of Hillsborough, June 30, 1845; Ezekiel Porter Pierce, Jr., of Chesterfield, June 24, 1848; John Barker of Henniker, June 30, 1849; Erastus Dickinson of Winchester, July 12, 1850. Maj. Gen. Dickinson was the last officer of that rank, while the old-fashioned militia was in existence.

Peter Gilman of Exeter was appointed a Brigadier General by Hon. John Wentworth, the last of the royal governors, about 1773. He was an old man and his loyalty was suspected. In fact he even suffered arrest and imprisonment by the "patriots" under the new state government. His official duties terminated when Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Folsom of Exeter was appointed as the "General Officer" of the militia, Aug. 24, 1775. After the war, the state militia was brigaded and, on Dec. 25, 1784, Brig. Gen. Benjamin Bellows of Walpole was commissioned and placed at the head of the brigade in this part of the state. He was succeeded, Sept. 13, 1786, by Brig. Gen. Jonathan Chase of Cornish, and he, Sept. 29, 1791, by Brig. Gen. Amos Shephard of Alstead. After the new constitution of 1792 went into effect, in the following year, the state was divided into six brigades. The militia in this vicinity were in the "5th Brigade." The Brigadier Generals of this brigade were the following, with their dates of appointment: George Aldrich of Westmoreland, Mar. 27, 1793; Amasa Allen of

Walpole, Sept. 27, 1796; Philemon Whitcomb of Swanzey, June 12, 1806; Elisha Huntley of Marlow, June 9, 1808; Oliver Hastings of Charlestown, June 15, 1812; John Quinby of Springfield, May 16, 1817; Simeon Cobb, 2d, of Westmoreland, July 5, 1822; Samuel Griffin of Nelson, June 12, 1824; Wm. Carey of Lempster, June 18, 1825; Justus Perry of Keene, June 30, 1826; Erastus Glidden of Unity, July 1, 1829; Nathan Emery of Croydon, June 19, 1832; James Wilson, Jr., of Keene, June 27, 1835 (Samuel McCrae, appointed, June 22 of that year, declined to serve); Charles L. Newton of Grantham, June 29, 1838; Edward Wyman of Newport, Oct. 2, 1840 (Noah Place, appointed June 12 of that year, declined to serve); Ezekiel Porter Pierce, Jr., of Chesterfield, June 20, 1844; Erastus Dickinson of Winchester, June 24, 1848; Daniel W. Bill of Gilsun, July 12, 1850. Brig. Gen. Bill was the last brigadier general while the old militia continued to do active duty.

Previous to Aug. 24, 1775, all the militia in this part of New Hampshire, including all in what became the old Cheshire County in 1771, were in one regiment, known as the 6th Regiment of N. H. Militia. The only colonel which the regiment ever had was Josiah Willard of Winchester, who lost his position on the date named because he was a "tory." He was father of Major Josiah Willard of Keene, also a tory, who refused to sign the Association Test, and grandfather of Lockhart Willard, the first treasurer of Sullivan, who lived a short time at 74 (see map). On Aug. 24, 1775, Willard's regiment was divided into two. A part, subsequently known as the 13th Regiment, was assigned to Samuel Ashley of Winchester as colonel, and the other part, known as the 21st Regiment, to Benjamin Bellows of Walpole as colonel. These organizations continued through the Revolution and until Dec. 25, 1784. A few of the boys in our infant settlement were in the old "6th" under Col. Willard. After the division, they were in the old "13th" under Col. Ashley. Colonels Ashley and Bellows both served through the Revolution in the army, and we have already seen that several boys from this settlement served with them, the militia proper in this place belonging to the regiment of Col. Ashley.

From Dec. 25, 1784 until March 27, 1793, there was a different arrangement of the regiments. The one known as the "6th Regiment" included the men belonging to Richmond, Winchester, Swanzey, Keene, and Gilsun. This contained all the men in this settlement liable to militia service, except those belonging to the portion then included in Stoddard, which belonged to the "16th Regiment," containing the men from Charlestown, Acworth, Walpole, Alstead, Marlow, and Stoddard. There were then but a few people in that part of our settlement. Reuben Alexander of Winchester was appointed colonel of the "6th," Dec. 25, 1784, succeeded, Jan. 18, 1790, by Jonathan Priest Whitcomb of Swanzey, who served until a new arrangement was effected, Mar. 27, 1793. Over the "16th," which included Stoddard, Wm. Heyward of Charlestown was made colonel, Dec. 25, 1784, succeeded by Amos Shephard of Alstead, Mar. 1, 1786, who was succeeded by Jabez Beckwith of Lempster, Oct. 22, 1791, who served until the new arrangement took effect, Mar. 27, 1793. After the incorporation of Sullivan, Sept. 27, 1787, the men in that town liable to militia duty, were, by special enactment, placed in the 6th Regiment.

By a law of Dec. 27, 1792, an entirely new arrangement of the militia was

made, which went into effect by the appointment of the new officers, on Mar. 27, 1793. Under this new deal, the Sullivan men were put in the 20th Regiment, in which they remained as long as the old militia continued. At first, this regiment included the men of Walpole and Westmoreland, who formed the first battalion, and the men of Surry, Gilsun, and Sullivan, who formed the second battalion. By the law of Dec. 22, 1808, there was still another arrangement of regiments. Sullivan still remained in the old "20th," but the companies from some of the towns were transferred to other regiments, and companies from other towns brought into this. The "training bands" of Walpole and Westmoreland now formed the first battalion, and those of Keene, Surry, Gilsun, and Sullivan the second battalion. This arrangement lasted during the continuance of the old militia.

The first eight commanders of the old 20th Regiment bore the title of lieutenant-colonel commandant. They were the following, with dates of appointment: Amasa Allen of Walpole, Mar. 27, 1793; Daniel Cobb of Westmoreland, Feb. 6, 1797; Caleb Bellows of Walpole, June 12, 1801; David Arnold of Westmoreland, Mar. 3, 1804; Erastus Hubbard of Sullivan, June 19, 1807; Job F. Brooks of Westmoreland, Feb. 6, 1809; Nathaniel Fiske of Westmoreland, June 15, 1812; Wm. M. Bond of Keene, June 28, 1815, who, on July 4, 1816, received the appointment as colonel, the first commander of the regiment to have that full title.

The following were the subsequent colonels of the regiment, with dates of appointment: Isaac Field of Surry, May 17, 1816; Simeon Cobb, 2d, of Westmoreland, June 23, 1819; Justus Perry of Keene, July 5, 1822; James Wilson, Jr., of Keene, June 30, 1826; Benjamin F. Adams of Keene, July 1, 1829; Samuel Gordon of Westmoreland, June 24, 1831 (whose lieutenant-colonel was Bradley Leach of Westmoreland); James Wilson, Jr., of Keene, his second appointment, Aug. 5, 1833; Tileston A. Barker of Westmoreland, appointed on the fifth of June of that year, having declined; Eliphalet K. Webster of Gilsun, who seems to have served through the official year ending, June 23, 1835; Charles Butterfield of Westmoreland, June 27, 1835; Robert Wilson of Keene, Sept. 4, 1837; Levi Barker of Keene, June 27, 1839 (a commission given to Jairus Snow of Keene having been recalled); John Cowdery of Westmoreland, June 20, 1844; George Hagar of Keene, June 30, 1845; Virgil M. Kimball of Keene, July 6, 1846; Daniel W. Patten of Westmoreland, July 3, 1847; Daniel W. Bill of Gilsun, June 24, 1848; George H. Gassett, of Keene and Gilsun, Nov. 1, 1850, who was the last colonel of the old "20th."

We cannot take the space to give in full all of the officers of the regiment. Sullivan men who held such positions are here given, with dates of appointment: Erastus Hubbard, major of 2d battalion, Mar. 3, 1804; Harrison Rugg, major, June 22, 1830, who declined to serve; Charles Franklin Wilson, major, June 24, 1848, who declined to serve; Charles Nash, Jr., ensign in the second company of riflemen in the regiment, June 26, 1849, also a lieutenant in that company, Oct. 2, 1849, which last appointment he declined; Edward Barton, surgeon's mate, Aug. 22, 1833 to Apr. 9, 1835; Timothy L. Lane, surgeon's mate, Apr. 10, 1835 to Aug. 26, 1841; Nathaniel Evans, quartermaster, Mar. 9, 1827 to Aug. 16, 1829; Nathaniel Heaton, paymaster, Aug. 3, 1826 to Aug. 16, 1829; Abijah

Bolster, ensign of the artillery company in the regiment, Sept. 14, 1832, declined to serve; Philander Nims, second lieutenant of the second company of cavalry in the twentieth regiment, June 8, 1814; Enoch Woods, Jr., second lieutenant in the same company, Feb. 17, 1818, promoted to captain, Mar. 27, 1819; Chas. H. Cummings, first lieutenant of same company, May 1, 1823; Emerson Baker, ensign of the same company, July 23, 1824, promoted to second lieutenant, Mar. 15, 1825; Charles P. Locke, ensign of the same company, May 27, 1826; promoted to second lieutenant, Apr. 8, 1827; George Hubbard, father of George C. Hubbard, second lieutenant of the same company, Apr. 12, 1826, and again, Dec. 26, 1829, promoted to first lieutenant, Apr. 16, 1830, and promoted to captain, Apr. 18, 1832, serving till Mar. 16, 1833; and Francis O. Brown, lieutenant colonel, twentieth regiment, about Nov. 7, 1850.

Men who lived for a time in Sullivan, but received militia appointments while living elsewhere, were the following, with dates of appointments: Oliver Heaton, ensign of the "Keene 2d Light Infantry," in the 20th regiment, May 2, 1822, promoted to lieutenant, July 15, 1823, and brigade quartermaster, June 15, 1824; Franklin Buckminster, ensign, Sept. 6, 1830, lieutenant, Mar. 15, 1833, and captain, Mar. 5, 1834, all in the Roxbury company of the twelfth regiment; Thomas T. Wetherbee, second lieutenant, Mar. 27, 1835, lieutenant, Apr. 7, 1836, captain, Sept. 9, 1837 to Feb. 6, 1839, all in a Swanzy company of artillery in the sixth regiment; Justus Woodbury Nims, ensign in the Roxbury company of the twelfth regiment, Apr. 20, 1844; Ezra Wardwell, captain of the Nelson company in the twelfth regiment, Sept. 2, 1841, declined to serve; and Charles Carter, cornet, June 8, 1814, first lieutenant, June 4, 1816, and captain, June 6, 1817 to Feb. 17, 1818, in the 2d cavalry company of the twentieth regiment.

Solomon White was always called Col. White, but he must have attained that honor in the Massachusetts militia, for a most painstaking search of the rosters and records of commissions at Concord, which are now very methodically arranged, fail to show that he ever held any such commission in New Hampshire.

The old Sullivan company was originally the 8th (after 1841, the 6th) company of the 20th regiment of the 5th brigade of the 3d division of the New Hampshire militia. The record book is lost, or at least we have not discovered it. After 1815, the rosters were kept on file in the office of the adjutant general at Concord. Before that date, there is no known public record of the officers. Charles Franklin Wilson, very fortunately, had among his private papers a list of the early captains. He informed us that Elijah Osgood was the first captain, but we cannot discover the date of his commission. It was probably between 1795 and 1797. The captains served about two years each on an average, and there were nine of them before Samuel Seward, Jr., who was commissioned, Mar. 22, 1815. They probably served for the space of 18 to 20 years. They were Elijah Osgood, Erastus Hubbard, Abel Allen, Samuel Seward, Solomon White, Eliakim Nims, Josiah G. White, John Wilson, and Amos Wardwell, Sr.

In the following roll of officers of the company, each group of officers was generally commissioned on the same day. That date is placed at the beginning of each group, followed by the officers with their titles. If it happened that a man was commissioned on a day other than the usual day, it is indicated in parentheses. The following are the groups: Mar. 22, 1815, Capt. Samuel Seward,

Jr., Lt. Roswell Hubbard, Jr., Ensign Judson White (Sept. 2, 1815); June 6, 1817, Capt. Roswell Hubbard, Jr., Lt. Judson White, En. Rufus Mason, (Feb. 17, 1818); June 8, 1819, Capt. Judson White, Lt. Rufus Mason, En. Sparhawk Kendall; Dec. 26, 1822, Capt. Rufus Mason, Lt. Sparhawk Kendall, En. Ellsworth Hubbard; Feb. 9, 1824, Capt. Sparhawk Kendall, Lt. Ellsworth Hubbard, En. Benjamin Kemp, Jr.; Nov. 2, 1824, Capt. Ellsworth Hubbard, Lt. Benjamin Kemp, Jr., En. Elijah Mason, who was succeeded, Dec. 7, 1824 by En. Harrison Rugg; Mar. 8, 1827, Capt. Benjamin Kemp, Jr., Lt. Harrison Rugg, En. Martin Spaulding; Apr. 11, 1828, Capt. Harrison Rugg, Lt. Martin Spaulding, En. Stillman Eaton; Mar. 22, 1831, Capt. Martin Spaulding, Lt. Stillman Eaton (succeeded, Aug. 24, 1832, by Frederick B. Nims), En. Frederick B. Nims (succeeded, Aug. 24, 1832, by Dauphin W. Wilson); Apr. 12, 1833, Capt. Frederick B. Nims, Lt. Dauphin W. Wilson, En. Ashley Mason; Apr. 10, 1835, Capt. Dauphin W. Wilson, Lt. Ashley Mason, En. Joseph Elliot Cummings; Apr. 19, 1837, same captain, Lt. Joseph Elliot Cummings, En. Dauphin W. Nims; Oct. 17, 1837, Capt. Joseph Elliot Cummings, Lt. Dauphin W. Nims, En. Asahel Nims; Aug. 17, 1839, Capt. Dauphin W. Nims, Lt. Asahel Nims, En. Amos Wardwell, Jr.; Apr. 16, 1841, Capt. Asahel Nims, Lt. Amos Wardwell, Jr., En. Dauphin W. Spaulding (who omitted the middle name in later years); Apr. 30, 1842, Capt. Amos Wardwell, Jr., Lt. Dauphin W. Spaulding, En. Charles Mason; Nov. 4, 1843, Capt. Dauphin W. Spaulding, Lt. Charles Mason, En. Charles Franklin Wilson; Apr. 15, 1845, Capt. Charles Mason, Lt. Charles Franklin Wilson, En. Daniel Towne; Mar. 17, 1846, Capt. Charles Franklin Wilson, Lt. Charles Osgood, En. Daniel Towne; Apr. 18, 1848, same captain, Lt. Thomas Winch, En. John R. Dunn; Apr. 12, 1849, Capt. Francis O. Brown, other officers the same as before; May 8, 1851, Capt. George Washington Nims, other officers the same. Mr. Nims was the last captain. Even during his administration, the militia company was not called out. The "May trainings," the "fall trainings," and the "regimental musters" were things of the past. By a law of July 12, 1851, it was enacted that "the militia of this state shall be subject to no *active duty*, except in case of war, invasion, insurrection, riot, inability of the civil officers to enforce the execution of the laws, or other public danger or emergency."

Thus the days of the old militia were numbered. It had been an interesting and picturesque feature of the country life, but it had been the occasion of much intemperate and irregular conduct with which the better element of the state had become not a little impatient, while the men liable to do military duty were growing tired of what seemed to them useless trouble. On page 174 of this book may be seen the result of a referendum on the subject, in which the voters of the state were overwhelmingly opposed to a continuance of an active militia. Sullivan very properly favored the militia quite generally, but the town gave a majority of one against the continuance of the system. It was thought to be a useless bother, yet, consider how few people were capable of reading the signs of the times! The clouds of civil conflict were, at that very time, gathering and were already very dark and thick. Wise men foresaw, almost as a certainty, that war must come. Yet, strange to say, the militia was allowed to go to pieces at that most critical time. When the war came upon us, although there were still three divisions and five brigades, on paper, there was just *one* regiment in

the state. Today, we have a single brigade, two regiments, one battery of artillery, and a single troop of cavalry. These bodies are well equipped and well uniformed and drilled. This amount of militia undoubtedly serves our present purpose very well. The Keene companies are the ones in which Sullivan boys would enlist if they joined the militia. The officers are all Keene men.

The musicians of the old Sullivan company must be mentioned. The first fifer was Reuben Morse, Sr., who was a musical genius and could play most any instrument. He made bass viola. Erastus Hubbard, Ellsworth Hubbard, and Alpheus Kendall were all fifers. Hubbard was also a musician in the "War of 1812." Kendall was a remarkably good performer upon the violin. Joseph Mason was a good performer upon the fife and clarinet. He taught the clarinet at one time, receiving pupils at the Eagle Hotel in Keene, also at the hotel of Enoch Woods in Sullivan, at 80 on map. Bezaleel Keith played the clarinet with Mr. Mason. Still later Ashley Mason and Nelson Parker of Nelson, also Geo. F. Hubbard and Alexander B. Brown, played on copper bugles, and Alonzo Mason, Sylvester Mason, and Reuben Morse, Jr., played fifes. Geo. White played a trombone. Orlando Mason played a bass drum, and S. Newell Fifield was the last to play that instrument. The early drummers are not ascertained. There were probably other musicians in the company, at different times, but those whose names are here given, are remembered by old men as having performed such a service.

V. THE CIVIL WAR.

This war, usually known as the War of the Rebellion, was the most gigantic war this country has ever known. It has never been exceeded, with respect to the number of men engaged, the severity of losses, and the portentous magnitude of battles, by any war ever waged. Other wars in other lands have nominally covered many more years. Our own Revolution, the old French and English wars, in this country, and many in foreign lands, have extended over more years. We hear of a hundred years' war, a thirty years' war, and the 27 years of the Peloponnesian War, etc. This does not mean that there was continuous fighting all that time. Throughout those periods, there was what we should call "a state of war" between the nations involved, with spasmodic or periodic outbursts, but the total losses in men and property, and the numbers engaged, would not equal the corresponding totals in our Civil War. Historians, both in ancient and comparatively modern times, have delighted in describing battles in which men were slain by the hundred thousand, but, if the truth were known, it would be discovered that these accounts were fictitious; at least they were the result of rumors and long-established tradition, and were not based upon reliable information. The fact is that there were more battles of enormous magnitude in our Civil War than in any war ever waged, and some whose magnitude probably never was, and we may devoutly hope never will be, reached. We make no boast of such a sad record; for it is a matter of deepest regret that such a war between two sections of a country was ever necessary. We boast only of the fact that our brave boys, in the face of stern duty, acted nobly their part and willingly offered their young lives to the service of their country.

Nearly half of the young men, who properly belonged to this town when they entered the service, lost their lives in battle or by disease incidental to army

life. The sacrifice was very precious and costly for a little town of this size. They were sincerely mourned, but no relative has ever been heard to wish that they had remained at home and avoided the danger.

We cannot here attempt to give any, even a brief, account of this great war, which has been described in hundreds of volumes, with more or less fulness and accuracy, which volumes are partly contained in all good libraries and are easy of access. Nearly all the New Hampshire regiments in that war now have good regimental histories, giving the details of the history of each organization with much fulness. To them we must refer the reader, and to that monumental work, Adj. Gen. Ayling's Register of the N. H. Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Rebellion, a vast quarto, replete with the results of years of patient research. On pages 144-147 of this book may be seen, in full, the action taken by Sullivan at its town meetings, to encourage enlistments, to remunerate enlisted men, and to help the soldiers generally. The town was most generous and those votes will surely be regarded with increasing favor as the years roll past and will always look well upon the pages of history.

We have attempted to secure the names of all men in any way connected with Sullivan who saw service in the Civil War. We have arranged these names in three lists. The first includes those who actually belonged to Sullivan, at the time. The second includes natives and former residents. The third includes those who came to town afterwards.

I. SULLIVAN MEN IN THE CIVIL WAR.

This list is intended to include the names of men in the war who properly belonged to the town. Some of these boys, simply because they happened to be working in some other place when they enlisted, unwisely and improperly allowed themselves to be "credited" to other towns. This was wrong for two reasons. In the first place, the records of such enlistments deprive Sullivan of the honor of having furnished them for the service, and give other towns an honor which they do not merit. In the second place, if they had given Sullivan the benefit of their enlistments, it would have helped just so much in furnishing the required quotas and might have saved drafts or the paying for substitutes. Many of the substitutes were not Yankees. They were often worthless scamps who got their money and deserted at the first favorable opportunity. The following soldiers properly belonged to Sullivan :

1. SYLVESTER C. ABBOTT, a son of James C. Abbott, enlisted, Nov. 10, 1861; mus. in Nov. 28, 1861, in Co. E, 6th Reg. as a private. He was credited to Dublin where he happened to be working at the time. He died at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., of disease, Feb. 3, 1862. His body was not returned to Sullivan.

2. JAMES H. BARNES, a native of Canada, and properly a resident of Lyndeborough, hired as a substitute, we understand, but must be counted here, because the money which hired him is entitled to reckon as "one." He was credited to Sullivan. He enl. and was mus. in, Dec. 15, 1863, as a private, in Co. F, 9th Reg.; wounded, July 30, 1864, at the mine explosion at Petersburg, Va.; transferred to Co. F., 6th Reg., June 1, 1865; mus. out, July 17, 1865; and has resided at Manchester.

3. CORP. CLEMENT URIAH BATES, a son of James L. Bates, enl. and mus. in, Apr. 18, 1864, as a private in Co. B, 1st Reg., N. H. Vol. Cavalry, and was

credited to Bradford, although his father's family was, at that time, living in Sullivan. He was promoted to corporal, July 1, 1865, and mus. out, July 15, 1865. He resides in Gilsum.

4. SILAS L. BLACK, an "only son of a widowed mother," enl., Sept. 6, and mus. in, Sept. 17, 1861, as a private, in Co. A, 2d Reg. He died of disease at Budd's Ferry, Md., Dec. 20, 1861. His body was that of the first soldier brought back to town for burial. The event occasioned much sympathy and interest. The burial was in the cemetery at East Sullivan, VI. 31. See page 348.

5. RUSSELL T. HOLT, enl., Aug. 16, mus. in Sept. 22, as a private, in Co. A, 14th Reg. He died, June 21, 1863, in a hospital at Washington, D. C. His body was returned and buried in Meetinghouse Cemetery, II. 6. See page 331. His wife had reached him before his death, at Washington. The funeral was at 44 (see map).

6. LIEUT. HENRY E. HUBBARD, son of Ellsworth, was working in Keene, at the time of his enlistment and allowed himself to be credited to Keene, but he was then a Sullivan boy. He enl., Aug. 7, was mus. in, Aug. 16, as a private in Co. I, 9th Reg.; appointed sergeant; promoted to 2d lieutenant, of Co. B, Jan. 1, 1864; mus. out, June 10, 1865. He died at Keene, Mar. 11, 1889. A Veterans' Union post at Keene was named in his honor.

7. BACHELOR HUSSEY was living at 45 (see map) when he enlisted. He enl. Apr. 19, mus. in, May 2, 1861, as a private in Co. G, 1st Reg.; mus. out, Aug. 9, 1861. He died at Oakfield, Me., Apr. 7, 1889. Aug. 7, the date of his death in Ayling's Register, is wrong.

8. PATRICK HENRY MACDONALD, who, like the preceding, was living at 45, enl. Nov. 9, mus. in, Nov. 28, as a private in Co. E., 6th Reg.; killed, Aug. 29, 1862, at the second battle of Bull Run. His body was not discovered, and was buried upon the battle-field. He left a widow and two young sons.

9. ALBERT MASON, a son of Daniel H., happened to be working at Peterborough when he enlisted and that town has the credit of his enlistment. He enl., and was mus. in, Aug. 19, 1864, as a private in the 1st N. H. Vol. Light Battery. This organization became Co. M, 1st Reg. N. H. Vol. Heavy Artillery, Nov. 5, 1864. He was mus. out, June 9, 1865. He is an expert mechanic and makes fine mathematical and other instruments, including barometers, in Boston.

10. SERGT. ORREN F. MASON, son of Nathaniel P., enl. from Sullivan, Nov. 15, mus. in, Nov. 28, 1861, as a private of Co. F, 6th Reg.; appointed corporal; re-enl. and mus. in, Jan. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864; appointed sergeant, July 1, 1865; mus. out, July 17, 1865. His residence is not known. His friends have not recently heard from him.

11. SURGEON RUFUS OSGOOD MASON, a graduate of Dartmouth College, class of 1854; A. M. from same institution; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, N. Y., 1859; appointed acting assistant surgeon in the navy of the U. S., Oct. 21, 1861; served on the U. S. ship, "Santiago de Cuba"; resigned, Feb. 2, 1864. He became a prominent physician in the city of New York and died there, May 11, 1903.

12. ALBERT L. MOREY, son of Jeremy, enl. Aug. 9, mus. in, Sept. 22, 1862, as a private in Co. G, 14th Reg.; wounded, Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek,

Va.; discharged for disability, Apr. 10, 1865, at Concord. He was working in Dublin and gave the credit of his enlistment to that town. He eventually entered the Soldier's Home at Togus, Me. He died at Augusta, Me., Nov. 5, 1892.

13. EDWIN T. NIMS, son of Nahum, enl., Aug. 16, mus. in, Sept. 22, 1862, as a private, in Co. A, 14th Reg.; died of disease, at Offutt's Cross Roads, near Poolesville, Md., Dec. 18, 1862, only four months after his enlistment. His body was brought to Sullivan and buried in Meetinghouse Cemetery, in lot, II. 2. The date of his death in Ayling's Register is wrong.

14. JOHN O'BRIEN is understood to have been a substitute for somebody. He was not himself a Sullivan man, but was credited to Sullivan and must be counted because a Sullivan man's money paid for his service. He was born in England. He enl. and was mus. in, Dec. 16, 1863, as a private in Co. A, 6th Reg. He was a worthless fellow and deserted, Apr. 16, 1864, at Annapolis, Md. Perhaps he did not give a true name, or otherwise tell the truth, at his enlistment.

15. WILLIAM HENRY PRECKLE happened to be working at Keene and gave his credit to that town and enl., Apr. 25, 1861 for three months; not mus. in; paid by state; re-enl., May 22, mus. in, May 31, 1862, for 3 years, as a private, in Co. A, 2d Reg.; wounded severely at the 2d battle of Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862; discharged on account of wounds, Feb. 3, 1863, at Washington, D. C. He resides at Olean, N. Y., where he has been prospered in business.

16. ANDREW J. RUGG, son of Martin, enl., Sept. 11, mus. in, Sept. 17, as a private in Co. D, 2d Reg.; died of disease, July 25, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pa. His mother had reached him before he died and was able to minister to his comfort in his last moments. A letter from his captain contained the following interesting paragraph: 'He [Andrew] joined our regiment and was assigned to my company as a musician, but soon after it was thought best that he should become a soldier and carry a musket. Of this change he made no complaint, but rather seemed pleased that he could do something for his country more arduous and perilous than before. He discharged all his duties faithfully and promptly. He made me no trouble, but was one of the best soldiers I had. At the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, he acted in a conspicuous manner the part of a brave soldier. He escaped without a wound, although a bullet passed through the dipper attached to his haversack. The battle raged with unabated fury for thirteen hours, and, though so long under fire, he never flinched nor wavered. When, in the thick woods, the greater part of the little group had been killed, wounded, or scattered, by the casualties of so protracted a fight, he was one of the number whom I requested to look after me, if I fell, for I knew he would, to the utmost of his ability, fulfil every trust reposed in him.' His body was returned to Sullivan and was buried in Meetinghouse Cemetery, lot IV. 7. The funeral was at the church, which was crowded with sympathetic friends.

17. DAUPHIN SPAULDING, 2d, was temporarily engaged on work in Keene when he enlisted, although he still owned his place in Sullivan, which was properly his home. Unfortunately he was credited to Keene. He enl., Aug. 18, mus. in, Sept. 22, 1862, as a private in Co. C, 14th Reg. He died of disease, at Washington, D. C., Feb. 7, 1864. His body was returned to Sullivan and buried in the cemetery at East Sullivan, lot IX, 39. The funeral was at the house of his father, Dexter Spaulding, then living at 53 (see map).

18. HENRY D. SPAULDING, a brother of the preceding, was working in Surry when he enlisted and unfortunately was credited to that place, although his home and family were in Sullivan. He enl. Aug. 13, mus. in, Sept. 22, 1862, as a private in Co. A, 14th Reg. He died of disease at Natchez, Miss., July 11, 1864, and his body was buried in the national cemetery at that place, in grave 120. He and the preceding, Dauphin Spaulding, 2d, were the only sons of Dexter Spaulding, who, stricken with sorrow at their loss, yet braced himself to bear the trying ordeal and said that he wished that he had two more such sons for his country's service.

19. LIEUT. MILAN D. SPAULDING, son of Dauphin (the elder), enl., Sept. 10, mus. in, Sept. 17, 1861, as a private in Co. C, 2d Reg.; app. sergeant; re-enl. and mus. in, Jan. 1, 1864; appointed 1st sergeant, July 1, 1864; 1st lieut., Nov. 4, 1864; discharged, May 11, 1865. He was a Sullivan boy, but was credited to Keene, unfortunately, at his re-enlistment. He had a marvellous record of good health, bravery, and endurance. These dates are taken from Ayling's Register. The dates he gave himself were: enl., Sept. 11, 1861; promoted to corporal, July 1, 1863; to sergeant, Dec. 4, 1863; re-enl., Jan. 1, 1864; promoted to 1st sergeant, July 8, 1864; 1st lieut., Nov. 30, 1864. He was in command of his company from the latter date to May 11, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. "With the exception of chills, he did not see a sick day in the service. He was in every engagement (and the list is an exceedingly long one) in which his regiment was engaged, except 1st Bull Run and Drury's Bluff. He was never in the hospital, never rode a step on any march, and came home without a scratch." This regiment was in many of the greatest battles of the war. No Sullivan man ever had a finer war record. He resides at Fitchburg, Mass.

20. ORLAND K. SPAULDING, although a Sullivan boy, was in the West, at the time of the war, and enlisted in the 111th Iowa Reg., as a private. He died of disease at a hospital at Cypress Hill, Long Island, near the city of New York, Mar. 12, 1865, leaving a widow and one daughter. His body was brought to Sullivan and buried in the old cemetery at the Corner, in lot VIII. 3.

21. WILLIAM WALLACE, 2d, was evidently a substitute and deserves to be counted, because a Sullivan man's money hired him. He was a native of Illinois; enl. and mus. in, Dec. 15, 1863, as a private in Co. B, 9th Reg.; transferred, June 1, 1865, to Co. B, 6th Reg.; discharged, July 7, 1865, at Washington, D. C. His present whereabouts are unknown. He was not of Sullivan, but was credited to this town.

22. CORP. GEORGE OSGOOD WARDWELL enl., Aug. 16, mus. in, Sept. 22, 1862, as a private, in Co. A, 14th Reg.; appointed corporal, Jan. 1, 1865; mus. out, July 8, 1865. He is a carpenter and builder and resides at Keene.

23. SERGT. CHARLES C. WILSON, son of Chas. Franklin Wilson, enl., Aug. 13, mus. in, Sept. 22, 1862, as a private in Co. A, 14th Reg.; appointed sergeant, Feb. 27, 1864; killed, Sept. 19, 1864, on the battle-field of Opequan. He was not killed in the action, but brutally murdered by a Confederate officer, as he lay on the field, wounded in the ankle, not being able to follow his retreating regiment. A wounded comrade lying near him overheard this young officer exclaim: "Here is a good pair of boots. I will have them. They are just what I need." He then began to pull a boot from Wilson's wounded leg. Unnaturally excited

by the pain and terrible situation in which he then was, Wilson gave the officer a smart kick with the foot of the other leg, which he richly deserved, but which caused him, in rage, to thrust his bayonet through Wilson's neck and pin him to the ground. It was a horrible and unnecessary sacrifice, but one of the terrible things incident to war. His body was buried, with many others, in a common trench, and the state of New Hampshire has erected a very fine monument over their common grave. It bears this inscription: NEW HAMPSHIRE ERRECTS THIS MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF HER BRAVE SONS OF HER 14TH REGIMENT, WHO FELL IN BATTLE, SEPT. 19, 1864, UPON THIS FIELD, AND ARE HERE BURIED IN ONE COMMON GRAVE. Then follow the names, among which is that of SERGT. C. C. WILSON. There appears also the name of his warm friend, Lieut. Jesse A. Fiske of Dublin. Young Wilson was a graduate of the Kimball Union Academy of Meriden, in 1859, and one of the brightest young men of the town. His cruel fate was a blow to his father's household from which no one of them ever recovered. They have all joined him in the higher life. His father caused his name to be inscribed upon a fine monument erected in his lot in Meetinghouse Cemetery, II. 1. His name is, of course, upon the Soldiers' Monument in Sullivan, as well as upon that on the Opequan battle-field, making three monuments upon which his name is inscribed.

2. NATIVES AND FORMER RESIDENTS IN THE WAR.

This list is intended to include all the natives of Sullivan as well as former residents of the town, previous to the war, who were then legal residents of other towns and enlisted elsewhere. It is a remarkably long list, considering the size of Sullivan. As their complete records can be so easily procured, we shall here attempt to do no more than to indicate the military organizations with which they were connected.

1. GERMAN N. BREED, a nephew of the first wife of Dea. A. E. Wilson, in whose family he lived for a time; in Co. K, 5th Reg. Died of disease, Mar. 27, 1862, at Fairfax Court House, Va.
2. LYSANDER JONATHAN DAVIS, son of Lewis, and born at 215 (see map), was in Co. K, 11th Vermont Reg. He lives at Winchendon, Mass.
3. DALPHON GIBBS DORT, son of Willard, born at 210 (see map), was in the war, probably in an Iowa regiment. See next paragraph.
4. OSCAR LYMAN DORT, son of Willard, brother of the preceding, and born at the same place, was in the war, probably in an Iowa regiment. Their sister, Mrs. Howard, writes: "Both of the boys enlisted and served their country well, during the late war, both receiving wounds that will cause them life-long suffering." They were living at last accounts, in the West.
5. LYMAN ELBRIDGE ESTEY, son of Solomon, born at 144 (see map), enlisted in Co. I, 9th Reg.; transferred, June 1, 1865, to Co. I, 6th Reg.; wounded, Sept. 30, 1864, at Poplar Springs Church; resides in Keene; is a carpenter.
6. LEWIS DOWNING EVANS, son of Nathaniel, born at 97 (see map), while his father kept a store in 96, which then joined the east end of the dwelling. L. D. Evans enlisted, Apr. 23, 1861, as a private, under Edward E. Sturtevant. There is no further military record of him. He only saw some state service, apparently not being assigned to any regiment. Res. Hopkinton.

7. LIEUT. JAMES WILSON FELT, son of Leander, born at 237 (map), was in Co. A, 2d Reg. He now lives at So. Ashburnham, Mass.

8. MASON FOSTER, son of Ephraim, born in the old Muzzy house, that stood where the parsonage stands, was in the U. S. Navy; served as a landsman on the U. S. Ships, Ohio, Princeton, and Mohican; re-enlisted and served as paymaster's steward on the U. S. S. Newbern. Res. Pittsfield, Ill.

9. SURG. CARLTON P. FROST, born at 72 (map); Dartmouth College, 1852; A. M., same college, 1855; Dartmouth Medical School, 1857; LL. D., same college, 1892; also Dean of the Dartmouth Medical School; was surgeon of the 15th Vermont Reg. in the war, later a surgeon of the Board of Enrolment; died at Hanover, N. H., May 24, 1896.

10. EDWIN B. FROST, son of Benjamin, born at 72 (see map), a brother of the preceding, and also a physician, was in some Vermont regiment, and lost his life at the battle of Cold Harbor.

11. EZRA W. HOWARD, son of Henry H., who lived at 214 (map), enlisted, Mar. 29, 1865, in the 1st N. H. Vol. Cavalry, and was mus. out in Boston, at Galloup's Island, May 6, 1865, without having seen any active service. He died at Marlow, July 10, 1881.

12. CORP. HORACE W. HOWARD, a brother of the preceding, enlisted, Jan. 8, 1862, in the 8th Vermont Reg., Co. H, as a private; promoted to corporal, re-enlisted, served nearly four years, discharged, July 10, 1865. Res. Gilsun.

13. HENRY KINGSBURY, who lived at 196 (map) for a time, enlisted from Keene, in Co. C, 14th Reg. He died at Westmoreland, June 12, 1895.

14. LIEUT. JAMES B. MASON, son of John, Jr., a graduate of Dartmouth College, in 1871, lived in youth at 2 (map), enlisted in Co. A, 14th Reg.; promoted to 1st lieutenant, in Co. A, U. S. Colored Troops; severely wounded in the mine explosion at Petersburg, Va., July 20, 1864, losing an arm; resides at So. Lancaster, Mass.

15. JOSEPH V. MASON, son of Sylvester, born at 53 (map), enlisted as a private in Co. G, 53rd Mass. Reg.; discharged on account of ill health, Sept. 2, 1863, and died, Oct. 11, 1863, at So. Gardner, Mass., a little more than a month after his discharge.

16. NATHAN MORSE, son of Silas, born at 182 (map), was in Co. F, 2d Reg. U. S. Vol. Sharpshooters, known as "Berdan's Sharpshooters"; transferred, in 1865, to Co. I, 5th Reg.; serving, in all, nearly four years. Res. Mich.

17. SYLVANUS A. MORSE, son of James, born at 191 (map), enlisted in the 14th Reg. and went to Concord, but became ill immediately after his arrival and was not mustered in. He lives at Keene.

18. ROSWELL L. NASH (now calls himself "George" Nash), son of Charles, who lived at 202 (map), served three years in the 28th N. Y. Reg.; was severely wounded; captured and kept several months in Libby Prison, at Richmond, Va. One day, when swimming with other prisoners in the river, he tried to swim away and escape. He was shot by a guard, but not fatally. He returned to his home and still lives, in feeble health, at the home for soldiers in Canton, Ohio.

19. CHARLES F. NIMS, born at 149 (map), son of Edmund, was in Co. K, 6th Reg. He resides at Marlow.

20. BREVET COL. ORMOND F. NIMS, son of Philander, a brother of Dauphin

W. and Frederick B., was connected for six years, as lieutenant, captain and major of the old Boston Light Artillery. In the Civil War, he served three years and five months as the captain of the famous "Nims's Battery," and, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war," he received the three brevet ranks of major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel. He attained the most distinguished rank of any native of the town during the Civil War. His battery has an honorable place in the history of that great conflict. Res. Boston.

21. SAMUEL NIMS, son of Lanman, born at 36 (map), was in Co. H, 1st Reg. N. H. Vol. Heavy Artillery. He enlisted, Sept. 4, 1864, from Newport, and was appointed hospital steward, Nov. 9, 1864, and mus. out, June 15, 1865. He died at Keene, Aug. 18, 1886.

22. ISAAC W. RAWSON, son of Charles, born at 180 (map), was three years in Co. A, 14th Reg. Res. Westmoreland.

23. GARDNER H. RUGG, son of Harrison, born at 145 (map), was a member of the 38th Reg. of Ill. Vols., in the war. He survived the conflict, but contracted diseases which resulted in his death, at Carbondale, Ill., Apr. 21, 1866. His name has been placed upon the Soldiers' Monument.

24. HORACE K. RUGG, another son of Harrison, and brother of Gardner H., also born at 145 (map), enlisted, Sept. 8, 1862, and mus. in, Nov. 3, in Co. G, 16th Reg.; mus. out, Aug. 20, 1863. Res. at Acworth.

25. SERGT. GEORGE F. RUSSELL, lived for a time at 144 (map), enlisted, Apr. 19, 1861, in Co. G, 1st Reg., as sergeant; was mus. out, Aug. 9, 1861. Res. Fitchburg, Mass.

26. REV. GEORGE W. STINSON, who was the acting pastor of the 1st Cong. Ch., 1859 to 1861, and lived in the old parsonage, was in the Christian Commission, in the last part of the war. He died at Maysville, Mo., Dec. 17, 1865.

27. SERGT. HOSKA TOWNE, who lived a long time at 135 (map), enlisted from Keene, Oct. 19, 1861, in Co. E, 6th Reg.; mus. out, Nov. 28, 1864. He died at Keene, Jan. 31, 1897.

28. HARLAN P. WARDWELL, whose father, Rev. Ezra Wardwell, lived a time at 101 (map), was in the 1st Mass. Cavalry. He died at Weare, Mar. 19, 1897.

29. CORP. LYMAN E. WARDWELL, brother of the preceding, son of Rev. Ezra, was in Co. H, 2d Reg.; appointed corporal, June 1, 1863; captured, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg; released; discharged, Sept. 16, 1864. He died at Youkers, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1898.

30. OLIN N. WARDWELL, a brother of both of the two preceding, and a son of Rev. Ezra, enlisted, Mar. 8, 1865, for a year, in Co. F, 1st Reg. N. H. Vol. Cav., but was mus. out, July 15, 1865. Res. at Jamaica, Vt.

31. ALLEN MERRILL WILDER, son of Luther, born at 123 (map), and lived a time at 122, enlisted, Apr. 26, 1861, in the Cheshire Light Guard, at Keene, as a private, but was discharged, May 17, 1861, for being more than 45 years of age, and never joined any of the regular regiments. He died at Mitchell, So. Dakota, Feb. 2, 1883.

32. SERGT. BRAMAN I. WILSON, son of Dea. A. E. Wilson, lived a long time at 36 (map), was in Co. I, 9th Reg.; appointed sergeant; died of disease, at Pleasant Valley, Md., Oct. 23, 1862. His body was buried at New Ipswich.

33. JOEL WILLISTON WRIGHT, M. D., recently professor in the University Medical College in New York City, and an instructor in the medical department of the University of Vermont, born at 236 (map), a son of Mr. (later Rev. Dr.) D. G. Wright, was in some way connected with the army during the war. It has been exceedingly difficult to obtain any information about this family. We cannot tell what organization he joined, or in what capacity. Res. in New York.

3. RECENT RESIDENTS WHO WERE IN THE WAR.

This list is intended to contain the names of all men connected with the war who have moved into town since its close. So far as we can ascertain, they are the following :

1. WILLIAM H. BATES, who resides at 210 (map), enlisted, Apr. 18, 1864, in Co. B, 1st Reg. N. H. Vol. Cavalry, as a private; discharged to date from July 15, 1865.

2. JAMES BRASON, who lives on the old Asa Ellis place, 112 (map), was in the 21st, the 36th, and the 56th Mass. Regs., serving four years.

3. EDWARD S. BRYANT, who lived on the Winchester farm, 193 (map), and who died there, Aug. 23, 1889, was in some regiment out of the state.

4. SERGT. WILLIAM H. CHAPIN, who lives on the I. N. Wardwell place, at 232 (map), was four years and three months in Co. A, 3rd Vermont Reg., holding the rank of sergeant.

5. JOEL COWEE, JR., who lived a short time on the C. W. Rawson farm, at 175 (map), was a third class musician in the band of the 2d Reg. He was only a few months in the service. He finally went to live in his native town of Gardner, Mass., where he died about 1892.

6. SERGT. JOHN S. CURRIER, who lives at 53 (map), enlisted, Nov. 23, 1861, in Co. C, 7th Reg.; wounded at Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863; re-enlisted, Feb. 28, 1864; appointed sergeant, Dec. 26, 1864; 1st sergeant, June 11, 1865; saw nearly four years of service.

7. SERGT. JOHN W. HAMMOND, who lives on the Martin Spaulding place, at 253 (map), saw about four and a half years of service in the old 2d Reg., in Co. A. He enlisted, Apr. 25, 1861; not mus. in; re-enlisted, May 22, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; re-enlisted, Jan. 1, 1864; sergeant, July 1, 1864; 2d lieutenant, Nov. 21, 1865, not mus. in; mus. out as sergeant, Dec. 10, 1865.

8. CORP. FRANKLIN B. HARDY, who lives on the Caleb Goodnow place, at 34 (map), enlisted, Oct. 9, mus. in, Oct. 24, 1862, as a corporal in Co. G, 16th Reg.; mus. out, Aug. 20, 1863, having been in the service between ten and eleven months.

9. 2D LIEUT. CHARLES A. HOWARD, who lives on the old Hastings farm, at 141 (map), enl. Sept. 2, mus. in Sept. 9, 1861, as private in Co. B, 2d Reg.; re-enlisted, Jan. 1, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; sergeant, July 1, 1864; discharged, Nov. 23, 1864, at Varina, Va., to accept promotion, as a 2d lieutenant in Co. E of the 107th Infantry, of the U. S. Colored Troops; resigned, July 11, 1865, at Ft. Macon, N. C., after a service of nearly four years.

10. GEORGE S. KINGSBURY, son of Seth of Roxbury, lived several years at 51 (map), on the old Jeremiah Mason farm. He was a soldier in Co. E, 16th

Vermont Reg. He died, Mar. 25, 1893, at the house of his brother Elbridge in Roxbury.

11. GEORGE W. MARSTON, who lives on the Amos Wardwell, Jr., farm, at 236 (map), enl., Aug. 15, 1864, for one year, in Co. H, 14th Reg., from Marlow. He was mus. out, July 8, 1865.

12. JAMES W. PRICK, who lives on the Perry E. Kemp place, at 168 (map), enl. from New London, Conn., at Fort Trumbull, as a drummer in the 3d battalion of the 14th U. S. Infantry, on June 28, 1862; was discharged, Mar. 16, 1864; re-enlisted, Sept. 30, 1864, and served until discharged, Sept. 22, 1865. He was but a mere boy, only about twelve years of age, when he enlisted. He was physically well developed, and, by misrepresenting his age, passed muster and served over three years.

13. DAVID L. RICHARDSON, who lives at 114 (map), enl., Sept. 13, 1862, as a private in Co. A, 14th Reg.; mus. out, July 8, 1865, after a service of nearly three years.

14. LIEUT. EDWIN RICHARDSON, a brother of the preceding, whose father lived at 115 (map), the old Holt place, enl., Apr. 27, 1861, as a private, and was discharged, July 12, 1861, as of Capt. Jonathan R. Bagley's Co., at Fort Constitution. He re-enlisted, Aug. 9, 1861, in Co. B, 2d Reg.; wounded, June 25, 1862, at Oak Grove, Va.; again, July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; corporal, July 7, 1863; re-enlisted, Jan. 1, 1864; wounded again, May 9, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.; 1st sergeant, July 1, 1864; sergeant-major, Nov. 6, 1864; made 1st lieutenant and transferred to Co. D, Jan. 8, 1865; resigned, May 11, 1865, after an honored service of more than four years, having been wounded in three battles. He lives at Springfield, Mass.

15. FRANCIS RICHARDSON (usually called "Frank" Richardson), a brother of the preceding two, enl., Oct. 26, 1861, in Co. K, 6th Reg., and was in his fourth year of service when mus. out, July 17, 1865. He is living at Joplin, Mo.

16. HARVEY J. RICHARDSON, a brother of the preceding three, served from Jan. 4, 1864 to July 15, 1865, as a private in Co. L, 1st Reg. N. H. Vol. Cavalry. He is living, and his post-office address is Oldham, Kingsbury Co., So. Dakota.

17. LYMAN E. RICHARDSON, a brother of the preceding four, served from May 6 to July 12, in 1861, in Capt. Jonathan R. Bagley's Co., at Fort Constitution, at Portsmouth. He enl., Aug. 25, 1862, as a private in Co. K, 6th Reg.; wounded, Sept. 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; and discharged, on account of wounds, Dec. 18, 1862. He died at Winslow, Ark., Apr. 23, 1899.

18. CHARLES A. TARBOX, who lived at 54 and 39 (map), but now lives at Keene, served from Sept. 12, 1862 to Aug. 20, 1863, in Co. G, 16th Reg., as a private.

19. WILLIAM H. H. WOODBURY, who lived at 159 (map), on the old Nahum Nims farm, but now lives in Keene, on the James Wright place, on Beech Hill, was in Co. I, 1st Vermont Cavalry.

Thus it will be seen that there were, in the Civil War, 23 men who belonged to the town, 33 who were natives or former residents, and 19 more who came to town to live afterwards, making a grand total of 75, connected with Sullivan, who participated in that memorable conflict. We should also note that Wm. Wallace Barrett, who lived at 202 (map), went to Concord to enlist, but was seriously ill on his arrival and obliged to desist from his purpose.

4. WOMEN'S WORK DURING THE WAR.

The story of Sullivan's part in the war would not be complete if we were to omit a mention of the honorable and helpful part taken by the women of the town in helping along the cause. Those of us who can remember those days recall the patriotic meetings at the Town Hall, when women worked, men made encouraging speeches, and the younger men and boys paraded with the guns which were kept at the old armory. If the older men and boys took all the guns, the younger boys would substitute sticks. The spirit of loyalty pervaded the whole town. The women organized a "Ladies' Aid Society." The work which they accomplished was marvellous for a place so small. They knit and sent to the soldiers 572 pairs of stockings and 41 pairs of mittens. They made and sent out 57 quilts and blankets, 130 sheets, 146 cotton and flannel shirts, 310 towels and handkerchiefs, 35 pillows, 106 pillow cases, 14 bed sacks, 13 dressing gowns, besides many slippers and other comforts for the sick. They sent hundreds of pounds of dried apple, cherries, and blackberries, and scores of bottles and jars of wine, cordials, jellies, pickles, and preserves, and large quantities of lint and bandages. In the meantime, they also raised \$553.00 in money. This is certainly an honorable record and, in proportion to the number of women in the town, it may safely be assumed that it was not surpassed by the similar work of women in any town in the country.

5. SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

After the war, the ladies still continued their patriotic work. Their next thought was to procure a monument that should perpetuate, in the most striking manner, the memory of the boys who had died in freedom's cause. With persevering labor, they raised about \$300.00 in money. In addition to this, a subscription paper was circulated, which contains the names of 22 contributors. Dauphin W. Wilson headed the list with \$150. Charles Franklin Wilson subscribed \$70 and Dauphin W. Nims gave \$60. John Symonds subscribed \$20, and the following eight \$10 each: Nahum Nims, Roswell Osgood, Ashley Spaulding, Seth Nims, Atwell C. Ellis, Asa Ellis, Mrs. Lucinda Rugg, and Mrs. Elmina Black. Rufus Mason gave \$8, Lucius Nims gave \$7, and the following three, D. Adams Nims, G. W. Nims, and Charles Mason, subscribed \$5 apiece. L. P. Nims subscribed \$3, Lydia Black and C. W. Rawson, gave \$2 apiece, and Geo. Kingsbury, a dollar. Amos Wardwell's name appears upon the list, but the writer neglected to state the amount. This list was handed to us 20 years ago by Mr. D. W. Wilson. He neglected to state the amounts given to the ladies previously, which accounts for the fact that the names of many prominent persons who actually contributed are not recorded on this particular list. Many former residents of the town were living in Keene and other places at the time that the monument was erected. Had they been asked to contribute, it is morally certain that they would have done so. The contributions seem to be confined to persons actually living at that particular time in the town. Had the contribution been a little larger, probably bronze tablets could have been procured, which are more enduring than inscriptions in marble, which cannot stand our severe climate much more than a century, nor hardly so long.

The monument, which, including the labor expended upon the ground and the grading, cost between seven and eight hundred dollars, was raised and dedi-

cated, July 4, 1867. It stands near the church, at 85 (map), on a spot prepared with much labor and expense. The mound rises eight feet above the level of the common, and the monument rises 15 feet above the level of the mound, the summit being 23 feet above the common. The base of the monument is three and a half feet square. The monument contains, as it should, the names of all the soldiers belonging to the town, who actually died in the service. One or two omitted names will be added. To raise a monument, as has been done in some places, without inscribing the names of the soldiers whom it actually commemorates, is, as the expression runs: "Hamlet, with Hamlet omitted." It means much to say simply "Soldiers," but much more to tell who they were. To future generations, a monument with only a general inscription would indicate nothing more than that the soldiers "were remembered in a lump," as we once heard it expressed. To inscribe their very names in imperishable letters and thus hand them down to future ages is a duty we owe to them and to their memory.

The inscriptions upon this monument may be found upon page 353, and will not be repeated here. In the monument enclosure, which is surrounded upon three sides by a substantial iron rail fence, are two piles of cannon balls, one upon either side of the monument, procured through the courtesy of the adjutant general. The wall originally standing forms the fence upon the west side of the enclosure.

An account of the service of dedication was printed, from which we extract the following: "At the dedication, nearly all the people in town were present, besides large numbers from the neighboring towns. At ten o'clock A. M., a procession was formed at the Town Hall, under the escort of the Unionville Brass Band of Swanzey, and marched to seats in front of the monument. After witnessing the raising of the main shaft, all marched round it, for a closer view, and returned to their seats. Prayer was then offered by Rev. H. Wood of Gilsun." The choir next sang the hymn, "TO THE UNRETURNING BRAVES." The address was then delivered by the Rev. J. M. Stow of Sullivan. It was an able effort and may be seen in the printed proceedings of the dedication. Before he had concluded, the falling rain dispersed the audience to the church, where the address was finished. Then was sung the hymn, "THE BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD," beginning:

" The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo ;
No more on life's parade shall meet
The brave and fallen few.

On Fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread ;
And Glory guards with solemn round,
The Bivouac of the Dead.

The following sentiments were then read :

OUR FALLEN HEROES—Their noble deeds will ever be held in grateful remembrance by their loyal countrymen.

OUR RETURNED SOLDIERS—Always ready to march at the call of the government and defend their country against foreign and domestic foes—against southern rebels and their northern sympathizers.

THE LADIES OF SULLIVAN—Ever ready to respond to the calls of duty and patriotism, by their industry and self-sacrifices they have caused many a weary and sick soldier to exclaim, "God bless you for your deeds of kindness, charity, and love."

Speeches in response were made by Col. T. A. Barker of Westmoreland, Rev. Mr. Wood of Gilsum, who responded especially to the sentiment to the ladies, Rev. J. M. Stow, Mr. Charles Mason, and Capt. C. F. Wilson, who read from manuscript a response, most beautifully and touchingly worded, in behalf of the friends of the fallen soldiers. Coming from his lips, it had a peculiar unction, as his only son, an especially brilliant young man, was slain upon the field of Opequan. His closing words were: "So long as that granite rests on its foundation, so long as those inscriptions remain in the marble, so long as that spire rises toward heaven, long after our bodies have gone back to dust, and our spirits returned unto God who gave them, will generation after generation rise up and call you blessed."

The exercises closed with a liberal luncheon served in the Town Hall. The band interspersed music at suitable intervals. Many returned soldiers and friends of deceased soldiers were present. A monument in the town of Washington had been raised, but this was the first dedicated in the state.

VI. SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The story of the Spanish-American War has been already told in several books which are in all good libraries. We cannot take the space to give an outline of it here. Three boys connected with Sullivan were in that war, that is to say, they enlisted for such a service, but, fortunately for them, their regiments were not ordered to leave the United States. The one New Hampshire regiment which was formed, under Col. Rolfe, was encamped several months at Chickamauga Park, Ga., where the malarial climate caused a large number of deaths among the men. The war was brought to an issue before any necessity came to order them to the islands. The Vermont regiment in which E. W. Holt enlisted also went no farther than Chickamauga. The three Sullivan boys were the following:

1. ELWYN W. HOLT, son of Geo. W., who was then living at 112 (map), enl. in Co. L, 1st Vt. Reg. of Vol. Infantry. He returned from the South in safety.
2. DAVID U. MCCLURE, son of John F., had lived with his relatives at East Sullivan. His sister lived at 17 and 7, and his brother at 39. His father died at 7. See map. David was in Co. L, 1st N. H. Vol. Reg. in the Spanish-American War, under Col. Rolfe. He returned in safety.
3. JOSEPH HENRY MASON, son of Charles, was born at 6 (map), and removed with his father to Marlborough. He was in Co. H, 5th Mass. Reg. for the Spanish-American War. This regiment was encamped in the South, but did not leave the country. Young Mason was never strong. The southern malaria and the damp ground were very injurious to his health. He contracted maladies from which he never recovered. After trying the Rutland, Mass., Sanitarium, he went to El Paso, Texas, where he died of tuberculosis, June 14, 1902.

VII. PHILIPPINE WAR.

The close of the Spanish-American War left upon the government of the United States the Philippine Islands, as we call them, which were called by the Spaniards, who long ruled them, the ISLAS FILIPINAS. As soon as they were rid of Spanish rule, the islanders, with that desire to do as they please which characterizes savages as well as children, under the instigation of chiefs, and of one in particular named Aguinaldo, started a rebellion against the authority of this country, which they undertook to maintain by a sort of guerilla warfare. Aguinaldo was captured and put to silence, and the guerilla bands, after much difficulty, were brought to subjection. Occasionally, since then, bands of robbers, known as ladrones, have descended from the mountains upon the villages to loot and plunder them, and their suppression has made it necessary to keep a limited force of United States soldiers constantly in the islands. In this Philippine service one Sullivan boy has been engaged.

DAVID U. McCLURE, son of the late John McClure, was in the 9th U. S. Infantry, in the Philippine War.

VIII. MODERN MILITIA.

Sullivan has had no company of militia since the disbandment of the old sixth company of the former 20th Regiment. Since that day, the state militia has been entirely remodelled. There are only two regiments in the state. Companies G and H of the 1st Reg. have their headquarters at Keene. The two regiments constitute a single brigade, at the head of which is Brevet Major-General Jason E. Tolles of Nashua. As there is now but one brigade, it constitutes the only division of the militia, and there are no division officers other than these brigade officers. The colonel of the regiment is William Sullivan of Manchester, and the captains of Companies G and H are Elbridge G. Saunderson and Ernest C. Barker respectively, both of Keene. Whenever Sullivan boys enlist, it would be in one of these two companies. Honorable mention should here be made of Col. Francis O. Nims, late of Keene, and a native of Sullivan, who was promoted through the official grades of the 1st Regt. to that of lieutenant-colonel, and was brevetted colonel.

Fred. L. Gauthier, Wm. C. Gauthier, George H. Gauthier, and Alba L. Stevens of East Sullivan, also Charles W. Buckminster of Roxbury, together with his brother, Albert W. Buckminster, both of whom lived near East Sullivan, were all in one or the other of the two Keene militia companies. Granville O. Nims, son of Chas. F., who lived at 167 (map) in his youth, is in the U. S. Navy. Joseph F. Gorman was also in one of the Keene militia companies.

CHAPTER XII.

INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

I. CENSUS.

1790,	220	1820,	582	1850,	468	1880,	382
1800,	488	1830,	555	1860,	376	1890,	337
1810,	516	1840,	496	1870,	347	1900,	287

It will be seen that the population of the town steadily increased from the settlement until the fourth decennial census, in 1820. From that time, the census has shown a steady decrease in every decade, except in 1880, when the census gave a population of 382, the largest since 1850. This increase temporarily in the population was due probably to an influx of workmen in the tannery and lumber mills.

2. MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

A town is a miniature republic on a small scale. Its executive head is the board of select-men, whose functions, within narrower limits, are similar to those of a mayor, governor, or president. The town legislature is the town meeting, of which all men in the municipality of 21 years of age, and otherwise legally qualified, are constitutional members. Its speaker is the moderator and its clerk is the town clerk. The judicial department of a town is the court of a justice of the peace, who can try a cause, without a jury, where the damages demanded do not exceed \$13.33. The amended constitution authorizes the General Court of the state to raise the amount to a hundred dollars; but that body has not yet enacted any law making such a change. In larger towns and cities, regular police courts take the place of the justice courts. In some sections, two or more towns unite for a district court. The jurisdiction of a justice of the peace holds good throughout the county, and the justice of the Keene police court can try a case from any part of the county. Some justices are entitled to perform their duties anywhere in the state. The remaining judicial officers of a town are the constables and policemen. The latter are usually found only in the larger towns. The old tithing-men were also a sort of special policemen. See pages 181-2.

Most of the functions in all of the executive departments of the general government at Washington have their miniature counterparts in the various functions of a town government. The state department of a town is the office of the town clerk, who records attachments, keeps the records, issues marriage licenses, records vital statistics, and is the custodian of the books, records, and documents belonging to the town. The treasury department is represented by the town treasurer, the assessors, collectors, and auditors. The interior department is represented by a great variety of town functionaries, such as the school boards, perambulators of town lines, town farm agents, overseers of the poor, caretakers of public buildings, boards of health, highway surveyors and superintendents of streets, sewers and drains, burial sextons and superintendents of cemeteries, fish and game wardens, fence viewers, and (in larger places) park commissioners. So, too, the department of commerce and labor is represented by sealers of weights and measures, surveyors of lumber, measurers of wood and bark, or corders, cullers of hoops and staves, weighers, &c. The agricultural department is recognized in stock inspectors, agents of humane societies, also in the office of pound keeper, and anciently in that of hog-reeve. What the attorney-general is for the United States, a solicitor is for a town. Sullivan has never appointed a special solicitor, but has sometimes retained the services of Keene lawyers. The United States brings the operations of its postoffice department into every town, through the local postoffices, of which Sullivan has two. The war department of the general government finds its analogue, in a town, in the

militia, which in Sullivan is reduced virtually to zero. Even the naval department has encouraged towns along the sea-coast and the great lakes to form organizations of naval militia as they are called, for training men in such a service, that they may be used in an emergency. They were of great use in the Spanish-American war. An inland town like Sullivan would have little interest in such a naval militia.

3. APPROPRIATIONS.

The early appropriations for church purposes have been noted on page 382. The annual appropriations for highways, schools, and town charges are here given, in vertical columns, in the order named. Following each year, the column headed H contains the highway appropriation, that headed S contains the school appropriation, and that headed T contains the appropriation for town charges. There was no appropriation in 1787, the year of incorporation, for taxes had already been assessed by, and paid to, the towns from which Sullivan was taken. During the remainder of the eighteenth century, the taxes were assessed in pounds, shillings, and pence. Beginning with 1801, the town charges, and with 1802, the school and highway appropriations, have always been in federal money. Beginning with 1788, the appropriations have been as follows, for each year :

	H	S	T		H	S	T
1788	£30	£12	£11 19s. 6d.*	1816	360*	250	150
1789	£40	£12	£10*	1817	300	250	175
1790	£40	£12	£3	1818	350	250	100
1791	£40	£15	£0†	1819	900*	300	300
1792	£40	£20	£4	1820	250	300	220
1793	£40	£20	£3	1821	300	275	200
1794	£40	£25	£8	1822	300	300	250
1795	£50	£30	£3	1823	350	275	100
1796	£60	£40	£4	1824	400	0†	300
1797	£50	£40	£10	1825	360*	250	150
1798	£40	£36	£12	1826	300	250	120
1799	£50	£40	£12	1827	300	250	350
1800	£40	£40	£8*	1828	350	250	250
1801	£50‡	£50	70*	1829	400	250	250
1802	\$200§	\$200	50	1830	400	250	150
1803	230	250	40	1831	500	250	100
1804	300	250	60	1832	330*	250	250
1805	300	250	150	1833	300	250	175
1806	300	250	80	1834	250	0†	1400
1807	300	250	150	1835	250	250	300
1808	400	250	250	1836	350	250	500
1809	350	250	200	1837	350	275	500
1810	300	250	250	1838	400	300	700
1811	300	250	200	1839	400	300	600
1812	300	250	100	1840	400	300	300
1813	300	250	100	1841	400	350	0‡
1814	250	250	200	1842	400	51†	300
1815	350*	250	150‡	1843	450	300	350

* Whole amount appropriated at different meetings during the year.

† No appropriation, this year, for general town charges.

‡ \$60 more were appropriated for a bridge at Mason's Mill, 18 (map).

§ For subsequent years, the character, \$, is omitted.

¶ In these years, no money, or very little, was raised for schools, on account of surplus in treasury.

‡ \$100 more were appropriated to pay soldiers returning from Portsmouth.

• Sullivan's share of the surplus revenue of the U. S. paid town charges this year.

	H	S	T		H	S	T
1844	800*	300	350	1876	600	600	500
1845	350	300	400	1877	350	600	750
1846	600*	300	350	1878	400	600	600
1847	300	300	350	1879	400	600	300
1848	500*	350	400	1880	400	600	1§
1849	0†	350	300	1881	300	500	1
1850	1225*	300	500	1882	500	650	1
1851	300	350	500	1883	600	650	1
1852	400	375	1000	1884	500	600	1
1853	400	400	1000	1885	450	600	1
1854	400	400	1200	1886	500	600	1
1855	400	425	500	1887	300	400‡	1
1856	500	450	600	1888	600	800	1
1857	500	450	600	1889	500	700	1
1858	500	450	800	1890	500	650	1
1859	500	450	700	1891	500	650	1
1860	500	450	700	1892	700 2	700	1
1861	450	450	600	1893	700	600	400
1862	450	450	500	1894	500	500	200
1863	450	400	500	1895	500	600	1
1864	450	500	2100‡	1896	600	600	300
1865	1100*	500	800‡	1897	600	600	300
1866	600	500	1300‡	1898	600	600	100
1867	600	500	1500‡	1899	500	600	500
1868	500	400	800‡	1900	500	600	500
1869	500	500	1500‡	1901	500	600	400
1870	500	500	1200‡	1902	600	600	300
1871	600	612.50	1800‡	1903	600	500	300
1872	600	612.50	1100‡	1904	600	600	350
1873	700	600	1050‡	1905	700	600	350
1874	700	600	600‡	1906	900	600	500
1875	600	600	500				

* Including extra appropriations for bridges, breaking roads, &c.
 † Sullivan's share of surplus revenue of U. S. paid highway charges in 1849.
 ‡ Including interest on, and partial payment of, war debt.
 § In 1890, and for many years after, Sullivan's share of the savings bank tax paid all town charges.
 ¶ By taxation, \$20 more added from surplus in treasury.
 # By taxation, \$200 by taxation, remainder from surplus in treasury.

Sullivan was liberal with the soldiers. The special appropriations for the encouragement of enlistments, aid to soldiers, bounties, etc., were as follows:—\$1500 in 1864, towards the war debt; in 1865, the interest on the war debt, which amounted to about \$200, but was included in the appropriation for the town charges, in that year; in 1866, \$500, towards the war debt; in 1867, \$500, for interest and a part of the principal of the war debt; in 1869, \$500 towards the war debt; in 1870, \$400 for the war debt and interest on it; in 1871, \$1000 for war debt and interest on same; in 1872, \$500 for war debt and interest; in 1873, \$450, for same purpose; and finally, in 1874, the remainder of the war debt, which, reckoned with the regular town charges, made \$600. The town raised very nearly \$6000, in all, for war purposes, in one way and another.

There have been the following special appropriations for repairing the Town Hall:—\$50, in 1869; and in 1889, \$100. In every year, from 1885 to

1892, both inclusive, except in 1886, \$1 was appropriated for the poor, which means that the Sullivan share of the bank tax met other expenses of that kind. Decoration day appropriations have been as follows:—\$35 in 1885, 1886, and 1888; \$10 in 1903; and \$15 in 1905 and in 1906. Appropriations for repairing schoolhouses were:—\$225 in 1888; in 1889, \$181.93; in 1894, \$110; in 1896, \$105; in 1899, \$150; and in 1902, \$125. In 1888, \$300 were appropriated for the town history; and in 1905, \$75 more for a map to go with it. Appropriations of \$250 were made in 1904 and 1905 to cancel notes against the town. In 1899, \$250 were appropriated for a road machine. For the Town Library, \$15 were appropriated in 1893-94-95, in 1896, \$22.20, in 1897, \$25, in 1898, \$22.20, in 1899 and since then, yearly, to the present time (1906), \$25. In 1906, \$250 were appropriated for an iron bridge.

4. TAXATION.

The rate of taxation has varied from year to year, according to necessities, from about \$9 (perhaps even lower in some years) to \$23.80 (the highest that we remember) on a thousand. The average rate for the last 30 years has been about \$15.50 on a thousand. As an aid in the matter of taxation, the state has distributed to the towns a share of the bank tax. A law was passed requiring banking institutions and trust companies to pay one per cent on all general and special deposits on which interest was paid as well as upon the capital stock, as a tax to the state. The state treasurer was required, on or before the first day of February, in each year, to distribute among the various towns in the state, their respective shares of this tax, based upon the stock and deposits in such institutions credited to each. From the passage of that law, until 1891, Sullivan received every year a handsome perquisite from the state, beginning with about five or six hundred dollars, and reaching high water mark in 1891, when \$1100.24 were received. A little later came the great crash, when nearly every savings bank in the state suspended payment. The amount yearly received grew steadily less, until, in 1905, as reported in the last published report, issued in 1906, the amount received from this source amounted to only \$102.92.

Sullivan has generally been pretty liberal in appropriations. The highways have always been kept in good order. There are two good iron bridges in town. One of these (over Granite Lake Brook, near the road leading to the former farm of Jeremiah Mason) has been built since page 274 of this book was printed, on which it was stated that there was one such bridge. The refusal to build one or two roads which had been projected was undoubtedly a damage to the general prosperity of the town. The Town Hall and school buildings have been kept in good repair. The town did its very best to fill its quota and aid its soldiers in the Civil War, and was really lavish in doing so, much to its credit. The town has complied with the library law and makes a respectable annual appropriation for that institution. It has favored the town history and the town map, and always manifests a generous spirit on the "home days", especially when historic tablets are to be dedicated; while, as we know, the town almost outdid itself in the splendor of its centennial celebration.

5. LAWSUITS.

Sullivan has had very few lawsuits and none of any great importance. The following are all that the town records notice.

At the annual March meeting in 1789, John Chapman and Timothy Dimick were chosen a committee to defend the town in an action brought by Gilsun for the support of Miriam Mackentire and her daughter, Susannah. Sullivan won the case and the care of these persons was thrown upon Gilsun.

June 7, 1796, the town voted to prosecute James Rowe for expenses caused by the sickness of Hannah Hibbard. The latter was a daughter of Mrs. Mary Ann (Rowe) Hibbard. Mrs. Hibbard afterwards became a noted character in town, as we shall see, when we consider the subject of paupers. Hannah was a niece of James Rowe. We have discovered no record which reveals the outcome of the case. Probably the town had to pay the bills, as it later supported Mrs. Hibbard.

May 17, 1804, the town voted to prosecute Gilsun for the support of Philadelphia DeWolf (known colloquially as "Dilly Dolph") and her children, and appointed Abel Allen as their agent. The suit went against Sullivan, but "Dilly" and her progeny eventually left town of their own accord.

At the annual March meeting in 1808, the town chose Roswell Hubbard, Esq., an agent to defend the town against Wm. Warren. Mr. Hubbard engaged David Forbes, Esq., as attorney. The suit went against the town, according to the report made by Mr. Hubbard. The records do not show the cause of this suit. Mr. Warren's house was several rods from the main road which had been constructed not long before. It was probably an action to secure a road to his house. A good road was built to his house, at all events, about this time, which is not specifically described upon the books.

At the annual March meeting of 1809, Elijah Carter was chosen as an agent to defend the town in a suit brought by Thomas P. Batchelder. This man was a son of Breed Batchelder, the first settler of Packersfield, who lived in that part of the town which is now Roxbury. This Thomas was a speculator and left town very much in debt. He had undertaken to buy several pews in the new town meetinghouse, which he never paid for, and the town took them back and sold them to others. Probably his suit was to recover them, but the records do not specify. There is no doubt that the town won the suit.

A petition was presented to the March term of court in 1818, for a road from Jonathan Heaton's to the road leading over the Nims Hill to Keene. For particulars, see road No. LIX, page 261.

Oct. 13, 1818, a committee was appointed to take action about the division with James Comstock of the "school right". This matter has been fully discussed on pages 176-77.

At the annual March meeting in 1822, Isaac Rawson, Roswell Hubbard, Calvin Locke, and John Wilson were appointed a committee to commence an action against the heirs of the aged Mrs. Lydia Nash, for her support, if they think fit. The court record indexes reveal no record of any suit. The committee found, most likely, that a lawsuit would cost more than they could get out of it. Books of the select-men show that Sullivan paid Cyrus Bliss for her support.

Feb. 1, 1825, the town voted to abate taxes of Elijah Baker, to extent of \$1.89, and that costs be paid to the town of Dublin, showing that Dublin had brought a suit and won it, with reference to the taxes of Mr. Baker.

At the annual meeting, in 1827, the town chose John Wilson an agent "to defend the town against the county road." This probably referred to a proposed road from Charlestown to Peterborough. The route finally chosen was what we call the "Forest Road", through Marlow, Stoddard, and Hancock. Sullivan had, therefore, no occasion for any "defence".

Aug. 20, 1832, the town met and discontinued the "Concord Road" and voted that the select-men petition the court to allow the discontinuance. See pages 263-64, road No. LXXI., for an account of this struggle. The town was defeated, as it should have been.

At the annual meeting of 1837, the town appointed Samuel Locke as an agent to defend the town against a suit of Roger C. Hatch of Warwick, Mass. This Hatch, while driving through town, Jan. 8, 1836, with a load of household goods upon a sled, had the misfortune to get his sled upset "in going down a steep and slippery hill upon the road that lies along the Branch," as the indictment reads. The Concord Road is evidently implied. We do not know the particular hill which was "steep and slippery". As he appears to have been going towards Keene, it was quite likely the hill near Mr. Burpee's (54 on map). Hatch recovered damages for the injury to his furniture to the amount of \$76, and the costs assessed against the town were \$128.87. The case was tried at the October term in 1837. The town employed as counsel James Wilson, Jr., and Hatch employed Parker and Hale (meaning probably Judge Joel Parker and Hon. Salma Hale).

At the annual meeting in 1848, the town discontinued the road which had been laid by the select-men from East Sullivan, through the valley northwards, to Jacob Spaulding's. For an account of this controversy, see the road No. LXXIX, on page 266.

Aug. 24, 1850, the town voted that the select-men act as agents to defend the town against the claims preferred by J. D. Colony and Oliver Heaton. The claims were brought for damages sustained on a highway. The accident occurred Feb. 19, 1850. J. D. Colony & Co. recovered for cost and damages, \$57.86. Oliver Heaton, the driver, recovered \$29.86, for costs and damages.

Oct. 8, 1850, the town took steps to oppose the road laid from the meeting-house to the road past where John Locke then lived. The court ordered the road built. For this controversy, see road No. LXXXII., page 267.

At the annual meeting of the town in 1856, the town discontinued a road which had been laid from Jacob Spaulding's northerly into Stoddard and took steps to oppose it. The account of this bitter controversy may be seen in the account of road No. LXXXIV., pages 267-69.

At a special town meeting, Dec. 1, 1858, the town discontinued another road, so far as it lay in Sullivan, which had been laid from a point near the house of George Kingsbury to Stoddard Centre, and appealed to the courts. The struggle which ensued and the eminent counsel employed are fully set forth in the account of road No. LXXXVI., pages 269-70.

Sept. 5, 1857, the town empowered the select-men to conduct a lawsuit brought against the town by the town of Gilsum, in a pauper case. Sullivan won the case. The execution, issued, May 1, 1858, specified the costs of the court to be \$22.84, paid, of course, by Gilsum.

June 27, 1861, the town discontinued the road laid from Jacob Spaulding's to Justus Dunn's, and carried the case to the courts. The petitioners won and the road was built. For a full account of the controversy, see the road No. LXXXIX., page 271.

In 1871, another attempt was made to procure a road up the valley of the Otter River, but the attempt failed. See the road No. XCI., page 272.

Excepting the road contests, the lawsuits in which Sullivan has been a party have been of little account. The affairs of the town have always been very carefully managed.

6. SOLICITORS.

Sullivan has had no resident lawyer. The able attorneys who were employed to conduct the cases brought by or against the town in the courts have been noted in the preceding paragraphs, or in the accounts of the roads to which allusions were made.

From 1879 to 1892, the firm of Batchelder & Faulkner of Keene was retained by the town to look after its legal interests.

7. CARE OF THE POOR.

Sullivan has never built a house in which to keep the poor and has never used any building for such a purpose. Mrs. Esther (Rowe) Winch, who died, July 4, 1833, willed to the town, for the perpetual use of the poor, the farm whose house stood at 70 (map). The legacy was subject to certain conditions, which are fully explained on page 143. The agents of the town farm and the overseers of the poor are given in full on pages 195-96. The farm has yielded a small revenue from year to year from sales of wood, rent of the sugar orchard, and the rental of the pastures. It was on this farm that the old first meeting-house was built. See page 424, for an account of the memorial tablet. It was in the barn upon this farm (69 on map), that the first religious service of the town was held. The first town meeting was in the house that stood at 68 (map).

At first, and for many years, the poor were cared for in private families of the citizens, where they enjoyed the same privileges as the members of the household. The custom of assembling all the poor of a town in one building was found to be cheaper, in the larger towns, but it was less humane and kindly. The present method of bringing all the paupers of the county, with certain special exceptions, to a common county building is still less humane. It takes many worthy persons away from their old homes and friends, casts them into the companionship of a large number of strangers, many of whom represent the most undesirable elements of the foreign immigrants. The great argument in favor of the county system was economy, a reason which well applies to most forms of business, but which should be used with caution when it holds the wellbeing of poor people in the balance. Sullivan very properly opposed the idea, almost unanimously. The change was made in 1868. See page 148, under the years 1867 and 1868.

At first, the care of the poor was struck off at public auction to the lowest bidders. This method prevailed for many years and was in vogue as late as the third decade of the nineteenth century. Then, and until the establishment of the county farm in 1868, the select-men arranged for the board and maintenance

of the paupers. From then until 1876, the select-men had the charge of the poor. Since 1877, there have been overseers for the poor, who, for many years, have been the select-men themselves. See page 195.

It would be improper, here, to make any catalogue of the poor. Some of them have been what may be called "characters", and, as there are no relatives whose feelings can possibly be injured by citing them, our readers will be interested in learning of a few of them.

It is a singular fact that no less than three or four of the Rowe family were town charges, when we consider that it was a woman who had been the wife of one of the Rowes who gave the town farm. It is said that the fact that some of her husband's kindred had been aided by the town was her prime motive in willing the farm to Sullivan.

One of this Rowe family was Mrs. Mary Ann (Rowe) Hibbard, familiarly known as "Maney" Hibbard. She was supported many years by the town. She had a temper that was simply ferocious. She would get so angry at the women at whose house she was stopping that she would lash herself into a fit and throw herself upon the floor and foam at the mouth. She pretended to be a "witch" and to be able to reveal mysteries. Once, when stopping at Jonathan Kendall's, she told Mr. Kendall that Kidd, the pirate, had buried money, on his farm, under a great rock. She pointed at the rock and told him to throw an iron bar upon it and he would hear the gold jingle. He did as directed and, of course, the bar very naturally produced a ringing sound. Really believing that he had heard money rattle, he went to the neighbors to relate his "find". The women so disliked to have old "Maney" around that they would plead with their husbands on the morning of town meeting not to "bid off" this unfortunate pauper. When the bidding began, there would be profound silence. It could rarely get under way without an adjournment to a store or tavern, where a treat would be offered to all bidders. This temptation would unseal the silent lips and the poor creature would be bid off to a dozen persons, for nobody would dare to go home and face his wife with the information that he had dared to take her for more than a month, and, on the first day of each month, she would be promptly taken to the next place, if roads had to be specially broken to get her there. For many years previous to 1824, the records of the town meetings contain the pathetic accounts of the "bidding off" of "Maney". At last she died, in 1824, at Calvin Locke's. John Wilson made her a coffin out of good hard pine boards. It probably cost \$1.50, but doubtless lasted longer in the ground than many for which \$50 and \$60 are paid at the present time.

Mrs. Pompey Woodward, a colored woman, was another of the "characters" of the town. In her way she was of a proud spirit. On the first Sunday after her arrival in town, as Pompey's bride, as they approached the meeting-house, sitting on the same horse, she was overheard saying, "Hold up your head, Pomp, they will all look at us", as was undoubtedly the case. When the pews of the second meetinghouse were sold, she insisted on Pompey's buying a pew on the lower floor "where respectable people sat". She wanted a house which would be the equal of any in town. She prevailed upon Pompey to take down the old house in which Grindall Keith and Elijah Rugg had lived before

the Woodwards, at 127 (map), and erect a two-story (or "upright") house at 130. They got the frame raised and there the work ceased. Finally, they boarded off a little room in one corner, in which they lived as best they could. While living in this plight, the old woman entered a store in Keene to do some shopping and said to the trader, "Only three men in our neighborhood have upright houses, Dea. Seward, Capt. Seward, and Mr. Woodward". She stammered badly, which cannot here be imitated, but which added to the grotesque nature of her speech. As winter approached, the neighbors clearly saw that the Woodwards could never go through the season in that fashion and they clubbed together and took the old frame and some timber which they provided and built them a little cottage at 129; but the old lady was exceedingly dissatisfied because it was not an "upright" house. On uniting with the Baptist church, she was immersed in Jacob Spaulding's mill pond. The evangelist who had been conducting the revival had asked each one, on some previous occasion, for a confession of sins. As he was leading Mrs. Woodward into the water, she halted him, to confess an additional sin which she had before forgotten to mention. Shortly after Mr. Woodward's death, the little cottage was burned in midwinter, early in 1844. For particulars see pages 378-79. Mrs. Woodward was, from this time, a town charge, except for a small pension, for an account of which see a foot-note on page 509. She was, for a long time, housed in the home of the widow of Josiah G. White, and later in the home of Mrs. Rebecca Smith at Sullivan Centre. About 1854, she went among her friends in Worcester and remained there until her death.

Miss Lydia Clark was also an eccentric character who was a town charge for a long time. She was a good woman, but very sensitive and peculiar in her disposition. Children enjoyed calling upon her because of her very quaint observations. On one occasion when some young ladies called at her cottage, which was at 100 (map), she said: "I never drink tea, for it unravels my nerves". After selling the cottage just mentioned, she lived for a time in the last house which stood upon the town farm. As she became advanced in years and needed more and more help, she was finally very tenderly cared for in the family of Charles P. Locke, at 71 (map), where she died in 1865, at the great age of 96. She was a communicant of the first church and an exemplary woman, but difficult to please.

Several maiden women of excellent character were supported by the town, and even died at the county farm in Westmoreland, whose relatives both could and should have cared for them. It is a sad and pathetic sight to see recorded upon the order books of the select-men the sums paid to men for taking care of their *mothers*, or perhaps their *fathers*. Often the mean excuse was that "the rest will not help me do it, and I ought not to be asked to do the whole". The wonder is that, in most cases, either child would not have esteemed it a duty, no less than an honor, to have done it. The pity is that they could not agree upon a united and harmonious course of action. Certain persons have been taken to the county farm, descendants of old Sullivan stock, whose relatives could and should have cared for them.

8. PHILANTHROPIES.

In a little town like Sullivan all necessary assistance is usually given to the

needy without the aid of cumbersome philanthropic machinery, which is so very necessary in a large place, to prevent duplications of charity, to insure suitable investigation of cases, and to see that no needy person is neglected. The Ladies' Aid Society, to which we shall allude again, has always had for its object, work in behalf of the poor. It began by making garments to be given to deserving persons through the aid of organizations in larger places. During the war, it aided the soldiers in the noble manner indicated upon pages 29 and 531. Neighborly kindness, such as is usually manifested in such a community, has rendered unnecessary the many forms of organized philanthropy so useful in cities and large towns.

One feature of this neighborly kindness deserves especial mention. Whenever the men of a family have been ill and their farm-work has been of necessity neglected, it has been an invariable custom for the neighbors and townsmen to join in a general party and proceed to the farm of the invalid and do the needful work upon his farm, without any charge. In the same spirit, if a man has met with any loss, occasioned by fire or the death of domestic animals of considerable value, papers have been circulated and generous sums subscribed to partially reimburse the unfortunate man for his losses. If a building were to be raised, according to the old-fashioned method (and it was an excellent way to build) the townsmen very generally assisted free of charge, and were treated to a choice dinner by the owner of the building.

Sullivan has never had a fire company or any so-called fire apparatus; but whenever any fire has occurred, everybody who knew of it and could reach the spot assisted to his utmost in attempting to save the building and in the removal of the goods to a place of safety. Fires have not been frequent, but it might be well for the citizens of East Sullivan to consider whether they might not be able to effect some organization and provide some means for the purpose of extinguishing fires.

9. SOCIETIES.

In former times, it was a defect of the social life of rural communities that they had no regular and stated ways of convening in social intercourse. Apple parings, quiltings, huskings, pumpkin bees, donation parties at the parsonage, bees for drawing the minister's wood, and occasional parties (sometimes enlivened with music and dancing) made up the usual round of festivities; but they were not numerous nor calculated to bring into social relationship the citizens of all parts of the town. The Grange has probably done more to accomplish the last mentioned object than any other movement in town. It has interested all the people, and in a subject that is of everyday practical importance. The following are the principal societies which have been formed in town for moral and social improvement.

1. **YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.** This society was organized at the meetinghouse, July 4, 1835, with Hosea Foster as chairman. At an adjourned meeting on July 10, 1835, a constitution was adopted and Selim Frost chosen president. The subsequent presidents were: D. Grosvenor Wright, Mar. 2, 1836; Alonzo Mason, Feb. 28, 1837; and Hosea Foster, Feb. 21, 1838. The vice-presidents were D. G. Wright, Alonzo Mason, C. P. Locke, and Chas. Mason. The secretaries were Alonzo Mason, Hosea Foster, D. G. Wright, and

Ephraim Foster. The treasurers were Wm. Brown, Chas. Mason twice, and Chas. White. This society lasted only four years and its place was subsequently taken by the society considered in the next paragraph. This society was awakened into being by the wave of the Washingtonian temperance movement which was sweeping over the land. Liquors were formerly served and used freely on all occasions in most houses. The clergy, church members, and all classes of society treated them no differently than any article of commerce; the abuses being noted as would the abuses of anything else. About 1834 to 1840, there was a great temperance revival throughout the whole country. It was one of the most noted events of the period and resulted in the formation of temperance habits and a temperance code of ethics which will be everlasting in their effects.

2. TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY OF SULLIVAN. This society was organized on Apr. 20, 1842 and continued its work until 1865. It was a very flourishing organization. From first to last 297 names were enrolled on the membership list. Many now living were among the number. The meetings were held sometimes in the meetinghouse, sometimes in one or another of the school houses. The following were the presidents, the dates of election being indicated by number of the month, day, and last two figures of the year: 4-20-42, I. N. Wardwell; 11-17-42 and 11-15-43, Sam. Locke; 10-23-44, A. E. Wilson; 11-7-45, C. F. Wilson; 10-30-46, Charles Mason; 11-17-47 and 10-31-48, Sam. Locke; 10-30-48 and 10-30-49 and 10-27-51, Selim Frost; 10-29-52, Joseph Seward; 10-31-53 and 10-30-54, A. E. Wilson; 10-30-55 and 10-30-56, Atwell C. Ellis; 10-28-57, George White; 10-27-58, George F. Hubbard; no meeting in 1859; 10-30-60, H. O. Spaulding; 10-30-61, Albert F. Nims; 10-30-62, Rev. Geo. S. Kemp; 10-28-63 and 10-31-64, Charles Mason; 10-31-65, Rev. J. M. Stow, who was the last president. The vice-presidents, in the successive years from 1842, were Ephraim Foster (a part of 1842), Joseph Felt (1842-43), Dr. J. A. Crowley, Charles Mason, Sam. Locke, C. W. Rawson (1847-48), C. F. Wilson (1849-50-51), A. E. Wilson, Rev. T. S. Norton (1853-54-55), Geo. F. Hubbard (1855-56), H. C. Rawson, L. P. Nims (1858-59), C. C. Wilson, A. C. Ellis, L. P. Nims (1862-63-64), C. F. Wilson. The secretaries in the successive years from 1842 were: Hosea Foster (1842), Ephraim Foster (1842), Dr. J. A. Crowley, C. Mason, Alonzo Mason, Geo. C. Hubbard (1846-47), Rev. T. S. Norton (from 1848 to 1852), C. E. Houghton (from 1853 to 1856), G. C. Hubbard, H. O. Spaulding (1858-59), C. E. Houghton, C. C. Wilson, Hersey Wardwell, A. C. Ellis, who served from 1863 to the last of the meetings, in 1865. The treasurers in the successive years from 1842 were: Charles Osgood (1842), C. P. Locke (1842), Ben. Kemp, Jr., Asa Ellis, I. N. Wardwell, Joseph Seward (1846-7-8), I. N. Wardwell (from 1849 to 1852), A. G. Nims (1853-4), H. O. Spaulding (1855-6), A. N. Wardwell (1857-8-9), A. F. Nims, A. G. Nims, Geo. White (1862-3-4), L. P. Nims. The work of this society was excellent in every way. Large numbers of the young people were among its members, and the town was a decidedly temperance town.

3. STAR COMMANDERY, No. 315, UNITED ORDER OF THE GOLDEN CROSS. This is another temperance organization, which was organized at East Sullivan, Jan. 13, 1887. The noble commanders, with month (according to number), day,

and year of the installation of each, have been the following, it being understood that each served until the installation of the next: 1-13-87, Leslie H. Goodnow; 1-10-88, Lyman Davis; 1-8-89, Arthur H. Rugg; 1-14-90, Charles W. Hubbard; 7-22-90, Will H. Harris; 2-9-92, Milton H. Taft; 1-6-93, Elwin G. Stevens; 1-9-94, M. Wesley Hubbard; 1-23-95, Geo. H. Davis; 1-28-96, L. H. Goodnow; 1-12-97, Lyman Davis; 1-11-98, John F. McClure; 2-27-1900, M. Wesley Hubbard. The present noble commander is Charles W. Hubbard, installed on the 2d Tuesday of last January. The keeper of records is L. H. Goodnow. All the preceding (except Mr. Stevens) have been members of the grand commandery of the order; also the following ladies: Della M. Hubbard, Alice M. Rugg, Antoinette E. Davis. There have been 51 members in all.

The keeper of records informs us that some of the noble commanders have recently served second terms, and that the records are not in such shape as to indicate the exact dates of some of these additional terms.

4. HONOR BRIGHT GRANGE, NO. 153, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY. This order was established in Sullivan, May 20, 1890, with Charles W. Buckminster of Roxbury, as the first master. Officers are elected on the 2d Friday in December and installed at the first meeting (which is the 2d Friday) in January. The masters who have followed Mr. Buckminster have been: 1892, Horace R. Fifield; 1893, Arthur H. Rugg; 1894, Eugene Marston; 1895, Cassius M. C. Phillips of Roxbury; 1896, George H. Davis; 1897, Henry Davis; 1898, John F. McClure; 1899, Benjamin A. Hastings; 1900, Lyman Davis; 1901, Herbert S. Currier; 1902, Leston F. Davis; 1903, George H. Davis; 1904, Arthur H. Rugg; 1905, B. A. Hastings; 1906, Walter L. Goodnow. The secretaries have been Wm. B. Hastings, 1890-1; Mrs. Rua A. Fifield, 1891-2; Charles W. Buckminster of Roxbury, 1893; Mrs. Rosabelle S. Rugg, 1894; Arthur H. Rugg, 1895 to 1902; Leston F. Davis, 1903 and since. Master, 1907, F. L. Fifield.

This grange has done much good in town. It is an institution especially designed to encourage and benefit the interests of agriculture, and to promote social relations and fraternal union among those in farming communities. It has well served its purpose and has greatly promoted the farming interests. Moreover it has afforded an opportunity for stated and regular gatherings of the people, accompanied by kindly functions and appropriate ceremonials which lend dignity and grace to the meetings. It would have helped the town if the institution had been originated at an earlier date.

5. SOCIETIES CONNECTED WITH THE CHURCHES. Very early in the history of the old church, the ladies had a sewing society or "sewing circle", as it was popularly called. It is not known that the circle existed during the time of the first two ministers. It is known that Mrs. Joel Wright and her daughters promoted such a circle. At first there was apparently no formal organization, the minister's wife always being at the head of the movement. On May 13, 1840, they formally organized as THE SULLIVAN FEMALE CIRCLE OF INDUSTRY and adopted a constitution. This constitution appears to have been copied by Mrs. Atwell C. Ellia. There are 82 names subscribed to the original constitution, including ladies from all parts of the town. The presidents, from the first, were the wives of the ministers of the church. The only exceptions to this rule were Mrs. Charles P. Locke, who served as president for a year from May 26,

1859, and Mrs. C. Franklin Wilson, who was elected president, June 11, 1866. This was the last recorded meeting of the old society. The first recorded election of a secretary was on May 28, 1851, when Mrs. Atwell C. Ellis was chosen, who evidently made a copy of the old constitution upon the book, and served until May 19, 1858, when Mrs. George C. Hubbard was chosen, who served until May 21, 1862, when Mrs. Dauphin W. Wilson was chosen, who served while the society continued to exist. During the Civil War the society greatly enlarged its sphere of operations. On Aug. 21, 1862, it was voted "to change the name of the society to SULLIVAN SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, as long as the War continues". It retained this name while it continued to exist. It was not confined to the ladies of the Congregational society but included ladies, and finally gentlemen, from all parts of the town. Several of the members were formerly members of the Baptist society in town, and Mrs. David Seward, who was a director in 1862, was later a member of the Unitarian church at Keene. The work accomplished by this society during the war was marvellous for such a town. We have already, on pages 29 and 531 of this work, given a list of the many articles sent to the soldiers, for their use and comfort, during the war.

This society, which had held no meeting after June 11, 1866, was reorganized, as THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY, Mar. 9, 1883. The following ladies have served as presidents of the society, from the dates named: 3-9-83, Mrs. Alanson A. Nims; 5-30-84, Mrs. Albert G. Nims; 5-31-87, Mrs. Frederick B. Phelps; 11-19-91, Mrs. Joseph N. Nims; 11-15-94, Mrs. Augustus F. Nims; 11-21-95, Mrs. Joseph N. Nims; 11-21-99, Mrs. Herbert Walker. Mrs. S. S. White was the first treasurer and Mrs. A. George Willey, the first secretary. Since then the same person has been secretary and treasurer. The list follows: 4-24-83, Mrs. Joseph N. Nims; 9-29-85, Mrs. A. G. Willey; 5-25-86, Mabel H. Farrar (now Mrs. Reed); Althea S. Barrett (now Mrs. Davis), assistant secretary to the preceding; 5-31-87, Emma J. Hubbard; 11-19-91, Mrs. Samuel S. White; 11-16-93, Mrs. Mason A. Nims; 11-21-99, Mrs. S. S. White; 1-13-1900, Mrs. Joseph N. Nims; 12-10-01, Bessie V. Barrett. The last recorded meeting was on Nov. 8, 1904.

There have been several other societies connected with the churches. Those at Sullivan Centre are the following:

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY was organized Dec. 1, 1887, with Althea M. Nims as president. Her successors have been: 9-30-88, Althea S. Barrett; 3-3-89, Ernest A. Nims; 9-7-90, Althea S. Barrett; 3-1-91, Winfred J. White; 9-6-91, Ray P. Smith; 3-6-92, Ethel A. Barrett; 9-4-92, Eugene Marston; 3-5-93, Lewis M. Smith; 9-2-93, Eugene Marston; 3-4-94, Allan M. Nims; 9-2-94, Eugene Marston; 3-1-96, Lizzie L. Jewett; 9-13-96, Orley S. Mason; 3-7-97, Eugene Marston; 9-14-99, S. Emma Barrett; Sept., 1900, Allan M. Nims; 6-16-95, Eugene Marston; 1-2-06, Carl M. Barrett; 12-7-06, Edward L. Jewett. For a time previous to 1905, the society became dormant, but was revived in June of that year. Each officer served until the election of a successor. The secretaries have been: 93, Winfred J. White; 94, Eugene Marston and Allan M. Nims; 95, Ethel A. Barrett and Althea S. Barrett; 96, Orley S. Mason and Lizzie L. Jewett; 97, Mabel H. Farrar; 99, E. Pearl Ham-

mond; 1900, S. Emma Barrett; 05, Carl M. Barrett; 06, Bert C. Smith. There was a JUNIOR ENDEAVOR SOCIETY in this part of the town, organized by Rev. and Mrs. Herbert Walker, which became dormant after they left; but was revived in the spring of 1904 by Mrs. Bert C. Smith. Soon after, it was merged with the Christian Endeavor Society of the same part of the town. There is also a CRADLE ROLL connected with this society. At first, it was in charge of Miss Mabel H. Farrar, now Mrs. Reed. The first enrolled infant was Carlton E. Nims, son of Mason A. Nims, who was born, Feb. 15, 1899. Miss Farrar added one other name. After three years, the work passed into the hands of Miss Bessie V. Barrett, who still has the charge of the roll, which contains eight names in addition to the two already mentioned.

At East Sullivan, there is a CRADLE ROLL, whose superintendent is Mrs. Charles W. Hubbard. There are 18 names upon the roll. The work of a cradle roll superintendent is interesting and delightful. Both of the superintendents have been much in earnest with it. The methods of the work may be seen from an extract from a letter by Mrs. Hubbard: "I go into the homes and ask the mothers if they are willing that their little ones should join the cradle roll. They give their assent and sign a card, and we place the little one's name upon the roll which hangs in the church. I write letters to the mothers (including the fathers), on the birthdays. I send a birthday card, a little letter inclosed to the babe, and another to the mother, telling them that we think of them, also pray for them, in our Sunday School. On Christmas, New Year, Easter, Children's Day, and such days, we remember them always, keeping in touch with them, until the little ones are old enough to come into the Sunday School. I am now planning to have a card sent to the babies, inviting them to spend an afternoon with me, my Juniors to help entertain them, as well as the mothers, who, of course, are expected to attend." Mrs. Hubbard has also organized a JUNIOR ENDEAVOR SOCIETY at East Sullivan, which was effected, Nov. 4, 1899, and she has ever since been the faithful superintendent. It has been an excellent work. Eleven have united with the church who had passed from this society to that of the Christian Endeavor, in the same part of the town. The deep interest in the work was manifested by the fact that certain boys came from a distance of three or four miles, through storms and snows to attend the meetings, which have been and continue to be remarkably successful. There has also been, for several years, a CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY at East Sullivan. Both societies in the town are conducted on the same plan. They meet on Sunday evenings, at the church at the Centre, and at Union Hall at East Sullivan, where meetings are conducted quite similar to any prayer meeting. They have done much good among the young people, because the latter have had the charge of them and have taken a lively interest in the proceedings. Through them the churches have been largely and principally recruited of late years. A town without a good church would rapidly sink into insignificance, and a church to be permanently healthy must be recruited from the ranks of the younger members of the society. In large towns and cities, many attractions divert the young and it is more difficult to hold them to church work. In smaller towns such societies as these receive proportionately more attention and help to sustain a good ethical and religious influence. The East

Sullivan Christian Endeavor was established, July 1, 1890, by Ellsworth W. Phillips, then supplying the pulpit, who became the pastor of a Congregational church in Worcester and is there yet. The first moderator was Grace H. Smith. The successive presidents have been the following, each serving until election of successor: 7-1-90, Ellsworth W. Phillips; 1-27-91, Myrtle E. Ellis; 9-1-92, Mrs. Charles W. Hubbard; 1-6-95, Lida L. Davis, (now Mrs. Whitney); 12-22-95, Mrs. M. Wesley Hubbard; 12-8-97, Minnie L. Goodnow; 7-1-98, Lida L. Davis, again; 6-21-99, Mrs. Arthur H. Rugg; 12-17-1900, M. Wesley Hubbard; 12-18-01, Bessie Barker of Nelson; 12-19-02, Herbert Currier; 12-18-04, Alfred E. Blood; 12-24-05, Frank W. Hubbard; to whom some successor will soon be chosen. The secretaries have been Lida L. Davis, in 90 and 92; Mrs. Arthur H. Rugg, 91; Mrs. Charles W. Hubbard, 95; L. H. Goodnow, 97; C. W. Hubbard, 98 and 1900; Althea S. Davis, 99; Mrs. Marietta A. Ware, 1900; Grace M. Wilder, 1901-2; Cora Belle Barker of Nelson, 1903; and Walter L. Goodnow, 1904-5, whose years of service began with the official years of the presidents.

6. THE ALGONQUIN CLUB was the name of an organization started by Rev. Mr. Patterson, to interest young men. It had a good membership and was very successful for a year or two. It was organized on New Year's Eve, Dec. 31, 1903, with Walter L. Goodnow for president, who was succeeded, a year later by Alfred E. Blood. After Mr. Patterson's leaving town, the club was discontinued. Charles H. Howard was the first secretary; succeeded, after six months, by Alfred E. Blood.

7. THE PROFILE PHYSICAL CULTURE CLUB was organized, Oct. 9, 1906, by Rev. Mr. Eaton, the pastor of the churches, to interest the young men of the town more particularly. The president is Carl M. Barrett, the secretary and treasurer is Chester B. Price, and the vice-president is Edward L. Jewett.

8. THE SULLIVAN OLD HOME WEEK ASSOCIATION was organized June 1, 1905, with D. Willard Rugg as president, who was succeeded, Sept. 20, 1905, by Joseph N. Nims, who was in turn succeeded, Oct. 1, 1906, by M. Wesley Hubbard. Eugene Marston was the secretary during the terms of the first two presidents, and Arthur H. Rugg during the term of the present president. This society has for its object the arrangement of meetings upon the Home Day in August, when the "sons and daughters" of old Sullivan are gladly welcomed to the soil of the old home again. We hope that this society will become a veritable historical society, under whose guidance historical pamphlets may, from time to time, be printed, which shall carry on, at stated intervals, the historical memoirs which have been brought to date in this volume. These future monographs should contain: 1. Proceedings of the town meetings and full lists of all town officers, votes for state and county officers, congressmen, and presidential electors, names of jurors, when drawn and for what courts, justices of the peace, quorum and state, postmasters, etc. 2. The annals of the churches, exact dates of settling new ministers and their exact terms of service, appointment of deacons, admission of members, baptisms, etc. 3. An account of all the local societies of the town, Golden Cross, Grange, Christian Endeavor, Junior Endeavor, Cradle Roll, and all local clubs and associations of every kind, with lists of presidents, secretaries, treasurers, etc. 4. A complete record of all the mar-

riages, and where and by whom married, of all the births, deaths, accidents, calamities, etc. 5. Finally, a record of all events which it would interest men of future ages to know. The mention of names is always of interest, and it would be pleasing to the men and women of a hundred years hence to know that their ancestor or ancestress did this thing or that thing, when a boy or girl, man or woman, in Sullivan. The treasurer of this association from the first has been Marshall J. Barrett. The vice-president during the presidency of D. W. Rugg was M. W. Hubbard, since then, S. S. White.

9. THE SULLIVAN IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY was organized, Apr. 20, 1904, with Edwin F. Nims for president; Bessie V. Barrett, secretary and treasurer. On Apr. 19, 1905, the same officers were re-elected. On Apr. 28, 1906, the same president was re-elected, and Eugene Marston chosen as secretary and treasurer. The society has done much to beautify the grounds about the church, cultivating flowers and shrubbery.

10. THE EAST SULLIVAN VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY was organized May 16, 1905, with Arthur H. Rugg for president and Leslie H. Goodnow for secretary, both of whom have retained those offices to the present time. The objects of the society are to improve the highways and public grounds in and near East Sullivan.

11. THE SOCIAL READING CIRCLE OF SULLIVAN was organized, Nov. 23, 1869, with Rev. J. M. Stow as chairman, who was formally elected president on Dec. 24, of the same year. He was succeeded as president, Dec. 6, 1870, by Alanson A. Nims. This was the last meeting of which we have a record. The vice-presidents at the first election were Charles Mason and Geo. C. Hubbard; at the second election, Milton J. Hubbard. At the first election, Mrs. Estella A. C. (Wardwell) Nims was elected secretary and treasurer. She died, Mar. 25, 1870, and, Apr. 6, 1870, Rosa M. Kemp, afterwards Mrs. Tyler, was chosen to succeed her, who served until Dec. 6 of the same year, when Abbie L. Hubbard, now Mrs. Winch, was chosen. Dea. Asa E. Wilson served as the librarian while the society lasted. At the first election an executive board was chosen, consisting of Mrs. Charles Mason, Sarah D. Stow, Atwell C. Ellis, Alanson A. Nims, and Mrs. Geo. C. Hubbard. At the second election (which was the last), the following executive board was chosen: Clarissa A. Towne, now Mrs. Clapp; Octavia J. Nims, later Mrs. Brooks; Austin A. Ellis; Charles W. Osgood; Mrs. Merritt L. Rawson. From an item in the "New Hampshire Sentinel", by Rev. J. M. Stow, we read: "A reading circle was organized in this town last autumn (1869), for the intellectual, moral, and social improvement of the people. Meetings were held once a week during the winter. The exercises were opened with prayer or singing. Two individuals, previously appointed, read for a half hour each, and then the time was spent socially, and without restraint, till nine o'clock, at which hour all left for home. The young and old united in these meetings and much interest was manifested in them. The circle took eight magazines for home reading, and had besides a small collection of choice books. One ultimate object was to secure a library that would meet the wants of the town in regard to good reading". This want was eventually met by the establishment of a town library. Rev. Mr. Stow was a refined and accomplished gentleman, who appreciated literary recreations and the town

was greatly indebted to him for the very helpful stimulus which he imparted along those lines in the community.

12. **POLITICAL CLUBS.** From time to time, representatives of the political parties have met and considered the ways and means of furthering the interests of their respective parties in the town. So far as these were mere caucuses, we cannot here take note of them. Indeed no records are preserved which would make it possible. Two political clubs have been formed which formally elected officers and took, for a time, an active interest in party work. One of these, known as the **HAYES AND WHEELER CLUB**, organized about Oct. 14, 1876, had the following officers: Dea. Asa E. Wilson, president; Charles Mason, vice-president; M. J. Barrett, treasurer; Alanson A. Nims, secretary; executive committee, L. S. Bond, Alonzo Farrar, Atwell C. Ellis, P. E. Kemp, and E. C. Winchester. Another political club, organized, Dec. 15, 1877, was known as the **REPUBLICAN CLUB**. Its officers were: Dea. Asa E. Wilson, president; L. P. Nims, vice-president; Alanson A. Nims, secretary. They appointed Amos Wardwell and D. W. Rugg delegates to the state and councillor convention; D. W. Goodnow and L. P. Nims to the senatorial convention; O. D. Beverstock and George White to the county convention. In a similar manner, delegates have been repeatedly chosen for the different conventions, but it would not be easy to procure a complete list of them.

We have thus given a brief notice of such societies as we know to have been formed in town. Obviously we cannot give a detailed account of any one of them. It would probably be an advantage to the residents of East Sullivan if there were a good fire company there. It might not be feasible to equip such a company as would be done in a large place, but an organization to consider what would be the best means to adopt in the case of a fire, and to provide such apparatus for extinguishing fires, including chemical apparatus for such a purpose, as it could be possible to obtain, would doubtless be of great use to the place. The old adage is true that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure".

It remains to consider certain fraternities of note to which Sullivan men have belonged.

FREEMASONRY. Three Sullivan men are Freemasons. Franklin B. Hardy and John G. Stevens united with Social Friends Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons at Keene. John W. Hammond united with Philesian Lodge at Winchester. Many of the natives and former residents of Sullivan have joined this ancient and honorable fraternity. Wm. Henry Preckle has taken many of the degrees, as has also his son, Wm. B. Preckle. D. Wilmer Goodnow is a Knight Templar at Keene. Leston E. Mason was the master of a Keene lodge. Hezro W. Hubbard has been the master of a Keene lodge. Edgar V. Wilson has taken all of the York Rite and been at the head of a commandery of Knights Templar at Athol, Mass. Minot D. Spaulding has also joined this fraternity. These are names which occur to us. Doubtless there are others who could be named if we knew the facts. Josiah L. Seward, the author of this work, has taken all of the Masonic degrees. He has been the presiding officer in a chapter of Rose Croix, at Lowell, in a council of Royal and Select Masters at Keene, and of Social Friends Lodge at Keene. He has been for twenty years the

Grand Prior (same as grand chaplain) of the Supreme Council of the 33d Degree for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States. He was presented by the Lowell Masons with the costly jewels of the highest grades, and by Keene Masons with the valuable ring appropriate to the 33d Degree.

ODD FELLOWSHIP. The following Sullivan men have belonged to Beaver Brook Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Keene: Thomas A. Hastings, Wm. B. Hastings (now deceased), Samuel S. White, and Winfred J. White. Charles W. Buckminster, who uses the East Sullivan post-office and school, is also a member. Wm. H. Chapin belongs to a Marlow lodge. Doubtless several natives and former residents of the town belong to this popular order, whose names are unknown to us.

RED MEN. The following Sullivan men belong to the Pokahoket Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, at Keene: George H. Davis (now of Keene), Thomas A. Hastings, John F. McClure, Quincy B. Nash, Alba L. Stevens, Wilmer J. Barrett, Miles C. Buckminster (of Roxbury, but who has been much in Sullivan), Arthur G. Davis (now of Keene), Benjamin A. Hastings, Harry C. Hastings, William A. Hastings, Fred L. Gauthier, (now of Keene), and Harold A. Wilder. We find on the lists also the names of Lyman E. Estey, Gardner T. Howe, and Frank E. Joy, who were formerly identified with Sullivan. This order has become popular and extensive, and most likely many former natives and residents of the town have joined it. Their names cannot be ascertained.

The preceding lists of society men are intended to include, so far as we know them, the names of persons belonging to those orders while actually living in the town. Except in a few known instances which we have specified, we cannot undertake to give complete lists of former residents of the town who joined such organizations after leaving Sullivan. Those whose names are omitted will kindly remember that their connection with the orders was unknown to us.

Aside from the three fraternities above mentioned, we do not know of any fraternity to which any man, while actually living in the town of Sullivan, has belonged. Many who have left town have joined one or another of the manifold trade unions and fraternities and guilds of the different trades, crafts and professions.

10. OFFENCES AGAINST LAW AND ORDER.

Offences against law and order have been very infrequent in Sullivan. The three murders were due, beyond any reasonable doubt, to insanity in every instance. The serious casualties reported in the chapter upon that subject were all due to carelessness, excepting one or two which were most likely traceable to abnormal mental conditions. The author of the first homicide was never convicted and died a raving maniac. The author of the second would most likely have never been convicted, on account of an unbalanced mind. He committed suicide in his cell in the jail. The author of the third was convicted and sentenced for life to the state prison. Although we believe him to have been insane and rightfully kept from the gallows, yet, in his condition of mind, and with his strength and sagacity, a hospital for the insane would hardly have been a safe place for him. It is doubtless best that he should be where he is. A single resident of the town was convicted of forgery and another for adultery, as

well as another for horse stealing. All were imprisoned for a time. Some who have lived in town, at one or another time, have been implicated, in other states, either directly or indirectly, with certain criminal happenings. In some instances such accusations have been found to be unjust, at least as respects the amount of actual blame to be imputed. Aside from these cases, there have been no happenings of such a nature worthy of note.

The citizens of the town have occasionally, but very rarely, resorted to the courts in civil suits. No such suit has ever been of sufficient importance to be noted here. The justices of the peace, in olden time, had many little causes referred to them by their neighbors. Without exception, these justices, such as Roswell Hubbard, John Wilson, Samuel Locke, David Seward, Selim Frost, George C. Hubbard, Charles Mason, D. A. Felt, and others, not to mention those still in town, sought to harmonize such little tangles and, without any profit to themselves, their one great object was to preserve *peace*, as their title indicated.

11. WARNING OUT OF TOWN.

It was an ancient custom for town authorities, through the select-men or constable, to order persons who had recently come into the town to leave it. This was called technically "warning out of town". It was not expected that anybody would pay any attention to the "warning". It was simply a legal technicality to enable the town to escape caring for such persons if they should become a charge upon the public. It was a rather inhospitable greeting for new comers. As a matter of fact, Sullivan never observed the custom but four times. Hannah Clement is reported to have been warned by Roswell Hubbard, Esq., Jan. 9, 1789; John Reed, by Elijah Carter, Mar. 27, 1789; the family of Michael Sartwell, consisting of himself and wife and five children, Sally, Parkhurst, Stephen, John, and Polly, by Elijah Carter, Aug. 13, 1789; and Mercy Dodge, by Elijah Carter, Sept. 12, 1789. Messrs. Hubbard and Carter were both constables when they performed these functions, at the request of the select-men. These four instances of "warning" all occurred in the same year, 1789, very soon after the incorporation of the town, and the custom was never again observed.

12. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Sullivan has maintained good roads from the first. It seldom happens that all of the roads in town are not in good condition. An experiment has been made the present year (1906) with what is known as the "state road" method of constructing roads. The state has encouraged this movement by constructing, or paying for the construction, of a certain number of rods of road, in proportion to the amount which a town will contribute with such an object in view, the amount which is done for the small towns being greater in proportion to their small size and lack of means. This first piece of "state road" extended from the Roxbury line, on the Concord Road, a short distance towards East Sullivan.

Post routes were established after the introduction of the post offices by the United States. The first post route was established about 1830, after the appointment of the first postmaster for Sullivan. This route led from Keene,

over the Nims Hill, through Sullivan Centre and Gilsum, to Marlow. After the construction of the West Road, that highway was used between Keene and Sullivan instead of the other. There was a form of rural delivery in those early days. The writer of this work well remembers the little box which Dea. Gibbs placed at the junction of the road to Gilsum with the road leading to his house. There were others on the mail route who had mail boxes in which their mail was placed. They were permitted to make some arrangement with the stage-driver. For more than twenty years, an old-fashioned stage passed over this route about twice a week, each way. Eventually the main route from Keene to Marlow was diverted through Surry and Gilsum. The Sullivan mail, after that, was brought in a single team driven to Sullivan only. We cannot now recall the old drivers on this route. M. J. Barrett carries the mail at present, his son, Carl M. Barrett, being usually the driver. For several years previously, the mail was carried by Charles F. Jewett, the driver being more frequently his son, Frank E. Jewett. Sullivan now has a daily mail.

After the construction of the Concord Road, a fine Concord coach of the well-known pattern, made regular trips each way, three times a week, for many years. The route is still continued, but the fine old coach has been replaced by an uncomfortable wagon. The route was from Keene to Concord, via East Sullivan, Munsonville, South Stoddard, Antrim North Branch, Hillsborough Bridge, Henniker and Hopkinton. After the construction of the Contoocook Valley R. R., the stage route ended at Hillsborough Bridge. We cannot recall all of the many drivers over this route. Two of them drove many years and were old-time characters in their way, typical stage-drivers of the old school. One of these, Noah Jackson, drove in the fifties and during the Civil War. He was a good-looking, genial man, somewhat reckless sometimes in his ways and manners, but an expert and careful driver, looking well to his business, which he retained many years. The other, Hotch Burnham, was of the "rough and ready" type, very careless about the language which he used in conversation, whether in the presence of women or men, honest in pecuniary matters, and a safe driver, who looked well to the interests of the route. Both of these men will always be remembered by those who were patrons of the route in their time. Since then, the handsome Concord coach, drawn by three or even four horses, has given way to clumsy vehicles, and many different men have managed the business, with varying degrees of efficiency and satisfaction. When the country towns were more populous, the arrivals and departures of the old tally-ho coaches were watched and awaited with interest. There has been, for several years, a daily mail over this route.

The drivers of the mail teams have done more or less express business between the offices at Keene and the towns along their routes, and they have usually been obliging in doing such errands as they could execute legitimately within the terms of their contracts with the general government. No regular express office has been established in Sullivan.

13. TELEPHONE.

The Cheshire County Telephone Company was incorporated, Sept. 6, 1881, with a capital of a thousand dollars, increased to two thousand, on Oct. 25, of the same year, and to three thousand, on Jan. 30, 1882. They obtained, Dec. 5,

1882, permission from the select-men of Sullivan to set poles and string wires from Roxbury line to Nelson line, along the Concord Road. A public pay station was established at the house of Leslie H. Goodnow.

THE NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, with which the Cheshire County Telephone Company had become absorbed, was granted permission, on Dec. 7, 1891, by the select-men to maintain poles and wires from the Nelson line to the Roxbury line on the Concord Road. It was stipulated that the "posts should be of the material of the poles then standing in said location, or other suitable material, and should be not less than 25 feet in length. The wires should not be less than 18 feet from the ground and located substantially as then run". No telegraph has ever been established in the town, but the telephone system, under the last named company, has become very useful. The pay station was changed, in 1892, from the house of Mr. Goodnow to that of T. A. Hastings, who had recently moved to his present house west of the river. Three years later, it was again removed to the house of Mr. L. H. Goodnow, where it remained until June 1906, when it was again moved to the residence of T. A. Hastings. During the year 1905, the present company greatly enlarged the telephone system in Sullivan, by putting in several subsidiary lines, connecting the houses of many of the residents in all parts of the town. A central office was established at the house of Mr. L. H. Goodnow, where the pay station was then located, which served not only the Sullivan patrons, but those in Nelson and portions of Roxbury. This central office was moved, with the pay station, in June 1906, to the house of T. A. Hastings. The company has never put in a line of telegraph, a luxury which Sullivan has not yet enjoyed within the town limits, but the telephone answers practically all purposes of quick communication, because it can be readily connected with the telegraph office at Keene. It has proved a great convenience and is one of the new improvements in rural life which operates against the increasing uneasiness among farmers and will, to some extent, counteract the desire, often quite unreasonable, to live "where there is a crowd". The president of this company is Gen. Thomas Sherwin of Boston, who married a daughter of the late Hon. Thos. M. Edwards of Keene.

14. HOME COMFORTS.

The dwellings of Sullivan were originally very much alike, as respects the arrangement of the lower floor. In by far the greater part of the dwellings, there was a front door opening into a small entry, with a square room to the right and another to the left of this entry. Extending across the opposite side of the house was a kitchen communicating with both of the square rooms, at one end of which was a bedroom and a pantry, at the other end, an entry leading to a side or end door, and usually another bedroom. An ell generally was connected with the kitchen, which contained storage rooms, back kitchen, and sheds for wood and carriages. In the 2-story houses, sometimes called "up-right" houses, the second floor of the main building usually contained two square chambers over the two front rooms of the lower floor. A stairway usually led from the lower to the upper entry, which was ordinarily a winding stairway of 2, 6, and 2 steps. The opposite side of the second floor was sometimes finished as a single long room, convenient for dancing or social gatherings, and sometimes cut up into bedrooms.

In District No. 1, there were six full 2-story houses, built by Joseph Mason, Jeremiah Mason, Rufus Mason, Nathaniel Mason, John Mason, and Amos Wardwell, Sr. (later enlarged), located respectively at 50, 51, 6, 14, 22 & 25 (on the map); also two more, built into side hills, which were 2-story in front and 1-story in the rear, built by Joseph Felt and Oliver Wilder, Sr., located respectively at 54 and 23; also two more recent houses of a different 2-story pattern, built by J. G. Stevens and L. P. Nims, at 40 and 20. The houses of Joseph, Jeremiah, and John Mason, were, at first, nearly alike. The Joseph Mason house (the main building) was moved to Keene and afterwards burned. The other two have been altered to a certain extent. The remaining houses of this district were all mostly of the story and a half pattern, except one or two of the very oldest, which were quite low-posted. Excepting the Joseph Mason house, all the 2-story houses built in this district are still used.

In District No. 2 (old highway district), were seven 2-story houses, built by Joseph Seward, Elijah Osgood, Rev. Wm. Muzzy, Enoch Woods, Samuel Osgood (formerly in District No. 1), Judson White, and Calvin Locke, located respectively at 99, 102, 87, 80, 108, 63 and 71. In District No. 3, there were two 2-story houses, built by Dea. J. Seward and Capt. S. Seward, located respectively at 139 and 135. As we have seen (pages 542-3), Pompey Woodward attempted to build such a house at 130, but did not complete it. Those built by the Seward brothers were alike, at first, in every particular, and were excellent patterns of the old colonial style, then so common, as may be seen from an examination of the Capt. Seward house, now owned by Mr. Barker. Mr. Barker has rebuilt the ell and made many notable improvements, but the front of the house and the two front rooms still preserve the original form of architecture entirely. The old parlors in those houses were really beautiful rooms. The fine panelling, the fluted pilasters, with Doric capitals, the pretty cornices, with their rows of cubic drops, and the buffets with glass doors and scalloped shelves, on which was set the best china, all still well preserved in what is now the dining room in Mr. Barker's house, have been the admiration of many observers. All of the "upright" houses ever built in Districts Nos. 2 and 3 are still standing and used, excepting the Elijah Osgood house, long occupied by Samuel Locke, Esq., replaced by the T. F. Thomas house, also the Muzzy house, replaced by the present parsonage, and also the Calvin Locke house. Abijah Hastings built, at 141, a house whose upper part was something more than a half-story, with small windows over the corresponding lower windows in the front and rear of the house, which is still standing. Several of the one-story houses have disappeared. Jonathan Kendall and James Comstock built houses which were alike, respectively at 144 and 112. Nathan Bolster and Ichabod Keith, brothers-in-law, built houses respectively at 128 and 138, which, in their original forms, were of a similar pattern, the one being a reversal of the other. As we have seen, nearly all of the other houses of the town greatly resembled each other in the architectural arrangement of the first floors.

In District No. 4 were four "upright" houses, built by Dea. Zadok Nims, Col. Erastus Hubbard, Samuel Seward, Jr., and Benjamin Kingsbury, respectively at 152, 170, 159, and 161. All are still standing and occupied, except the Zadok Nims house, which was replaced by the fine cottage built by D. W. Nims

at 153. There was never an "upright" house in District No. 5, although the house built by Charles H. Cummings, at 180, had a basement on the east which caused that part of the house to have a 2-story appearance. The house had good chambers however. In District No. 6 there were five "upright" houses, built by Thomas Spaulding, Amasa Brown, Ira Ellis, Dr. Timothy L. Lane, and William Brown, respectively at 255, 258, 251, 232, and 235. The A. Brown house was purchased by Abijah Hastings and removed to 141, where it was rebuilt and remodelled, as we noted in the preceding paragraph. The others are all standing yet, but the Wm. Brown house, now owned by Miss Peabody, could not be inhabited without much repairing. The Ira Ellis, later the Leland, house would need much repairing to be comfortable.

Great improvements have been made in the lighting of houses. The old tallow candles (or "dips") and the whale-oil lamps (many of which were really very beautiful in design) have practically disappeared. It is said that, in the earliest days of the settlement, even candles and oil were luxuries, and that the blaze of a pine knot in the old-fashioned fireplace was often the only illumination. Wax candles are still a luxury, and, when arranged in handsome candelabra, with tasteful shades, make the softest and most agreeable light, as well as the best for the eyes, of any that can be used. Refined kerosene oil is now used for lighting the houses of the town. It came into use during the fifties and eventually supplanted the whale-oil lamps and tallow candles. Sullivan can never expect to be lighted by gas, but it is by no means impossible, or improbable, that electricity, the brightest and cleanest of all lights, may yet find its way into the town.

The ancient method of heating houses by fireplaces was really the healthiest and, upon the whole, the most delightful and elegant of any method. Today, it would be a very expensive method and would involve much labor. It insured good ventilation. Stoves of the greatest possible variety succeeded the fireplaces, often overheating certain rooms, even to the point of unhealthfulness, without heating an entire house, unless several fires were maintained. Hot-air furnaces have finally reached town, although as yet in limited numbers. The first house heated in this manner was that of Theodore Richardson, at 148, but it did not prove a permanent success. The next furnace, and the first which was really permanently successful, was that of Asahel N. Holt, which was first lighted, Dec. 10, 1900. The next furnace in town, and the last so far as we know, was that of Lyman Davis, which was first lighted, Dec. 7, 1901. These furnaces take wood for fuel. Such furnaces, or steam heating, can as well be used in Sullivan as anywhere, if one wishes. As time goes on, these more comfortable modes of heating will be largely employed.

The houses of the town are supplied with excellent spring or well water. Some are supplied from springs which have a head sufficiently high to carry water over the houses. The only house, in our knowledge, in this town, which has arranged a water system with reference to toilet conveniences and bathing purposes is the house of Mr. Barker, already mentioned, which has enjoyed that luxury for a short time.

Anciently, people did not fasten their doors, and neighbors often entered without knocking. Brass and iron knockers, so common in other towns, were

rarely used in Sullivan. There was formerly a knocker upon the front door of the Nathaniel Mason house, and one upon that of Dea. Frost's house. We recall no other. The first door-bell in town, in the fifties, served the front door of the Kemp house, where Mr. Jewett lives. Others followed in due time. The first electric door-bell in town was attached also to the side door (on the south) of Mr. Jewett's house and was arranged by his ingenious son Edward.

CHAPTER XIII.

INDUSTRIES.

[The numbers in this chapter refer to the map numbers.]

By far the most important industry in Sullivan has been farming, if we consider the number engaged. In District No. 1 there have been in all eighteen farms which can properly be so-called, with houses now standing (or last standing) respectively at 2, 3, 6, 56, 54, 53 (a small farm, the original occupant operating a mill), 50, 51, 48, 14 (the original Nathaniel Mason farm, which included all of the present East Sullivan village), 26, 27 (absorbed later with 22), 28 (absorbed by other farms, the field containing the house site with 44), 22, 23, 24, 25, and 44. The other house sites marked upon the map were or are occupied by persons principally engaged in some other industry, although in all cases owning a little land. Aside from the two farms just noted (at 27 and 28), one of which was absorbed and the other virtually replaced by another, many years ago, all the farms of this district are operated and occupied today, excepting the Warren farm at 56, the Ashley Mason farm at 50, and the Heaton (or Buckminster) farm at 24. Of these three the first is totally abandoned; the other two could be used again, but it is doubtful if they ever will be again inhabited. The farms of this district, as a whole, have been well preserved and this part of the town is well sustained.

In the original District No. 2 there have been in all fifteen farms, whose houses stand (or were last standing) at 99, 102, 104, 89, 80, 108 (formerly in No. 1), 107, 70, 73, 72, 71, 65, 63 (including 62), 64, and 59. The old Samuel Locke farm at 102 is in good shape, with good buildings, but just now without a tenant. The Wilson farm is in good condition, with good buildings, but not just now occupied. The Martin Rugg, or Comstock, farm is in good shape still, waiting for a tenant. The old Thomas Morse farm at 65 was many years ago included in the White farm. All the other farms are operated excepting five, the old Simeon Ellis farm at 89, the old Rowe or Winch farm (now the town farm) at 70, the F. B. Nims farm at 73, the Seth Nims farm at 72, and the Locke farm at 71. The other house sites in this district were occupied by per-

sons who had a small amount of land and engaged in some other business mostly.

In District No. 3 there have been seventeen farms of greater or less value, whose houses stand (or last stood) at 114, 115, 112, 111 (as now divided, formerly a part of the preceding farm), 121, 122, 123, 124, 128, 129, 135 (including 136 which hardly had more than a beginning), 138, 139, 141, 144, 145, and 147 (of which the original house was located at 146). The Dunn farm at 122 has a tenant as we go to press. The old farms at 123 and 124 were much away from the main road and abandoned many years ago. The Pompey Woodward farm at 129 was inhabited for a long time by negroes, whose humble cottage was burned more than sixty years ago and never replaced. The settlement at 131, made by Barachias Holt, was abandoned before it was hardly begun. All the farms of that district which have been operated within 65 years are still inhabited except the William Hastings farm at 147, the Solomon Estey farm at 144, and the Dexter Spaulding farm at 121. Several of these farms have had two or more dwellings upon them, occupied by owners at successive intervals of time. Two or three other houses have been occupied by persons who owned a little land, but not much engaged in farming. Such were the occupants of 117 and 119. Mr. Barnes, who lived at 119, had a small farm which had been for the most part previously in the farm which went with 121. The Harrison Rugg farm at 145 still has a good house upon it which is occupied some portion of each year. Thus only three farms, which could properly be called such, have, as yet, been deserted in this district.

In District No. 4 there have been 17 farms, whose houses stand, or stood, at 148, 149 (which farm originally included the farm at 148 and is, in large part, united with it today), 151 (the house at 150 not having enough land with it to be called a farm), 153, 154, 155, 156, 159, 160, 161, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 170, and 171 (the house at 172 being on the same farm). The old Kemp farm at 151, the old John Estey farm at 156, the Calvin Nims farm at 154 (never much of a farm anyway, and originally a part of the old Dea. Nims farm), the David Nims farm at 160, the Capt. Nims farm at 149, the D. W. Wilson farm at 164, the Stevens (or B. Kemp, Jr.) farm at 165, the Houghton farm at 166, the J. W. Osgood farm at 167, and the Roswell Hubbard farm at 171, ten in all, are abandoned and the buildings have disappeared from them. Only seven farms in this district are now operated out of the original seventeen, a pitiable and pathetic fact.

In District No. 5 there have been twenty-one farms which could properly be called such, whose houses stand, or last stood, at 173, 175, 176, 178, 180 (originally a part of farm 178, but, at times, separated from it), 182, 183, 185, 189 (the buildings of which farm were early moved over the line into Gilsum), 210 (former houses of which farm were at 186 and 207), 206, 203, 215 (the houses at 211 and 212 having been upon the same farm), 214, 221, 202, (including the house spots at 200 and 201), 196, 193, 190, 191, and 193½. The little cottages of Silas Davis, at 187, and of H. H. Howard, at 188, never had enough land with them to be called farms. The occupants of the cabins at 222, 224, and 225 never owned any land or cultivated any beyond gardens. The Isaac Rawson farm at 173, the Boynton farm at 176, the Cummings farms at 178 and

180, the Silas Morse farm at 182, the Farrar farm at 183, the Maynard farm at 185, the Corey farm at 189, the Eaton farm at 215, the Henry H. Howard farm at 214, the James Davis farm at 221, the D. H. Corey farm at 190, the Nurse farm at 191, and the old Farnsworth farm, where Rev. Mr. Cummings first lived, at 193½, 14 in all, are no longer operated, and the buildings have disappeared from all of them, except upon the Corey farm, upon which there is still a good set of buildings, just across the line in Gillsuam. Only seven out of 21 farms operated in this district! This is a melancholy fact, although it must be confessed that some of these farms were small and others not particularly valuable.

In District No. 6 there have been operated 18 farms of greater or lesser size and value, whose houses stand, or last stood, at 258, 257, 255, 253, 252, 251, 248, 247, 246, 245, 244, 242, 228, 229, 232, 237, 235, and 236. The old Brown farm at 258 (formerly 259) the D. B. Brooks farm at 257, the Proctor farm at 252, the Sawyer farm at 248, the Roswell Osgood farm at 247, the Breed Osgood farm at 246, the Jesse Wheeler farm at 245, the Dr. Cannon farm at 244, the Michael Saunders farm at 242, and the Wm. Brown or Peabody place, with a small farm, at 235, 10 in all, are actually deserted and have no habitable buildings upon them. The Leland farm, at 251, has lost its barn, and the house would need considerable repairing to make it fit for occupancy. This leaves only seven out of 18 farms still occupied in this district! Some of these are good farms, however, which are well sustained.

There have been 106 farms in the whole town, if we include a few, like the Nurse, D. H. Corey, H. H. Howard, and other places, which really supported families in some shape, but were not farms of much size or value. Four or five of these, which were only small lots, were absorbed by other farms and are still cultivated; 47 of the old farms are permanently abandoned, about 44 *per cent* of the original number. This fact looks a little worse on paper than it really is. Many of these farms would not have been operated if the town had begun its settlement in the present day and the farmers had made use of present methods. Not many of the really good farms have been deserted. Nearly all of the best farms of the town are still well cultivated. In most cases, the abandoned farms are the smallest and poorest farms. Two or three, like the Warren and Amasa Brown farms, really excellent farms in their day, were too far from the main lines of travel for comfort and convenience.

The crops usually raised upon the Sullivan farms consist of maize, potatoes, oats, beets, carrots, turnips, parsnips, onions, cabbages, pumpkins squashes, peas, beans, water-melons, muskmelons, cantaloupes, citrons, peppers, radishes, artichokes, ruta-bagas, cucumbers, horseradishes, and other garden vegetables. The most of these crops are raised only in limited quantities and for home use. Maize, or Indian-corn, potatoes, and oats are raised for the market. Barley, rye, and wheat were once very common crops. Many farmers raised enough wheat to supply their families with flour, also enough rye for home use, and considerable barley was used. Those grains are now little cultivated in town. Nearly every farm furnishes an abundance of the aromatic caraway, yellow mustard, and dandelions. Rhubarb is also found in nearly every garden. The native grasses were early superseded upon the farms by imported grasses, of which the timothy or herds-grass, the Hungarian grass, and the red clover

(which is not a grass, but another species of plant, raised for fodder) are the chief species. These are usually called the English grasses, because the first foreign grasses were brought from England. The native grasses are more frequently called meadow grasses. The word meadow, by New England farmers, is often restricted to low, swampy tracts of land near ponds or along streams. In other countries the word applies to any fields on which the grass is customarily mown, which we call mowings.

Formerly Sullivan farmers prided themselves on their fine herds of cattle. Every good farmer had, at least, one good pair of oxen to do the heavy farm work. They were peculiarly well adapted to draw heavy loads, especially of hay, over rocky fields, a service for which the rapid motions of a horse were less fitted. The oxen were also adapted to draw a plough for breaking and turning sward, and also for lumbering in the forests where the rough roads, rocks, and steep hills render a nervous horse a somewhat unsafe animal to use for such a purpose. However, the days of "buck and bright" seem to be passing. The fact is that there is not as much heavy farm work done as formerly. The farmers do not get off their own lumber, but sell it on the stump to syndicates of professional lumbermen, who do the work in their own way. For the light farm work now accomplished horses are supplanting oxen rapidly. Hon. D. W. Rugg always has a very fine pair, sometimes more than one pair, of oxen. Only a few of the other farmers in town now keep such teams. In olden times, every farmer had a certain number of cows. Nearly every farmer's wife made butter to sell, and also cheese. Cheese is now mostly supplied to the world from regular cheese factories, but there are perhaps more farms in Sullivan where the dairy business is managed on an extensive scale than in former days.

The raising of beef cattle for food products was once an extensive industry in New England. Every farmer corned a supply of beef for his own family and sold cattle for food, either slaughtered, or more frequently on the hoof, to drovers who took them to Brighton. The great supply of dressed beef from the West, and the use of refrigerator cars, whereby the meat can be safely carried any distance, even in warm weather, have nearly driven this once flourishing industry out of New Hampshire. There are indications that it will, of necessity, be revived again, at least to some extent. In the days of this industry, every farmer's barn had a supply of "young cattle", as they were called, to be fattened for the market at a suitable age, if not retained on the farm for dairy purposes.

Formerly every farmer kept a supply of sheep. The sale of wool was a valuable asset to the farmer. Every neighborhood had its place for washing sheep. The farmers assisted each other at these sheep washings and often made them merry occasions. The snow-white fleeces commanded a good price in the market. The lowering of the tariff on foreign wool, and the modern inventions whereby wool (even of the dirtiest fleeces) is so quickly cleansed at the mills that no extra price is paid for washed fleeces, have so reduced the price of that commodity that wool-raising also ceased to be an extensive industry in our state. Formerly fat sheep were sold in large quantities for mutton, and, every year, many farmers had a fine flock of spring lambs ready for the market. Here again the western slaughter houses have trespassed upon another

industry, and have been furnishing mutton at such prices as to drive the raising of sheep and lambs for the market out of consideration. There are now indications that the wool and mutton industry may yet return to New Hampshire to some extent.

Every farmer did, and does, raise his own swine for food, and salts every year enough for his use and usually some to sell. The sale of live pigs is however more common than the sale of pork. In former times many good horses were bred in Sullivan. Many farmers have raised and sold valuable colts. At present, the farm work is principally done with horses. Every farmer raises poultry and supplies his own table with chickens and eggs, besides furnishing many fowls and eggs for the market. Turkeys are raised in considerable numbers, also a few geese and ducks.

Maple sugar was formerly produced in Sullivan in large quantities. In 1857, our maple forests produced ten tons of this delicious article. It is still made in large quantities in good sugar seasons. It is to be regretted that the rapacious greed of manufacturers to secure wood for wooden wares has led farmers to accept the tempting prices offered for their maples in too many instances. This tends not only to destroy the sugar industry, but to deplete the value of the farms. It is time that the present inhabitants of the town resort to all honorable means that can be used to head off these tempting offers and to save the farms for farming purposes, while it is still possible to do so.

The lumber industry is a very important factor in the farming life of Sullivan. Many farmers have sold valuable tracts of timber and have realized handsome sums for them. Much of this has been sawn in Sullivan, either in the permanent, or in portable, mills. In too many cases, the purchasers of the timber have bought whole farms with their buildings, taking off the wood and skinning the farm, and either taking down the buildings or leaving them to decay. It is devoutly to be hoped that this vandalism will cease. Even in securing the forest products, it is not at all necessary to destroy the farms so ruthlessly.

The local grange has done much to improve the social opportunities of the farmers, and it is greatly to be hoped that this social agency, together with the telephones, which now bring the whole town into touch as it were, will produce a greater spirit of contentment among the people and minimize the desire to move into some larger place, where the few advantages, if any there really are, are neutralized by greater expenses and other disadvantages.

GRIST-MILLS. We know of six grist-mills which have been erected in Sullivan. Aug. 27, 1792, a road was laid by the town, from near the spot, 59, where Martin Rugg once lived, to a grist-mill which the Hubbards had built at 57, on what we now call the Spaulding Brook. Later, a house was built at 58, and occupied by Abijah Wetherbee, the father of the late Capt. T. T. Wetherbee. This mill was on land leased of Daniel Wilson, and was not operated many years. On Oct. 1, 1795, the town laid two roads or bridle-paths, but passable for carts and wagons, one from Elijah Osgood's, at 161, to the mill of Joshua Osgood, at 163, the other (Road XXIX. on map) from near the house of Joshua Osgood (who lived at 247) to the same mill. This grist-mill was operated by Joshua Osgood for several years. The old mill stood a long time and was used

for a saw-mill and eventually operated by the Wrights. In 1797, Nathaniel Mason moved to Sullivan from that part of Dublin which is now Harrisville, and built and operated a grist-mill, on land then owned by his father, Joseph Mason, Sr. On Oct. 8, 1802, Nathaniel purchased the lot of his father and built the first house at East Sullivan village, the ell of the present house of T. A. Hastings, at 14. The mill occupied the site of the present mill at 13. On Mar. 14, 1835, Nathaniel Mason sold the mill to Lanmon Nims, who built the second house at East Sullivan, at 36. Nims sold the mill to Nathaniel P. Mason, Jan. 23, 1838, and the latter sold the same to Daniel Goodnow, Nov. 6, 1843. Three years later, June 11, 1846, Caleb Goodnow bought the mill of his father, Daniel Goodnow. Hitherto, the mill had been a grist-mill, and also a saw-mill. Mr. Caleb Goodnow added a bolting mill where good flour was made many years from the wheat raised by the farmers upon their farms. The housewives of today would perhaps demur to the use of flour so fresh, yet it served an admirable purpose. The good flour made by such improved processes in the great mills of the West, and sold so cheaply in the markets, has removed the necessity for such a bolting-mill, and it has not been operated for years. L. H. & D. W. Goodnow purchased the mill of their father, Aug. 17, 1872, and operated it 15 years, when it was purchased, Sept. 10, 1887, by T. A. Hastings, who now owns it and operates it as a saw-mill chiefly. William Comstock, on Mar. 3, 1801, came into full possession of the whole farm formerly owned by his father, Wm. Comstock, Sr. Shortly after, he built a little grist-mill at 105, on the Woods Brook (sometimes called the Meetinghouse Brook). Hosea Foster informed us that there was so little water in this brook most of the year, that Mr. Comstock had an attachment to his machinery, whereby he could walk round and round as the wheel turned and aid the water power by his own hands. It is evident that his mill was not adapted to do a very large business. The mill was operated 15 or 20 years. On Sept. 28, 1801, Asa Wait, Jr., of Fitzwilliam, purchased some land along the brook which forms the outlet of the Chapman Pond, and put up a grist and saw-mill at 174½. Wait bought the place of a Mr. Houston, who is supposed to have had some sort of a mill here previously. Wait sold this land, two years later, to J. G. White and Calvin Locke, but is said to have operated the mill for two or three years more, while he owned the Winchester farm, at 193. The land about the mill passed into the Locke family, and is now all owned by the Whites. On Apr. 6, 1816, Thomas Spaulding purchased of Eleazar Hathorn the mill privilege at 118. He built a grist-mill and saw-mill here which were operated by him and his sons for many years. Sept. 30, 1831, his son, Jacob Spaulding, bought the mill. Curtis Spaulding, a brother of Jacob, on Mar. 3, 1831, purchased a little land of Martin Rugg and built the house at 117, and worked in the mill with his brother for a time. This old mill was familiarly known for years as "Jake's mill", and many a person who reads this will remember having taken grists there in his youth.

SAW-MILLS. There have been at least ten saw-mills in town, not to speak of the more modern, portable steam-mills. The old mill of Joshua Osgood, to which we alluded in the last section, was also a saw-mill. It later passed into the control of the Wrights of Keene, who operated it for a time. About 1838, Dauphin Spaulding, Sr., built a saw-mill at 162. In the following year, the

town built a road from his house to this mill. The road was continued, a few years afterwards, to the Nims Hill road. Neither of the two preceding mills is now standing. The Nathaniel Mason mill, mentioned in the preceding paragraph, was also a saw-mill, and so continues still, under the management of Mr. T. A. Hastings. The old grist-mill is still in the building, but rarely used. About 1814 or 1815, a saw-mill was built by Asa and Samuel Mason, at 49. The mill really stood in the track of the present Concord Road, but the character on the map, indicating it, had to be set a little to the left. This mill stood for a few years. Jeremiah Mason, in 1816, purchased the Asa Mason share, which was one fifth of it. Here were sawed the boards and lumber for the Oliver Wilder house, at 23, for the John Mason house, at 22, and probably also for the Joseph Mason and the Jeremiah Mason houses, at 50 and 51. The mill disappeared before the memory of any now living. In the early fifties, Martin Spaulding built a steam saw-mill at 252½. It was not a successful venture. His wife facetiously called it his "destruction" when he was building it, and it came near proving so in a financial way. It was a great loss. It was not operated long and long since disappeared. In 1852, Dauphin Spaulding, 2d, built the large saw-mill at 46. It was built from the timbers of the old second meetinghouse. The large ornamental window which stood behind the old pulpit was placed in the west gable of this mill. The other windows were put in the mill also, so far as required. The mill continued to be operated, and did much business, under successive owners, Dauphin Spaulding, 2d, George Kingsbury, Hastings & Rugg & Harris, and W. H. Harris, until its destruction by fire, on the 13th of January, 1898. Between 1820 and 1830, Asa Ellis built a saw-mill at 110, which has done, and is still doing, much business. Asa Ellis, his son Atwell C. Ellis, and grandson, Austin A. Ellis, all operated the mill, which passed into the hands of M. L. Fowler, and then into the possession of Will H. Harris, who still operates it. The Jacob Spaulding mill, mentioned in the preceding paragraph, was also a saw-mill. It was operated many years, by Thomas Spaulding, by Curtis and Jacob Spaulding, by the latter alone, and finally by Elliot J. Davis. Like many others, this old mill, as well as landmark, has disappeared. The old Wait mill, mentioned in the last paragraph, was also a saw-mill. In 1897, J. F. & S. G. Wilcox built a steam saw-mill at 42. The building still stands (1907), practically in ruins. The mill was first set in operation, May 8, 1897, and was operated about two and a half years, while the Wilcoxes were sawing the lumber from the logs which were taken from the F. A. Wilson farm. Besides these stable mills, there have been several portable steam saw-mills in the town; one upon the Pezham lot, so-called, of T. A. Hastings, another upon the C. Franklin Wilson farm, two or three more in the north part of the town, near the Great Brook, also one to the east of where Mrs. Preckle lives. These mills, and some others, brought to the town, are only temporary affairs, for the purpose of sawing lumber for persons who do not live in the town.

WOODEN-WARE MILLS. In 1849, the Felts built a mill at 55, which was used for a short time as a starch factory. D. Alvaro Felt converted it into a turning mill. For a time, he made butter tubs out of spruce timber. At a later date, he was making hoe-handles, also step-ladders, camp stools, and rake-handles. After H. M. Osgood purchased the property, he turned the mill into a

saw-mill. About 1839, Sylvester and Ashley Mason built a mill at 52, where they turned hoe-handles principally, but had a variety of lathes for turning other articles. Sylvester Mason and also Perley W. Frost, after the latter, continued the business. Luke Parkhurst also lived here for a time, but did not do much in the mill. After the property was purchased by Dexter Spaulding, the latter began to prepare the mill for a wheelwright-shop. He had not got the shop entirely fitted to his liking when he died. There was a shop at 209, operated by water power from the little Atwood Brook. This mill was built by Luther Hemenway, who invented the famous awl-handle, which he patented in 1826, the principle of which is still in use. This invention has brought much money to the owners of the patent, but, like so many inventors, poor Hemenway never derived any particular benefit from his own invention. The Hemenways were remarkably ingenious persons. Artemas P. Hemenway, son of Luther, was constantly inventing and making fine instruments, and all the men in the family were skilled mechanics, and one of them, Luke Hemenway, became quite wealthy. The old shop at 209 was noted for having been the place where was made the first of the famous awl-handles patented by Luther Hemenway. The same shop passed into the possession of Joseph Foster, in 1832, and became famous again as being the place in which was made the first cabinet organ in the world, by this same Joseph Foster. Mr. Foster was a man of rare mechanical skill and ability, with a very delicate ear for music. His first instrument was called a melodeon, though it differed from former musical instruments which bore that name. According to the style of the case in which the instrument was set, it was sometimes called an aeolian, and sometimes a seraphine. He retained this shop but a short time. He afterwards got started to build another at 41, on the Gilsum side of the line, but never commenced work in it, although the shop was nearly finished. Mr. Hemenway built another shop at 217, just south of the town line, in Sullivan. The building at 219 was also a shop, but later converted into a dwelling, then into a shop again. Leslie H. Goodnow, in 1888, purchased land and built, in 1889, a mill at 29, where he has manufactured toys, chair stock, and crib stock, and is still busily engaged in his business at that place. Charles W. Hubbard is associated with him in some part of his transactions. It is one of the busiest industries in the town.

WHEELWRIGHT-SHOPS. Dexter Spaulding had a wheelwright-shop at 120, which formed a sort of ell to his house. He did a good business here for many years. This shop was destroyed by fire in 1859, as we have seen in a previous chapter. Unfortunately, the shop was connected with the house, causing the destruction of the latter at the same time. Mr. Spaulding, in 1860, purchased the old Sylvester Mason, or Perley W. Frost, place, at 53, and began fitting up the shop at 52 for another wheelwright-shop, but death overtook him before he had completed his preparations. He was a good carpenter, as well as wheelwright, and had an ingenious mind, and was a good calculator in planning or designing a building. He also was a very good brick mason. E. Aplin had such a shop at 253.

TANNERIES. On June 5, 1840, Asa E. Wilson, afterwards for many years a deacon of the First Congregational Church, bought the house at 36, and also later the site of 37 and other small bits of land. He built, that year, the old

tannery which stood at 37, where for 19 years, he carried on the business of tanning and currying, employing considerable help in the mean time. On Feb. 1, 1859, he sold this plant to John Symonds of Marlow, formerly of Hancock, who moved to town that year, and Mr. Wilson removed to Marlow. Mr. Symonds developed here the most important industrial plant that the town has ever had. He kept many men at work and acquired, for Sullivan, a handsome competency. On Jan. 23, 1872, Mr. Symonds sold his plant to John N. Grout of Leicester, Mass. Mr. Symonds moved to Keene and carried on the tanning business there. He and his widow left to the city of Keene a legacy of several thousand dollars, to be used for library or literary uses. Owing to a depreciation of securities, however, the actual proceeds of the legacy did not prove to be large. Mr. Grout operated the tannery about two and a half years. On the night of Aug. 20, 1874, the whole plant was destroyed by fire. This fire was something of a mystery and very unpleasant suspicions have always been entertained that the fire may have been incendiary. Originally operated by water power, the plant became in time a steam tannery. No building was built again upon the same site. The property passed into the hands of an assignee and was finally acquired, Oct. 6, 1879, by Edwin R. Locke, who recently died at Fitchburg, Mass., a native of Stoddard. He built a new steam tannery, on the opposite side of the river, at 12, a portion of which still remains in ruins. Locke operated the plant about two or three years and failed and the property came into possession of a bank, then again into the possession of John Symonds, who sold the real estate to different residents of the town. The tanning business, which brought prosperity to the town under Wilson and Symonds, brought, in turn, great loss and much unhappiness under the administrations of subsequent owners and is now an unhappy memory.

DISTILLERY. Col. Erastus Hubbard built a distillery at 169, where he carried on the business of distilling liquors for a time. It was afterwards changed to a cider-mill.

POTASH INDUSTRY. On Oct. 31, 1818, Amos Wardwell, Sr., bought that part of the old Michael Saunders farm, at 242, which contained the buildings. He moved the old house down the hill, to a position at 241, which was exactly opposite the old hearse house that stood at 240. After moving the old house to 241, Mr. Wardwell made potash in it for several years, for the market, as did later his son, I. N. Wardwell.

TAILOR. Micah (sometimes called Michael) Sartwell came from Wilton in 1787, and bought the farm afterwards occupied by Ebenezer Kendall and Harrison Rugg, at 145. In the deed, he is called a tailor. Shortly after this, he sold that place to Joseph Morse and bought the place at 61, which now forms a part of the farm of Samuel S. White. Sartwell sold the place, in 1793, to Josiah Gould White of Uxbridge, Mass., whose descendants still occupy it. In those days all clothes for males were made by private tailors or tailoresses, although nearly every housewife was taught to make such garments to a certain extent. Probably Mr. Sartwell found something to do in the line of his trade, but it was doubtless necessary for him to farm some to eke out a living. Among the women of the town who had learned the trade of a tailoress, in what might be called a professional way, were Mrs. James W. Osgood, who lived at 167; Mrs.

Asa Ellis who lived at 112; Aurelia Hubbard, who married Elijah Mason; and probably others.

DRESS-MAKERS AND MILLINERS. Originally, nearly every woman in town could make her own garments, unless it was some particularly nice affair. Lavina Ellis, later Mrs. George White, who lived at 63, learned the trade of a milliner. Those who could make gowns have been so numerous that no attempt at a complete enumeration can be made. We recall Mrs. Levi Higbee and Miss Julia M. Brown, in former days.

COOPERS. In the early days of the settlement of the town there were several coopers among the citizens. The inventory of the estate of William Comstock shows cooper's tools as well as those of a carpenter. He lived at 106. John Rowe, Jr., who married his widow and lived in the same house was also a cooper. Thomas McLeod, who lived a few years at 127, was a cooper. He came from Lancaster, Mass. He associated with him in that business a brother of Mrs. James Comstock, named Edward Wilder. He lived with his sister at 112. Joseph Mason, at 50, was a cooper, and famed for making sap-buckets.

CARPENTERS. In the early days of the town, every man could do something at almost any trade. All could work with the tools of a carpenter, at least to a certain extent. The most of them cobbled for their own families. A large number could shoe their horses, their oxen, and their sleds. It is therefore difficult to draw an exact line between those who worked professionally at carpentry and those who did not. As nearly as we can determine, the list of persons who could be really called carpenters in a professional sense would include the following: William Comstock, who lived at 106; his son William, who lived there and at 107; Thomas Spaulding, who lived at 256 and built 255, who built meetinghouses in Hancock, Dublin, and Sullivan; his son Ashley, who lived on the same farm and did considerable work in that line; Daniel Wilson, who lived at 64, and his son John Wilson, who lived at the same place; Michael Saunders, who lived at 242, and was also a good blacksmith; Ephraim Aplin, who lived at 236; William Brown, who built the house at 235, also the Baptist building which stood at 93; Daniel Goodnow, who lived at 33, and whose shop was at 31, now made into a dwelling; Dauphin Spaulding who lived at 161, also at 108, and could do good work as a carpenter; Alexander B. Brown, who lived at 168, also at 203; Alonzo O. Brown, who lived at 161 for a time; William Smith, who lived at 228; Hosea Foster, who lived at 101, and used for a time the old Wm. Brown shop in rear of 235; Dauphin Spaulding, 2d, who built the house at 45, and one before upon the same site, which was burned, also the mill at 46, which was likewise destroyed by fire; Ellery E. Rugg, who lived at 39 and built that house, and was also a blacksmith; and George Kingsbury, who lived at 44, with a shop at 43, but is now (1907) boarding at East Sullivan, at 31, and is the last one of all this long list now left in town, and, excepting Mr. E. E. Rugg, the only survivor of them all. Dexter Spaulding, who was a wheelwright, was also an excellent carpenter.

BLACKSMITHS. As in the case of carpenters, so with the blacksmiths; so many of the farmers could work at a forge a little that it is somewhat difficult to single out the professional blacksmiths. As nearly as we can ascertain, the list would be about as follows: Abel Allen, who lived at 256, also at 232, with

shops at 253 and 91; Asa Nash, who lived at 212, with a shop at 213; uncle of Asa Nash of Gilsam; Benjamin Eaton, who lived at 215, with a shop at 216, which had a trip-hammer operated by water power; Stephen Foster, who lived at 197, with a shop at 196; Capt. Thomas T. Wetherbee, who lived at 117, with a shop at 116; Samuel Osgood, who preceded Dea. Frost, at 108, and had a shop on his premises; Enoch Woods, who lived at 80, with a shop which stood first at 77, the site of the second meetinghouse, but, after the location of the meetinghouse was determined, was removed to 79; Ephraim Foster, who lived at 237, and worked in the blacksmith shop which stood at 91; Joseph Thurston, who lived at the same place and used the same shop, after Foster; Daniel H. Mason, who lived at 97, using the old shop which stood at 91, and which he moved to 92, afterwards living at 206, with a shop at 205; Lewis H. Smith, who lived at 7, at East Sullivan, using the shop still standing at 11, which had been operated before him by a man named Metcalf; Henry D. Spaulding, who boarded in the Smith house and worked in the same shop; Ellery E. Rugg, who lived at 39 and used the same shop; and Lyman Davis, who lived at 35, and later at 20, and who also still uses the same shop, and is the only blacksmith in town, and, excepting E. E. Rugg, the only survivor of all named in this list.

SHOEMAKERS. Originally, many of the settlers could do their own cobbling. One who could not cobble generally found a neighbor who could make the shoes for his family. Sometimes itinerant cobblers from other places would pass through the town and stop a few days at different houses, making shoes for the households. Among the earliest shoemakers whom we could properly call professional were the following: Charles Carter, who lived at 97, in what was later the Tirzah Boynton house; Ebenezer B. Colleston, who lived in this house and also at 228, where Mrs. L. W. Mason lives; and Benjamin Tyler, who built the Hersey Wardwell house, at 98. Not far from 1825, Mr. Tyler leased land and built a small shoe factory at 238, which was standing within the memory of the writer of this book, and where several men were employed by Tyler and his successors for a number of years. Mr. Tyler sold this business, Sept. 13, 1833, to Gilman Breed, who manufactured shoes by hand in this shop for three years, until Feb. 11, 1836, when he sold the business to Joseph Felt, for the use of his son, Leander Felt, who lived at first at 228, and later at 237. Mr. Felt conducted business here for about a dozen years. He finally became unfortunate in a business way, and the shop as well as the house at 237, which the Felts had purchased, passed into the hands of Samuel Locke, Esq. Abijah Wilder Kingsbury, who married a daughter of Mr. Locke, used the same shop for a time and lived at 237. David Estey also worked in this shop for a time and also lived at 237. Hersey Wardwell came to town in 1836, and bought the Tyler house, at 98, of his father, in 1840. He carried on the business of a boot and shoe manufacturer here for many years, until 1865. For several years he was the only cobbler in town. All the older men in Sullivan have probably had work done in Hersey Wardwell's shop. The only professional shoemaker at East Sullivan, so far as we know, was Nahum Bridge, who came to town in 1861 and purchased the place at 32, where he built a house and lived until his death, more than thirty years later. He had a little shoemaker's shop just back of this house in which he efficiently served his patrons. He was the last local shoemaker, and

no one is now living who ever worked at that trade in the town. All boots and shoes are now purchased ready made. Comparatively little cobbling is done, and that little is done at Keene. Modern machines and factories have nearly driven hand-made goods of all descriptions from the markets, and many of the old-time handicrafts are things of the past.

PAINTER. All of our carpenters were painters to a greater or less extent. Many men and even women of the town could paint. There was one professional painter in town, Curtis Spaulding, who built the house at 117, near the Jacob Spaulding mill. He worked some with his brother Jacob in this mill. He finally moved to Keene and followed his trade. He died very suddenly, one night, at the hotel at the Swanzey Factory Village, supposably from what is known as painter's colic.

BASKETRY. Silas Davis, who lived in a little cottage at 187, was an expert basket maker. This pretty work was quite extensively carried on, in former times by several men who lived in that part of Gilsum known as Nash Corner. Cyrus Bliss, whose early days were spent in Sullivan, did good work of this kind. Older readers of this book will remember the loads of handsome baskets which the people of that neighborhood used to bring to their doors, offering them for sale. The baskets used by many of the farmers in their work were made in that neighborhood.

CIDER MILLS. Sullivan was not noted especially for fruit culture. Most gardens were supplied with small fruits, such as currants, cherries, and plums, of the kinds formerly cultivated. Excepting gooseberries, which were found in a few gardens, no berries were cultivated. Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, huckleberries and blueberries grew wild in abundance and were not cultivated. Pears were cultivated to some extent. Every farm had a few apple-trees and some of them had very good orchards. From the first settlement of the town the farmers made cider in quite large quantities, much more in former times than at present. At first, their cider was probably made at Keene or in some other adjoining town. Very early, a cider-mill was established at 254, on the Thomas Spaulding farm, which was used for many years by Thomas Spaulding and his son Ashley. The Erastus Hubbard distillery, at 169, was used a long time for a cider-mill. There was another cider-mill on the farm of Reuben Morse, near his house, at 2. Amos Wardwell, Sr., also had a cider-mill, on the south side of the road, opposite his house, which was at 25. The mill was opposite the place where the so-called Wardwell road, leading south from the Dea. Frost place, enters the Hubbard road, leading from East Sullivan to the Nims Hill road. There were possibly other cider-mills, which farmers built for their own private use. These appear to have been the chief mills located in the town which did a business for the farmers in general.

EAR-MARKING. Although most farmers of the olden time could make the ear-marks put upon their animals, yet there were those who did it in a sort of professional way. According to law, if ear-marks were registered, no one had the right to duplicate them. It was a sort of patent, and thus identified officially the ownership of animals which had strayed from the enclosures of their owners, or had been impounded. The following ear-marks were described and recorded by the town clerks of Sullivan upon the records, at the dates named :

James Comstock, Mar. 9, 1804, crop of left ear, slit in right. Samuel Mason, Nov. 24, 1803, half-penny, upper side of left ear. Jeremiah Leland, Nov. 24, 1803, hole through left ear. Dea. Josiah Seward, Mar. 24, 1800, half-penny under side of left ear, slit in right. William Comstock, May 25, 1798, crop of left ear, slit in under side of right. Elijah Osgood, Apr. 12, 1797, hole through left ear, crop of same. Nathan Ellis, May 28, 1796, swallow's tail in end of each ear. Ephraim Adams, May 17, 1796, half-crop of right ear, slit in under side of right. Samuel Osgood, May 17, 1796, two slits in left ear. Philip Proctor, Oct. 20, 1795, crop of right ear, slit in same. Daniel Wilson, Jr., Oct. 20, 1795, swallow-tail in right ear. John Dimick, May 27, 1793, two slits in right ear. Calvin Wilder, May 27, 1793, swallow-tail in left ear. Thomas Beals, May 27, 1793, a hole through left ear. Jonathan Baker, May 27, 1793, half-penny on under side of right ear. Ensign Timothy Dimick, Apr. 28, 1792, half-crop of right ear. Lieut. Jonathan Heaton, Aug. 5, 1791, crop of both ears, slit in right ear. Capt. Abel Allen, Aug. 5, 1791, crop of both ears. Daniel Wilson, June 22, 1789, half-penny under each ear. Benjamin Kemp, Apr. 29, 1789, swallow-tail in right ear, a notch on under side of right. Cornelius Howlett, Apr. 29, 1789, a slit in left ear, a notch under side of left ear. Eliakim Nims, Apr. 29, 1789, crop of right ear, a slit on under side of same. Lieut. Zadok Nims, Apr. 29, 1789, crop of left ear, a slit on under side of same. Roswell Hubbard, Esq., Apr. 24, 1789, crop of right ear. Thomas Morse, Apr. 24, 1789, hole punched through right ear. Erastus Hubbard, Apr. 24, 1789, half-crop of left ear. John Chapman, Sept. 8, 1788, slit in left ear. James Locke, May 26, 1788, crop of left ear. Joseph Seward, Oct. 1817, crop of both ears, slit in left. Joseph Gibbs (lived at 228), Dec. 1815, right ear cropped, with a hole through it; left ear with a piece cut out, leaving it in shape of a swallow-tail. Amos Wardwell, Dec. 1810, crop of left ear, and a half-penny on under side of same. Selim Frost, no date given, two slits in left ear. James Bolster, no date given, a notch on upper left ear. James L. Proctor, no date, a crop of right ear, slit in both. Samuel Locke, no date, whole crop of right ear, half-crop of left. Samuel Seward, Jr., crop of left ear and slit in the same.

This barbarous method of ear-marking was, in time, superseded by the method of branding the wool on the side of a sheep with an iron letter, or set of letters, or monogram, dipped in hot tar. It did not hurt the sheep and made a pretty and legible mark. Long before this form of marking with iron markers was introduced, the custom of marking any animals other than sheep had, as a general thing, gone out of use. The old custom was not only cruel, but it was difficult to distinguish owners, where the marks were similar, and often the marks were duplicated. In those olden times, when a man had chosen a mark, he could not alter or change his mark, after it had been recorded as such. At first, poor fences, or the absence of fences, made it difficult to keep animals, and especially sheep, where they belonged. In later years, the better fences obviated to a great degree the need of marking any animals except sheep. They were such good climbers and jumpers that it was necessary to mark them. The first record of one of these iron letter-markers was of that of Amos Wardwell, Jr.

INNKEEPERS. Benjamin Ellis kept a public house, which stood nearly or quite on the site of Geo. L. Mason's house, at 237. It was the first public house

in the place. It was used as such long before the incorporation of the town. The house was very small. It was probably not often that a guest was entertained for the night. Such guests as were entertained would be entirely satisfied with the conditions and accommodations, which must have been very primitive. Mr. Ellis received a license as innkeeper, which was recorded, Mar. 12, 1793, and still another which was recorded, Mar. 12, 1794. He left town shortly after. The license probably gave the right to sell ardent spirits, which was doubtless the chief business of an old-fashioned inn. The old house was later moved, as is understood, to the site of Mr. Chapin's house, at 232. Capt. Abel Allen lived in it. He took out licenses as an innkeeper, on May 27, 1796, Mar. 13, 1797, Mar. 23, 1798, and Mar. 11, 1800. He had moved to the Four Corners from the old Dewey farm, now occupied by M. J. Barrett, although Allen's old house stood at 256. Capt. Allen was a popular landlord and an important man in town.

The next innkeepers were James and John Kingsbury, who lived on the old Mack farm, later the Gibbs farm, where Charles A. Bates now lives, at 206. They were brothers. They had no license, but, in the deeds, are called innkeepers. Josiah Coolidge received licenses to keep an inn, which were recorded on May 22, 1801, Mar. 9, 1802, and Mar. 13, 1804. His "hotel" was the old house on the town farm, known later as the Winch house, which stood at 70. Many of our readers will remember that little house and wonder at its being a hotel. Its bedroom accommodations would have been indeed very limited, but the house was then on the great highway from Stoddard to Keene, and scores of teamsters stopped there for their grog. Next on the list of innkeepers comes Dea. Elijah Carter, whose licenses are recorded on Mar. 9, 1802, Oct. 19, 1802, June 15, 1805, and Mar. 11, 1806. His "hotel" was the small house where Mrs. Lorenzo W. Mason lives, at 228. Dea. Carter built that house. He afterwards moved to Keene. Caleb Hunt was licensed as an innkeeper, June 10, 1807. He had just purchased of Elijah Osgood the farm known later as the Esquire Locke farm, at 102. He mortgaged the farm to Mr. Osgood, who had to take it back. Hunt came here from Stoddard. His inn was probably the old Joseph Ellis house, previously the old Griswold house, and the first in town. Capt. Elijah Osgood wanted to establish a good hotel, better than any that the town had known; therefore, after taking back the farm from Hunt, he borrowed money of Ephraim Aplin and built the two-story house at 102, where Samuel Locke, Esq. lived many years. He mortgaged the place to Mr. Aplin. His license is recorded, Mar. 27, 1809, as entitled to sell spirituous liquors. He could not keep up his interest and, getting badly into debt, he ran away in the night and never returned to town again. Mr. Aplin took the place by foreclosure and sold it to the Lockes.

Enoch Woods took a license as innkeeper on Oct. 16, 1810. He had just built that fine two-story mansion at 80, where Mr. Jewett lives. He had perhaps kept an inn previously on the same spot, as he was licensed, Mar. 14, 1809, to sell spirits. The new house of Mr. Woods was the best hotel that had as yet been built in the town. He kept a public house for many years. The last house used for a hotel was the one built by Dr. Lane at 232, which was on the site of the little house that Abel Allen had used for an inn many years before.

When I. N. Wardwell purchased this house of Dr. Lane, he had the idea of keeping a public house, and did so for a short time, his licenses bearing the dates of Mar. 16, 1832 and Mar. 16, 1833. These are the only inns or public houses in town of which the books give any record. Doubtless many other persons entertained strangers from time to time. Mr. Wardwell took no special license for selling spirituous liquors, and we are not aware that he did. Previous to that time, all hotels and stores sold such articles as a matter of course. It was not until after the great Washingtonian temperance movement spread over the land that the sale of such articles was considered from the moral side. We of today can clearly perceive that they should have been considered from that point of view, but the world moves. Our forefathers, while condemning all excesses, as they would have condemned all other forms of abuse of any custom or privilege, did not, as a general rule, rise to the point of condemning this whole business, as men of correct principles would do, or should do, today.

MERCHANTS. As in the case of innkeepers, the succession of the early traders is traced by their licenses to sell spirits. The first such license was granted, June 1, 1801, to Josiah Dorr, according to the record. We do not know whether the name is here spelled correctly. It may have possibly been Joseph Dorr. He is supposed to have kept a store in what was afterwards the Tirzah Boynton house, at 97. The place had been purchased of Nathan Ellis by Enoch Woods, who had built this building, where he lived a short time before building the great house at 80, or one that preceded it temporarily on the same spot. At the time that Mr. Dorr took out his license, the place was owned by out-of-town persons, and it was most likely here that Dorr kept his store. The next man to take such a license was Roswell Hubbard, Jr., who, as we know, moved into this very house. His license was dated, Mar. 9, 1819. Dorr had probably remained here but a very short time, as he owned no property and is not otherwise mentioned in any of the town records. Hubbard, about 1819, built a store, at 234, just below the site of Miss Peabody's house on the same corner. He continued to live in the house at 97 until 1824, when he bought the site of the house where Geo. L. Mason lives, at 237, and built the house now standing there. He had hardly completed it before he sold it and moved to the state of New York. Nathaniel Evans, who came from Peterborough, bought the house on the corner, at 97, Oct. 14, 1824, and he also bought the Hubbard store, and moved it from its first position at 234 to its second position at 96, immediately east of and adjoining the house at 97. Mr. Evans took out his license to sell spirits, Mar. 14, 1827, and was the last person in town thus licensed. He was in trade many years at this place. His store was a famous rendezvous for the boys in the evening, in the olden time. The customs of that day with respect to country stores were observed here as everywhere. It was before the days of the Washingtonian temperance movement, and men, warming themselves by the blazing fire, would "take something for the stomach's sake," and often treat their friends. Town meetings sometimes adjourned for "half an hour". Thus far only do the records enlighten us. Tradition adds that the men quite generally visited the Evans store between times. If the maintenance, by the month, of poor old "Maney" Hibbard were to be set up at vendue, it was often found expedient to adjourn to the store of Mr. Evans before the bidding could be

started. Here the tongues would get limbered and bids would be made by different persons, who would have to carry the unwelcome intelligence to their wives. Mr. Evans left town in 1832. The old store was afterwards moved around to a new place, at 95, immediately north of the house that F. B. Nims built, or perhaps covering the site of the ell. After standing here a few years, without any specific use, it was finally burned.

The next store in town was that of Mr. I. N. Wardwell, who built a building for that purpose, with a hall in the second story, known as Wardwell's hall. This store was built about 1833 or 1834. Its first position was at 233, in the south-west corner of the four corners of the roads at the centre of the town. It was immediately east of the north-east corner of the house at 232, now occupied by Mr. Chapin. It was a very awkward and inconvenient situation, entirely ruining the beauty of the house at 232, which is a very good house. In the course of half a dozen years, this first location proved to be so disagreeable that the store was moved to its final position at 231. Here it remained for many years, until the property came into the possession of Albert G. Nims, and for some years after that. About 1860, Mr. A. N. Wardwell, son of the first owner, sold out the stock of goods in the store at auction. After that, there was never a store at the Four Corners. This store had been a very good one for a country location, by far the best of any that the town ever had. Like all country stores, it was a variety store and the farmers and their families could buy here everything that was ordinarily used in household affairs. Mr. Wardwell put out knitting and braiding of palm-leaf hats. Women and girls in the town earned many a dollar doing such work. Knitting machines and factory-made hats, filling the stores with cheap goods of this character, have, of course, destroyed these old-time industries.

About 1852, a "union store" was established at East Sullivan, at 15, just west of the ell of the house at 14, then occupied by Joseph Whitney, now by Thomas A. Hastings. The neighbors helped to stock the store and retained, for a time, a share in its proceeds. Hence it was called a union store. For about eight years there were two stores in town, this store and Wardwell's store, and both did a fairly good business. Each store had about the same assortment of goods as the other, but Wardwell's was rather the better of the two. At a later date, Leonard B. Curtis, who married a daughter of Gardner Towne, kept a store in the same place, between 1865 and 1870. His wife tended the store and, after her death, in 1869, her father, Gardner Towne, and later, John Symonds, continued the store for a few years, being also engaged in other business.

About 1872, Laban S. Bond bought the land immediately south of the Nahum Bridge place and erected a store, which is now the ell of the Gauthier house, at 30. He kept a store here for six or seven years. His property here was finally sold at a sheriff's sale and passed into the hands of Edwin R. Locke of Keene, who recently died at Fitchburg, Mass. Horace H. Bridge kept a store here a few years. Finally, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Leland had the post office here for a time, and sold a few goods. There is now no store in town.

INVENTORS AND NOTED MECHANICS.

Several families in town have been noted for rare mechanical skill. It is to

the honor of Sullivan that some of the most important mechanical industries of the United States have been invented or started in this country by natives or residents of Sullivan.

The DEWKYS were a remarkably fine family. They settled at 256, on the same farm and near the house, where M. J. Barrett lives. Here was born in 1784, TIMOTHY DEWKY, named for an older Timothy, who had died at the same place in his second year. This second Timothy became one of America's greatest mechanics. While studying in Germany, he learned the secret of making illuminating gas from coal. He introduced that process of lighting into the city of New York, the first successful plant of that character which was ever established on the American continent, his own house on Grand St. being the first building successfully equipped for permanent illumination by gas. As a mere laboratory, or toy, experiment, such gas had been produced in Boston and Baltimore. Dewey's gas works, or those started under his initiative were the first ever devised for strictly mechanical uses. This distinguished honor is hardly second to that of his distinguished kinsman of recent times, who won the great naval victory in the harbor of Manila.

The FOSTER family has likewise been distinguished for its ingenious mechanics. All the sons of Stephen Foster, Sr., were good workmen at various trades, but JOSEPH FOSTER deserves to rank among the great inventors of the world. He made a telephone which connected his shop at Keene with the court house and the town hall, long before the famous invention was announced by those who are credited with the discovery. He invented a machine to spin wool from the mass, without carding, by drawing out the fibre in a continuous thread. The machine was in his shop when he died, but no one else could ever put it together. He was experimenting with electricity at the same time as Morse, and along similar lines. In Sullivan, in the old Hemenway shop at 209, he built, in 1829, the first cabinet organ ever made in the world. The instrument received the various names of melodeon, aeolian, seraphine, and cabinet organ, according to the form and fashion of the case. This invention has now become one of the most important in the country. He left in his house, at his death, an instrument combining pipe organ, reed organ, and piano, but no one else could ever repair it.

The HEMENWAYS were remarkably ingenious men. In the little shop which stood at 209, LUTHER HEMENWAY made a patent awl handle, which was patented in 1826. The principle is still in use, although he reaped, as is usual with inventors, but a meagre portion of the profits, the patent having early been bought by other persons. Artemas P. Hemenway resided for many years with his father, living, after they moved across the Gilsum line, at 220, which had previously been an awl shop, and, at a later date, was again used for a shop. In 1852, Artemas went to Springfield, Mass., and worked in the United States Arsenal, and, later, was employed there by a private firm in the manufacture of fire-arms. In 1875, his health was suddenly destroyed by "inhaling the oxide from red-hot lead with which he was experimenting in the interest of the firm in whose employ he had for years held an important position." Luke Hemenway, a brother of Artemas P., was a successful and wealthy business man in the city of New York.

The SPAULDINGS were another family justly noted for mechanical ingenuity. THOMAS SPAULDING, the first of the name to settle in town, built the Hancock meetinghouse, the second Sullivan meetinghouse, which stood back of the Town Hall, and the second Dublin meetinghouse, which stood on the height of land, where the residence of Mrs. Farnham is situated, the rain which descended upon one side of which meetinghouse flowed into the Contoocook, thence into the Merrimack, while that which descended upon the other side found its way into the Connecticut. All the sons of Thomas Spaulding were remarkably ingenious. One son died comparatively early, the other six all built mills or shops of some kind. Jacob operated and finally owned the mill built by his father at 118. Curtis worked also in the same mill and had an interest in it at one time. Dexter had a wheelwright-shop at 120 and, later, another, with water power, at 52, which was not wholly completed at his death. Martin built a steam saw-mill at 252½. Dauphin built a saw-mill at 162, and Ashley built a mill across the line in Keene, on the north side of the West Road, near the point where the latter road joins the road along Beaver Brook from Keene to Gilsom, just south-west of the Keene house-site marked 48. The sons of all these men who reached maturity followed some mechanical pursuit, excepting Dea. H. O. Spaulding, the son of Ashley, although he, also, is an excellent carpenter. The latter's half-brother, Edward, is an expert carpenter. Those of the next generation, in this family, exhibit also a high degree of mechanical ability. E. Osgood Spaulding, son of Edward, is a first-class dentist, and the latter's brother, M. Orlan Spaulding, has no superior as a carpenter in this part of the state. The same mechanical ingenuity is discovered in all branches of the James L. Proctor family, who are descendants of Ruth Spaulding, a daughter of Thomas. Burton H. Proctor of Dublin, while a mere lad, made, with his own hands, a wagon which was in use several years.

The GOODNOWS have also been noted for rare mechanical skill, as well as for exceptional musical ability. DANIEL GOODNOW, the first of the family to settle at East Sullivan, was a skilful carpenter. CALEB GOODNOW, a son of the latter, built the best grist-mill and the only bolting-mill ever used in town. There was machinery in this mill which required much skill and ingenuity to keep it in repair. Mr. Caleb Goodnow was a very particular man. He would never operate a machine, any more than he would play a musical instrument, unless it were in perfect order. It was his good fortune that he could adjust his machinery, even as he could perfectly tune an instrument. His children inherited his mechanical tastes. Mr. L. H. Goodnow is doing fine work, in his line, at his mill.

The ELLISES, in different branches of the family have also developed mechanical tastes. ATWELL C. ELLIS was a good mill man. His son, HON. AUSTIN A. ELLIS of Keene, very early displayed taste in the use of lathes and delicate machinery. He has applied his skill to his present business at Keene, and has built up a flourishing business.

There are many other families in the town in which there have been exhibitions of mechanical taste and skill. Originally, all the carpenters were, at the same time, excellent makers of cabinet furniture. Many beautiful specimens of hand-made cabinet furniture, of a hundred or more years ago, are still to be

seen among the descendants of those who made them. Many more specimens could have been exhibited today, if they had not been wantonly destroyed before their possessors came to a realization of their genuine worth as relics of the past, no less than for their intrinsic beauty and worth.

Space would fail us to enumerate individually all who have done meritorious mechanical work. The families which we have mentioned especially seemed to merit this special notice because of the prevalence of the mechanical genius among all their various members, especially the male members, almost without exception.

CHAPTER XIV.

LITERATURE AND ART.

I. LIBRARY.

So early as Nov. 23, 1869, a social reading circle was formed in Sullivan, for the purpose of intellectual improvement, which we have described on page 550 of this book. Mr. Stow wrote with reference to this society: "The circle took eight magazines for home reading, and had besides a small collection of choice books. One ultimate object was to secure a library that would meet the wants of the town in regard to good reading." This was the small beginning of a library, in the strict sense, in Sullivan. There had been a little Sunday-school library, of no very great value, but serving a special purpose. It simply consisted of a few little works of fiction intended to convey certain religious or ethical truths, but contained few works of a didactic character, which would occupy any permanent place in literature. It was a private library, and, in no sense, a town library, as was much more the case with similar libraries at Dublin and Peterborough.

The little "Social Reading Circle", described on page 550, lasted only about a year. The few books were preserved and read, more or less, by the people of the town. At the annual town meeting, in March, 1893, it was voted to comply with the requirements authorized by the state with respect to aiding town libraries. Fifteen dollars were appropriated for the uses of a town library, which was repeated for each of the next two years. In 1896, the appropriation was \$22.20; in 1897, \$25; in 1898, \$22.50; in 1899, and since then, yearly, \$25. The library established by vote of the March meeting in 1892 received as a nucleus the books of the old reading circle already noted, and has yearly added a few to the list. It is under the care of a board of three trustees, elected at the annual March meetings by the town. So far, they have been:

- 1893. Mason A. Nims, Marshall J. Barrett, Charles A. Tarbox.
- 1894. Leslie H. Goodnow, Mason A. Nims, Marshall J. Barrett.
- 1895. Mason A. Nims, M. J. Barrett, L. H. Goodnow.
- 1896. Marshall J. Barrett, Leslie H. Goodnow, M. Wesley Hubbard.
- 1897. L. H. Goodnow, M. W. Hubbard, Horace R. Fifield.

1898. M. W. Hubbard, H. R. Fifield, L. H. Goodnow.
 1899. H. R. Fifield, L. H. Goodnow, M. W. Hubbard.
 1900. L. H. Goodnow, M. W. Hubbard, H. R. Fifield.
 1901. M. W. Hubbard, H. R. Fifield, L. H. Goodnow.
 1902. H. R. Fifield, L. H. Goodnow, M. W. Hubbard.
 1903. L. H. Goodnow, M. W. Hubbard, H. R. Fifield.
 1904. M. W. Hubbard, H. R. Fifield, Eugene Marston.
 1905. H. R. Fifield, Eugene Marston, M. W. Hubbard.
 1906. Eugene Marston, M. W. Hubbard, H. R. Fifield.

There are 335 books in the library, with an average of from 40 to 50 patrons yearly, who take out about 300 volumes, including duplicate loans of the same volumes. In 1899, book-cases, costing ten dollars, were purchased for the use of the library. Mrs. Ann S. Nims, wife of Mason A. Nims, was appointed by the first board of trustees as the librarian, and the library is at the house of Mason A. Nims, situated between the two villages, a fairly central location as respects the area of the town, but considerably west of the centre of the existing population. The books are well selected and are kept in good condition. The patrons, who can be any residents of the town, average about 45 to 50 a year, who average to take about a half dozen volumes each in the course of the twelve months.

Before the library was formally established by the town, it had been in existence, as we have seen, since the formation of the old reading circle in 1869. Dea. Asa E. Wilson was chosen as the first librarian, Dec. 24, 1869. No other is recorded as having been chosen during the existence of the society. He was re-elected at a meeting, held on Dec. 6, 1870. For several years before the town voted to establish the library as a free, public, town library, the books were kept at East Sullivan, in the Union Hall or at the house of T. A. Hastings. The latter's wife was the librarian. The library then contained 103 volumes, which was the number passed over to the town. The library has received such public documents as libraries are entitled to receive from the state and from other sources. Some of the volumes heretofore belonging to the town have been turned in to the collection. The books had been purchased by private subscription before the town established the library.

2. LANGUAGES.

Fifty years ago, it would have seemed a strange question, to ask how many languages were spoken in Sullivan. Today that question could be asked with propriety and it would not be so easy to tell the exact number. The mother English is, of course, the prevailing speech, and will always remain so we hope. Within the last thirty years, there have been ten or a dozen French families in different parts of the town. As a rule, their speech is not pure French. It is the Canadian dialect, which is a much adulterated form of the language. Very few of the French residents can write or even read their own language. A very few among them have been able to both speak and read correct French. The children who have grown to maturity here have acquired a good speaking knowledge of English and the most of them write it fairly well. Our French families, almost without exception, have been good people, honest, and industrious. Their children have attended the Sullivan schools and assimilated

themselves, in every way, to the forms and manners of the natives. The French are naturally a polite people and very affable. The manners of their young people are often very easy, gracious, and agreeable.

The Poles and Finns have been employed considerably by those who have brought the portable lumber mills to the town. Several of our old houses have been filled by such persons, who could hardly understand any English, much less make themselves understood by others. Some Swedes have worked here.

Of course these conditions are only temporary. It goes for the saying that English is and must continue to be the prevailing and, practically, the only language, but a complete history of the town calls for a notice of the fact that these various languages have actually been the vernaculars of persons who, for the time were actually living and "keeping house" on our soil. Older persons rarely learn a new language readily. The children, as well as younger persons, very easily acquire a speaking knowledge of English. A working knowledge of English is attained without great difficulty. A complete understanding of the grammar and idioms is exceedingly difficult. The pronunciation is also difficult, especially as the lexicographers are not unanimous in their decisions. A provoking uneasiness among English-speaking peoples to be doing something of an "up-to-date" character has seriously disturbed the stability of the language. A curious instance was the effort of the president of the United States to change the spelling of the language, which, happily, amounted to nothing, at the time, of any consequence.

3. LITERATURE.

Sullivan has produced no famous literary light, whose reputation has extended all over the country, or of the world, like the reputation of Edna Dean Proctor, who was born in Hopkinton, or of other writers and authors. Notwithstanding that fact, the town has produced a few writers who were endowed by nature with a natural genius for poetry and prose composition.

The first in point of time was CAPT. ELIAKIM NIMS, who was a born *humorist*, in the most proper sense of that term. His wit was original and harmless, yet pointed and entertaining. He was a ready versifier and could produce poetry on the spur of the moment. He was a natural rhymester. His poetry is all in iambic tetrameter. One day, Benaiah Cooke, the editor of the Cheshire Republican, meeting him upon the street in Keene, said to him: "Mr. Nims, I hear that you can make a poem, on the spot, as quickly as ever Watts did." Mr. Nims replied: "I can, sir." Then said Mr. Cooke, "Give me one now." Immediately, Capt. Nims began:

"Of all the villains whom God forsook,
His name,—it was Benaiah Cook.
The earth was glad, and Heaven willin',
To let the Devil have the villain."

There was no ill feeling between the men and Mr. Cooke enjoyed the joke (for it was only intended for such) and appreciated the readiness with which Mr. Nims reeled off the poetry.

If anything occurred that was ridiculous, he was quite likely to describe the subject in verse. A certain young fellow of the olden time desired to pay his addresses to a daughter of Mr. Enoch Woods. She was a proud-spirited young

woman and would not listen to such a proposition. The fellow, not doubting that his company would be acceptable to any lady, had made known to the boys that he was going to the house of Mr. Woods to "stay with the young lady", as the expression was used in olden time with regard to courtship. After meeting with a refusal, he was ashamed to go where any of the boys would see him and crawled into a shed belonging to Mr. Woods. Eventually, he fell asleep, and rolled into the hog pen. He was then obliged to go home at once, in that sorry plight, and, on the way, he encountered some boys and was obliged to confess the affair. Capt. Nims immediately composed a somewhat lengthy and most humorous poem upon the subject which possessed much poetic merit and abounded in wit. No part of it can be quoted without the liability of injuring the feelings of persons still living.

Capt. Nims, like all sensible wits, occasionally turned the laugh upon himself. He, too, was several times refused by worthy young ladies. On one such occasion, he consoled himself by describing the incident in verse, beginning as follows :

When I was young and in my prime,
I went to see sweet Adeline.
'T was in the month of merry May,
I went to see proud Baasha Day.
I soon from her got this reply,
"Than stay with you, I'd rather die."
So I rode home, you may suppose;
My brothers from their supper rose.
When they came out, I soon turned pale.
They said to me, "Why do you ail?"
I said, "I've had a mortal blow.
She knocked me down with 'No, no, no.'"

The poem, a rather long one, is full of wit. Capt. Nims was an uneducated man, and we are not to look in his poetry for any specifically brilliant literary effort, but he had a mind which was like an uncut and unpolished diamond. If he had been blessed with such educational and literary opportunities as the present time affords, he might easily have been trained and cultivated and would have undoubtedly acquired an enviable reputation as a humorist. One day, in the time of Andrew Jackson, he met a man who asked him to which political party he belonged. Mr. Nims said he was a Whig. The man replied: "Be a Democrat and be somebody". To this Capt. Nims replied:

"A Jackson man who died of late,
Away did go to Heaven's gate;
Gabriel met him with a club,
And knocked him down to Be'lzebub."

We will not pause to discuss his views of heaven, Gabriel, or Beelzebub, but his striking readiness to reel off a poem in good metre at such short notice was quite remarkable.

The citizens of the town long preserved a *riddle* invented by Capt. Nims. A black boy, named David Dorchester, who lived on what we call the Justus Dunn farm, went to Keene one day and bought a kettle. He came home, mounted on a brown horse, carrying his kettle on his head, with the three legs up. It was a most comical sight, and Mr. Nims, who saw it, immediately composed this riddle:

"Black upon black,
And black upon brown;
Three legs up
And six legs down."

CYNTHIA LOCKE, who became the wife of Rev. Moses Gerould of East Alstead, and who was the mother of Rev. Samuel L. Gerould of Hollis, spent her last years in Concord, N. H. She was a *lyric* poetess of much merit. Her spirited poem at the Sullivan Centennial, found on page 45 of this book, shows the keenness of her intellect at an advanced age.

The following poem by Mrs. Gerould appeared in the New Hampshire Sentinel, printed at Keene, May 29, 1857, in memory of her niece, a daughter of Charles P. Locke, who died at Mt. Holyoke Seminary, at South Hadley, Mass.

ELEGY ON MISS SARAH A. J. LOCKE.

Is Sarah gone? and can it be
I never more her face shall see?
Still, in a narrow bed she lies,
No roof but Heav'n bespangled skies.

But *she's* not there; her form is laid
Beneath the spreading cypress shade,
A casket, emptied of its gem,
Now set in heavenly diadem.

But why so young removed away?
Why not allowed a longer stay,
An only child, her home to cheer,
And glad the hearts of parents dear?

Why quench'd the beaming of her eye?
Why hush'd her voice, O, tell me why?
Why pal'd her cheek, why droop'd her head?
Why lies she in that narrow bed?

How desolate and sad at home
That Sarah does not, cannot, come!
They almost write and chide her stay,
For tarrying so long away.

But lo! I hear from Holy Word,
"Be still, and know that I am God;
What though my judgments seem severe,
Mercy you'll see all beaming clear;

"I love my own and seek their good,
Though oft their path is through the flood;
And what thou know'st not now shall be
Reveal'd in blest eternity."

DAUPHIN W. WILSON, who lived in the south part of the town, was a *balladist*. He had the true spirit of poetry in his nature, but had never given any attention to the laws of metre, and the metrical arrangement of many of his poems is seriously defective. His poem at the Sullivan Centennial, printed on page 70 of this book, sounds like an old-time ballad and is of that nature. It is in iambics, of 7s and 6s variety, as many of the old ballads were written. He was careless, however, in the selection of words, although by training and practice he might easily have been a good poet. He had a sentimental turn of

mind and was particularly attached to his native town. Every object of interest which ever existed in the town was treasured by him in memory. The old meetinghouse, the old schoolhouse of his childhood, the old cemetery, the old halls, and stores, all reappeared in his imagination over and over again. Of the poems which he left in manuscript we have selected for publication the following, written on the day of the last church service in the old second meetinghouse, which stood just back of the site of the present Town Hall. The metre is iambic, with alternating tetrameter and trimeter lines. A hymn of this form is said to be in common metre.

LEAVING THE OLD MEETINGHOUSE.

Farewell, these old gray walls, farewell;
Farewell each foot-worn aisle.
How many score the friends who here
Have met us with a smile.

Like autumn leaves torn from the trees,
They're scattered far and wide.
Some rest in yonder burying ground,
There sleeping side by side.

Some chose a home still further north,
Where 'neath the frosts and snows,
Far from their early childhood's home,
Their bodies now repose.

Some made the distant west their home,
Nearer the setting sun,
And on the prairies sank to rest,
Their earthly work well done.

Some, too, passed through the "Golden Gate",
A fortune there to gain,
Where gold is found in shining sands,
On California's plain.

Some made the sunny South their home,
In days long since gone by,
And sleep their last long dreamless sleep
Beneath its genial sky.

Who knows but some who worshipped here
Have crossed the ocean's wave?
Who knows but some, shipwrecked at sea,
Have found a watery grave?

And some of those who now remain,
Who oft have met us here,
Have heads all silvered o'er with age,
With frosts of many a year.

Their life lamps burn but dimly now;
The flick'ring soon will cease;
And heav'nly light will guide their steps,
Where all is rest and peace.

These old walls, too, must soon come down,
Be levelled with the ground;
Like those who once did worship here,
They'll soon be scattered round.

Whene'er a fragment I shall see,
 'Twill in my mind renew
 The thought of friends, so near and dear,
 Who sat in every pew.

REV. JOSIAH PRABODY was a *satirist*, who lived at Sullivan Centre. He did not always spare the feelings of those whom his satire hit. Hence, we could not quote many of his productions. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, belonged to a family of great distinction in New England, and had inherited a fondness for wit and sarcasm which characterized much of his literary work. He published several poems in the local county papers, some of which were deserving of a place in a permanent collection of literature. The poem which we shall reproduce here appeared early in 1854, in the *Cheshire Republican*. It is a satire on the hypocritical pretensions of men who claim to be temperate and yet "drink on the sly". He felt that certain men who advocated temperance did not practise it and that their lives, in other respects, were not above reproach. He even intimated, as an illustration, that some such men had been known to sell wool a second time, without the knowledge or permission of the first purchaser. Among his clerical brethren were some, as he supposed, who meddled with the methods of politicians in a way derogatory to the dignity of the profession, whose conventional liberties were confined to a narrower range than they would be today. Without any observation upon the validity of his reasoning, we give the poem as it left his pen, simply as a specimen of his literary style. If he had any particular persons in mind, the poem furnishes no clue to their identity, and, after more than a half century from the composition, no harm can come from the publication. The metre is the same as that of the preceding poem by Mr. Wilson.

TEMPERANCE POLITICS.

Right well I love the temp'rance cause,
 For 'tis a cause divine.
 It boasts of heav'nly origin,
 And does man's heart refine.
 Temperance will our lives prolong,
 Will give the firmest health;
 It will our pleasures multiply,
 And is the road to wealth.
 But how shall we this cause advance,
 So rich in good to man?
 This is the question to be solved,—
 Tell me kind friends who can.

Opinions many we shall find
 On this, as other, themes,
 And, oft, we find the safest course
 Between the two extremes.
 Some will all means repudiate
 But strictest moral suasion;
 With this they think to carry on
 The temp'rance reformation.
 Others would *legal* suasion try,—
 Demand most stringent laws,—
 They say that nothing short of this
 Will serve t'advance the cause;

That *moral* suasion has been used,
 But used without effect;
 The public good does now require
 Rum traffic to be checked.
 They are prepared all lengths to go
 The Maine law to endorse,
 And they would into office ride
 Upon this hobby-horse.
 Some *cleric* men, I understand,
 Of late have grown so bold
 As to affirm that Maine-law men
Alone shall office hold.

Whether or not they are correct,
 The Ides of March will show,
 But is it not their proper work
 To save mankind from woe?
 Did they espouse the cause of Christ,
 Themselves to him devote,
 For this,—that they might spend their time
 To teach men how to vote?
 "My kingdom is not of this world",
 I hear their Master say;
 But they engage in politics,—
 Whose servants then are they?

A sad mistake, indeed, we trow,
 These *Holy* men have made;
 They did not "count the cost", it seems,
 Before they learnt the trade.
 Good heavens! men to be proscribed
 For mere opinion's sake!
 Do we live in the age of fire,—
 Of faggot and the stake?
 In the age of iron bedsteads
 And Spanish inquisitions,
 And all the nameless shibboleths
 Of Roman superstitions?

Must those upon a rack be stretched
 Who chance too short to be,
 And those sawed off who are too long?
 Where then 's our *liberty*?
 If church and state united be,
 We'll go the swine entire,—
 We'll have a *pope*.—What say to this,
 Ye who this change desire?
 A *single* master we desire—
 A *pope* then let it be—
 To many masters whose commands
 Perchance might disagree.

But, friends, do not our cause despise
 Because it is abused.
 Abstain from brandy, gin and rum;
 Let cider be refused.
 'Tis true, indeed, that some who sign

The temp'rance pledge drink gin,
 If out of sight they chance to get,
 And reckon it no sin.
 Some temp'rance men forsooth are found
 Who none too honest are,—
 Neglect by rules of rectitude
 Their daily lives to square.

They'll flaming speeches make and seem
 To have a martyr's zeal,
 But mark their conduct and you'll find—
 I do not say they'll steal;
 But other things deemed not quite right
 They'll do,—and shall I tell?—
 They have been known the second time
 The *same* warm fleece to sell!
 But we will not enumerate
 The faults of temp'rance men;
 Good causes all have hypocrites,
 Why should not temp'rance then?
 The wolf so oft sheep's clothing wears
 That we are not surprised,
 If, when we lift a sheepskin up,
 We find a wolf disguised.

Solely as a specimen of spirited satire (with no comments whatever upon the motives or meaning of the author), this poem indicates talent of a high order. Mr. Peabody published another poem upon the "Lessons of the Waning Year", which was also well written, not so pungent as this, and replete with tender sentiment, although not wanting in those touches of satire so characteristic of the man.

MARQUIS DELAFAYETTE COLLESTER, a young man of great promise, who died before he had fully developed his latent powers, early evinced a poetic talent of a high order. We have at hand only a single specimen of his verse, which was written at the time of his leaving Powers Institute at Bernardston, Mass., and was published in local papers as "An Original Poem by M. D. I. Colleston, at his Graduation." It is in iambic pentameter, the metre generally used by Milton and Shakespeare. Being in rhyme, it is the form known as heroic verse. It is a production of much excellence, graceful in form, and stately in the movement. The following is an extract from the poem:

HEROES OF PLYMOUTH ROCK.

There is a spot of fair ancestral name,
 Rich in historic narrative and fame,
 The home of purity,—New England's pride,—
 The place where exiled heroes lived and died.
 No Adriatic or Ægean wave
 Licks the lone dust beside their humble graves;
 No classic ruin totters o'er their dust,
 Nor chiseled monument, nor sculptured bust;
 But now, as in the trying days of yore,
 Our own Atlantic laves the fertile shore.
 Where once was wilderness and gloom and strife,
 See villages and cities spring to life;
 Where once was ignorance and vice and crime,
 Now hear the merry church bells weekly chime;

Where threats of savage vengeance filled the air,
 Now list the sweet persuasiveness of prayer.
 Methinks with less preliminary talk
 You would anticipate "Old Plymouth Rock,"
 The spot where truth first lit her beacon fires,
 And, with a dauntless zeal that never tires,
 Did struggle to maintain on every hand
 Religious freedom and the rights of man.
 Her sturdy champions left upon our shore
 Impressions that will live forevermore.
 Undying records of their deeds we find
 Within the grateful hearts of all mankind.
 Man's right to worship God as he might choose
 Was once a theme for critical reviews;
 Priest, pontiff, prince, and king rose up to say
 That they would have it all in their own way.
 The cruel record of their gloomy reign
 The cheeks of angels might with blushes stain.
 Their wretched vaults and racks and prison-walls,
 Their gloomy courts and inquisition halls,
 All speak of cruelties that once did flood
 Mankind with mis'ry, and the world with blood.
 But when the Mayflower's weather-beaten keel
 Its stormy way towards Plymouth Rock did feel,
 When first upon our bleak, deserted soil,
 With courage rare, and persevering toil,
 Undaunted by the storm or billows' toss,
 They reared the standard of the Christian cross,
 An era dawned upon the sin-stained earth,
 Surcharged with blessing, and replete with worth;
 "Freedom to worship God" did then engage
 The rapt attention of that haughty age;
 Along the brow of heaven, with words of fire,
 The sacred motto mounted higher, higher,
 And, like the star of Bethlehem, stood still,
 The prophecy of ages to fulfil.

Mr. Colleston graduated at Middlebury College, became a lawyer, also the principal of a seminary in Minnesota, and died early in life. He was a brilliant young man whose light was too early extinguished.

By far the best writer in verse whom Sullivan has yet produced is Mrs. Edwards, whose maiden name was ELLEN SOPHIA KEITH. Although she was born in Keene, she had lived in Sullivan from her earliest childhood until her father's decease, but away much of the time, engaged in teaching. She was well educated and was an excellent school-teacher as well as a poetess of especial merit. Her graceful poem which was read at the Sullivan Centennial is printed on page 34 of this book. It is in 5-line stanzas, the first, third and fourth lines in iambic tetrameter, and the second and fifth lines in iambic trimeter. The metre is faultless throughout, and the words most fittingly chosen. If opportunity had made it possible, Miss Keith (now Mrs. Edwards) might easily have been in the front rank of modern writers of verse. Her ode at the Centennial is also printed on page 44 of this book. The following is a poem which she sent to be read at the reunion of the former students of the Westmoreland Valley Seminary, at Westmoreland, Aug. 14, 1895. The instructor was Rev. (now Rev. Dr.) S. H. McCollester, who, with Drs. A. R. Gleason of Keene and E. A. Kemp of Danvers, Mass., former associate principals, was at the reunion.

POEM BY MRS. E. S. K. EDWARDS.

Back, where a fair, sunny valley
 Rests, the placid hills among,
 Back to days that live in mem'ry
 When our hearts, our hopes, were young,
 Turn my thoughts, O, brothers, sisters,
 Like a pilgrim to his shrine,
 And my spirit with you lingers
 As you meet for "auld lang syne."

Once again I tread the pathway
 Leading to the school-room door ;
 Once again I list to voices
 We, on earth, shall hear no more ;
 Once again as when the shadows
 Of those autumn evenings fell,
 I can hear the clear tones ringing
 Of the dear old study bell.

How all fun and laughter vanished
 When we heard its warning sound ;
 No rest then, until the values
 Of x, y, and z were found ;
 How we strove for thoughts deep hidden
 Milton's epic lines among,
 Or stored up with mem'ry's treasures
 Some loved poet's glad, sweet song.

Many a sterner call to duty
 Have we heard since those bright days ;
 Many a harder, sadder lesson
 Fate has set for us to trace.
 Have we met each summons bravely ?
 Learned the lessons without fears ?
 Gathered to our souls new beauty
 With the passing of the years ?

Tenderly we dwell and fondly
 Upon those of our dear band
 Who, grown weary in life's struggle,
 Clasped death's kind and gentle hand,
 And, with faith serene, unwav'ring,
 Passed to that immortal shore
 Where, like fragrant breath of lilies
 Love flows round them evermore.

We still linger 'mid the turmoil
 Of this earth, our work not done ;
 But our eyes are turning westward
 Toward the setting of life's sun.
 But, although our locks are whitening,
 Though joy after joy departs,
 Let us, as we journey homeward,
 Keep sweet summer in our hearts.

Let us on to heights more lofty
 Than we dreamed of in our youth ;
 Pause not in our earnest striving
 After knowledge, wisdom, truth.

Over life's rough, stony pathway,
Let us walk with courage true,
Till for us Heav'n's gates are opened
And we bid this world adieu.

The preceding poem is in trochaic verse, in alternating 8s and 7s. The metre throughout is faultless, although the metrical accents are not so evenly balanced as in her excellent centennial poem. The trochaic metre was employed by Longfellow in his Psalm of Life and Hiawatha. It is always attractive, because the iambic style is so generally used, not only in this country, but in France, Spain, and most European countries, that the trochaic verse gives a pleasing variety to the ear, although the listener might not always know why he was delighted.

The WRITER of this book has been for forty years engaged in one or another form of literary work. He has made some ventures in verse, of which a few short pieces, mostly written for historical anniversaries, have been printed. At the close of the first term of the Conant Academy (now Conant High School) of Jaffrey, of which he was the first principal, he wrote an unpretentious *drama*, which was brought out by the pupils at an exhibition. He has written many *essays*, several of which he has contributed to different magazines. His numerous contributions to the press of anonymous editorials, as well as of signed papers, would make of itself, if collected, a large volume of *miscellany*. As a newspaper correspondent, he has sent to different journals many *letters*, among which might be mentioned a series written for the Waterville (Me.) Mail, descriptive of a series of excursions to various points of historical interest in that state. Many of his Masonic addresses have been published, among them a series of addresses given annually to the Massachusetts Council of Deliberation (of the Masonic Scottish Rite, so-called) in Boston, printed each year, for more than twenty years, in the published proceedings of that body. Scores of his *sermons* have been printed, as well as *orations* delivered on historical occasions, including a Fourth of July oration at Lowell, a Memorial Day oration at Keene, an oration on the 100th anniversary of the formation of the national constitution, the oration at the Sullivan Centennial, the oration at the Keene Sesqui-centennial, also orations at the 50th and the 75th anniversaries of the founding of the Unitarian church at Lowell, the 50th anniversary of the Ministry-at-Large in Lowell, the 75th anniversary of the introduction of Freemasonry into Lowell, the 100th anniversary of Charity Lodge of Freemasons at Jaffrey, the 100th anniversary of the Royal Arch Masonic Chapter of Lebanon, N. H., and many more. We cannot here take the space to mention even the titles of the hundreds of his papers and addresses which have appeared in print, much less to give any quotations from them.

It is probable that all of the doctors, lawyers, clergymen, and teachers who have gone out into the world from Sullivan have written and read many technical papers, upon subjects appertaining to their various spheres of duty, for the clubs, societies, associations, and conventions to which they have respectively belonged. Physicians have prepared learned papers upon the nature, diagnosis, and treatment of maladies; lawyers have made interesting pleas before juries, and argued cases before superior and supreme courts of their states and of the

United States; clergymen have preached volumes of sermons and read multitudes of papers before religious associations and conventions; and teachers in public schools have likewise prepared essays in connection with the all-important work of their lives. It is, of course, simply impossible here to give any catalogue of such productions, first of all, because space forbids, and secondly because there is no known source from which we could obtain any information with respect to them. We know that Sullivan has furnished some of the most eminent physicians of the country, several noted lawyers, clergymen, and teachers. We know, as a general fact, that they have contributed to learned bodies many valuable papers; but we have no means of learning their titles or their substance.

4. ART.

Sullivan has been the birthplace of one painter of much merit. Here was born, Nov. 14, 1855, ORLANDO LESLIE SEWARD, son of Orlando and Lydia (Bailey) Seward. He was an easy scholar and took a degree from the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, then located at Hanover, now at Durham. From his early childhood, he manifested rare skill in drawing. During his college course, he perfected himself in the art of draughting and civil engineering. He has prepared many fine models of buildings, bridges, and engines of different kinds. He has studied the details of architecture and prepared some fine architectural plans. His delight, however, is painting in oil. He has taken to portrait painting especially. This work is largely taken up in his own way, and he has pursued no systematic course of study in that fine art. While his work is wonderfully good for a man who has not enjoyed larger opportunities to perfect himself in the art, it is but an indication of what he might have achieved had he been blessed with ample means to have perfected his tastes. He has never married, and his home at Keene is filled with beautiful works which his hands have executed. Besides portraits, he has painted flowers. He decorated with his brush the front breadth of an elegant dress which was worn by one of his sisters at an evening party. He has also worked in water colors, and has done some fine frescoes upon the walls and ceilings of fine residences. He has exquisite taste in almost any line of fine art.

ARTHUR JONES HUBBARD, son of George Hubbard, who lived upon the C. Franklin Wilson farm, developed an unusually fine bass voice and became a singer and teacher of music widely known. He took up a residence in Boston, making a summer home, for several years, at Munsonville. He is acknowledged to be a star singer and has achieved many triumphs in that art.

Sullivan has had many families in which a musical taste has been much in evidence. The various Mason and Hubbard families, the Goodnow family in particular, the Reuben Morse family, the Rugg, Keith, White, Colleston, Hemenway, Gibbs, Foster, and Maynard families, and some of the Nims and Wardwell families, produced good singers, as well as performers upon various musical instruments. We have, already, on page 574, spoken of JOSEPH FOSTER, the inventor of the first cabinet organ in the world. LESLIE H. GOODNOW understands music well and has taught singing. CALER GOODNOW, father of the latter, was an expert performer upon the bass viol. REUBEN MORSE, SR., made bass viols and performed well upon several instruments. His son, Reuben

Morse, Jr., played the violin well. JOSEPH MASON and all of his sons played different musical instruments. DR. R. OSGOOD MASON, son of Rufus, as a young man, sang in different large city churches. All of his brothers and sisters sang well and had good musical taste. The sons and daughter of GEORGE F. HUBBARD, and those whom they have married, are good musicians. The HUBBARD QUARTETTE honored itself at the Centennial. For their names, see page 6. The GOODNOW ORCHESTRA likewise did good work and could interpret well the compositions of the old masters. They also performed at the Centennial, and their names are also published on page 6. The names of the members of the former EAST SULLIVAN BAND, which played at the Centennial, are also found on page 6. GEORGE WHITE and his son and grandson were all good singers and have helped the old church very much by singing in its choir. It would be out of the question to attempt to name every person who has sung or played some musical instrument in the town. We have mentioned those whom we could recall who have been especially prominent in a musical way.

Those who compose the present EAST SULLIVAN BAND, or who have been connected with it for some years, are the following: Francis O. Ball, Jr., leader and cornetist; the following six, who play soprano cornets, William F. Ball, Charles W. Hubbard, Frank W. Hubbard, Milan E. Starkey, Carl M. Starkey, and Harold A. Wilder; Will. H. Harris, who plays a baritone horn; M. W. Hubbard and Geo. H. Burns, who play alto horns; Jos. F. Gorman, Wilfred R. Wilder, and Winfred J. White, who play tenor horns; Samuel S. White and Charles C. Wilder, who play bass horns; Leslie H. Goodnow, who plays a clarinet; Benjamin A. Hastings, who beats a bass drum; and Q. B. Nash, who plays the cymbals. This is a remarkably good band for so small a community and they give much pleasure to the people of the village and the town and play on many public occasions, either for no compensation or for a trifling consideration. Sometimes an entertainment is given for their benefit. Such a band should be appreciated by any community. The members of this band are all from Sullivan, except the Starkeys, who are Keene men.

CHAPTER XV.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

A complete biography of all the persons who have lived in Sullivan would be entirely beyond the scope of this work, were the materials at hand to execute such a task. We shall undertake to give a very brief sketch, in some cases quite inadequate from lack of information, of those natives or past residents of the town who have entered one or another of the different professions, most of whom received collegiate diplomas, and also of a few of the most prominent business men who have left town. This list will not include men who have permanently remained in town, a brief notice of whom will appear in the

FAMILY HISTORIES which conclude the proper historical portion of this work. The list is arranged in the chronological order of the births. For marriages and families, see GENEALOGIES.

I. CLERGYMEN.

We have already noticed at some length the different pastors of all the Sullivan churches. This list will include the natives of Sullivan, together with those whose youths or a part of whose lives were passed in Sullivan, who entered the ministry. The list will also include three men, advanced in years, who lived a time in town, as resident clergymen.

1. DAVID CUMMINGS, born in Swanzey, Feb. 20, 1775; d. in Acworth, Nov. 17, 1844; was the son of Joseph and Hannah (Cummings) Cummings. His parentage is not given correctly in Carter's "Native Ministry of New Hampshire". He became a Baptist clergyman, without any academic preparation. He spent most of his life in Acworth, and preached there and in adjoining towns. He lived in Sullivan many years on the Martin Spaulding farm.

2. NANUM OSGOOD was the son of Joshua and Mary (Bachelier) Osgood. He was born in Sullivan, Oct. 5, 1788. He became a priest of the Protestant Episcopal church. We have been unable to gather many particulars of his life. He had no collegiate training so far as known. He died of cholera. According to the N. H. Sentinel, he died in Kentucky. The late Seth Nims informed us that he died in Philadelphia. The Sentinel states the disease to have been cholera, which makes it all the more probable that he died in Kentucky, as cholera rarely gets as far north as Philadelphia. The date of his death was Oct. 24, 1832. He was unmarried, and a brother of the late Roswell Osgood of Sullivan.

3. JOSEPH ROOT FIELD was a son of Dr. John Montague and Martha (Hewes) Field, and was born in Sullivan, Oct. 25, 1794. His father was a physician, and one of the first who lived in town. He is supposed to have lived at the Four Corners, on the spot where Mr. Chapin now lives, a spot famous for doctors. Joseph prepared for college at Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, 1817-19; graduated at Dartmouth College, 1822; studied theology and was ordained as an evangelist, at Parishville, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1827, as a Congregationalist. Though unsettled, he preached as an acting pastor at Meriden, N. H., Dummerston, Vt., Northfield, Mass., Winchester, Milton, Norfolk, N. Y., Peterborough, and Montague, Mass. He died at Northfield, Mass., Aug. 9, 1828.

4. EZRA WARDWELL was the son of Ezra and Lois (Whitney) Wardwell. He was born in Nelson, Mar. 17, 1812, but lived some years in Sullivan and died in town. He taught several terms of school and did work as an evangelist. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was ordained as a local preacher, about 1847. He was admitted on trial to the New Hampshire Conference in 1848. His clerical appointments were at Hillsborough Bridge, also Deering, in 1848-49. He was the first Methodist preacher at Antrim. He moved to Sullivan, and died in the Hosea Foster house (101), Sept. 24, 1850. He had no academic diploma.

5. DANIEL GROSVENOR WRIGHT, the son of Rev. Joel and Lucy (Grosvenor) Wright, was born in Leverett, Mass., Sept. 22, 1813. He came

to Sullivan with his father, when the latter became the pastor of the Sullivan church. He married, while in town, and settled upon the farm where Mr. Marston now lives (236). On leaving Sullivan, he studied for the ministry, privately, and became a priest of the Protestant Episcopal church. He did not study at any college, but received the honorary degree of A. M. from the Holy Trinity College of Hartford, Conn., in 1857, also the honorary degree of D. D. from the University of Nebraska, in 1877. He was ordained, Nov. 3, 1845. He was rector at Plainfield, N. H., 1846-48; New Boston, Mass., 1850; missionary, White Plains, N. Y., 1851; missionary, then rector and teacher, Prattsville, N. Y., 1852-57; teacher, Litchfield, Conn., 1858-59; teacher, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1860-87; retired, city of New York, 1888; Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1889; missionary, Highland, N. Y., 1890-93; retired, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1894 until his death at Poughkeepsie, Dec. 29, 1898.

6. GEORGE SOLON KEMP, son of Benjamin and Lydia (Woods) Kemp, was born in Sullivan, Aug. 8, 1816. He studied at Thetford, Vt., Academy, also at Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, 1845-46; graduated at Bangor Theological Seminary, 1851, with the degree of B. T. S. (Bachelor of Divinity); licensed to preach by the Waldo, Me., Association, Jan. 22, 1851; supplied Whitneyville, Jonesboro, and Whiting, in Maine, and Holmes Hole, Mass., in 1851-52; acting pastor at Paper Mill Village in Alstead, June 1852-54; Dublin, June 1854-55; ordained at Windham, Vt., Feb. 28, 1856, dismissed, Apr. 17, 1860; acting pastor, New Salem, Mass., 1860-62; lived in Sullivan, 1862-64, supplying Roxbury, 1863-64; West Newfield and Parsonsfield, Me., June 26, 1864-77; West Brooksville, Me., May 18, 1877-81; without charge in the latter place, June 1881-83; and at East Douglass, Mass., 1883-1900. He died at Lebanon, Conn., May 3, 1900. He was a Congregationalist.

7. GRANVILLE WARDWELL, son of Ezra and Lois (Whitney) Wardwell, and a brother of Rev. Ezra Wardwell (No. 4), was born in Nelson, Dec. 7, 1819. He graduated at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, in 1844; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1848; studied at Lane Theological Seminary, Walnut Hills, Ohio, 1848-49; graduated at the Andover Theological Seminary, 1853; taught in the Phillips Andover Academy, 1851-53; licensed to preach by the Derry Association, in the Congregational churches, Aug. 3, 1852; ordained at at Sullivan, Oct. 19, 1853 (at the same time and place as E. C. A. Woods); acting pastor at Kalamazoo, Mich., 1853-55; instructor at Phillips Andover Academy, 1855-57; supplied Union Evangelical Church, Kennebunk, Me., Dec., 1857-58. He died at Westminster West, Vt., June 24, 1858. The date of his death is wrong in Carter's "Native Ministry of N. H."

8. ENOCH CHARLES AUGUSTUS WOODS, son of Enoch, Jr., and Elizabeth (Frost) Woods, was born in Newport, N. H., Sept. 11, 1824. He spent much of his youth in Sullivan. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1850; graduated at the Andover Theological Seminary in 1853; ordained as missionary of the American Home Missionary Society, at Sullivan, Oct. 19, 1853 (at the same time and place as Granville Wardwell, the preceding clergyman whose life we sketched); arrived at Wapello, Iowa, as a missionary, Nov. 4, 1853; and died there, Nov. 4, 1854, exactly a year from his arrival. He was a Congregationalist, and his work was wholly in that body.

9. CALVIN STOUGHTON LOCKE, son of Amos Jewett and Clementina (Stoughton) Locke, was born in Acworth, Oct. 11, 1829 (date is wrong in Carter's "Native Ministry of N. H."), but he spent most of his youth at the old Calvin Locke homestead (71) in Sullivan. He studied at the Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, 1841-44; and at the Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., 1844-45. He graduated at Amherst College, 1849, and at the Harvard Divinity School in 1854. He was ordained over the Unitarian Church at West Dedham, Mass., Dec. 6, 1854, remaining as pastor until June 20, 1864. He was the teacher of a private school in Dedham, 1864-68; and acting pastor of the Unitarian Church at Dover, Mass., Apr. 1, 1872, to Mar. 30, 1879. He was many years a member of the school board at Dedham, Mass. He is still living at Westwood, Mass. His son, WILLIAM WARE LOCKE, is also a Unitarian clergyman, and has been the pastor of the Warren St. Chapel in Boston, and the assistant minister of the 1st Cong. (Unitarian) Church of the city of New York.

10. HENRY MARTYN FROST, son of Benjamin and Mary Catherine (Brant) Frost, was born in Sullivan, March 26, 1835 (at 72). He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1857. He was a teacher in the academy at Thetford, Vt., also at Frankfort, Ky. He studied theology and was ordained a deacon of the Protestant Episcopal church in April, 1860, and subsequently a priest. He was the rector of St. Stephen's Church, Middlebury, Vt., 1860-64. He died at Thetford, Vt., Feb. 20, 1866. He never married. Doctors Carleton Penniman and Edwin Brant Frost were his brothers. Rev. H. M. Frost was the chaplain of the 7th Vermont Vols., in the Civil War, in 1862.

11. CHARLES EDWARD HOUGHTON, son of Daniel Wyman and Mireca (Nims) Houghton, was born in Sullivan (at 166), Jan. 27, 1836. He was educated at the academy in Westminster, Vt., then under the management and instruction of L. F. Ward, a well-known and able educator in his time. Mr. Houghton was a farmer and, for several years, a successful teacher. He began to preach in 1873, supplying Stoddard, 1873-74, also Surry, in 1874. He was ordained as an evangelist, in the Congregational ministry, at Auburn, N. H., May 24, 1876, where he labored from 1875 until 1882. He lived in Claremont, without charge, 1882-84; acting pastor at Washington, 1884-85; without charge at North Charlestown, 1885-88; acting pastor at Prescott, Mass., 1888-97; and at Dana, Mass., 1898-1900; and has lived since 1900, without a charge, at Westborough, Mass.

12. JOSEPH LEANDER FELT, (not John Leander, as Carter's "Native Ministry of N. H." has the name), son of Leander and Almira (Collester) Felt, was born in Sullivan, June 11, 1837. He began life as a mechanic. He was licensed as an exhorter, in the Methodist Episcopal church, at East Templeton, Mass., May 29, 1862, and a local preacher, by the East Templeton Quarterly Conference, Feb. 18, 1865. He was admitted on trial to the New Hampshire Conference in 1878; was ordained a local deacon, by Bishop Simpson, at Lebanon, Apr. 16, 1876; and an elder, by Bishop Warren, at Lawrence, Mass., Apr. 23, 1882. His appointments have been at Antrim, 1876-79; Franklin Falls, 1879-81; Hinsdale, 1882-84; Amesbury, Mass., 1885-87; Lisbon, 1888-92; Suncook, 1893-97; Bristol, 1898; Lancaster and Grange, 1898-1904; and Portsmouth, since 1905.

13. NEHEMIAH PIERCE, son of Rev. Sem and Joanna (Brown) Pierce, was born at South Londonderry, Vt., Nov. 5, 1837. He was converted to the Baptist faith and immersed in his 21st year. As a child, he lived in Sullivan, in the old Winch house (70), while his father was the acting pastor of the Baptist church in this town. After great effort and self-denial, he graduated at the University of Vermont in 1865. During the college course, he supplied a Baptist pulpit at Weston, Vt., which was a slight pecuniary help to him. He was ordained as a Baptist minister, at Bellows Falls, Vt., April 25, 1866, and remained in charge of that church two years, after which he preached two years at Coldwater, Mich. In Nov., 1870, he began duty with the Baptist church at Springfield, Ill. He labored hard, with a divided and distracted church. He had contracted the seeds of consumption by over-study and hard work during his college course. In 1872, he went to Europe for his health, but returned just in time to die in his own home, Springfield, Ill., Mar. 25, 1873.

14. GEORGE LYMAN NIMS, son of Daniel Adams and Hephzibah (Mason) Nims, was born in Sullivan (at 170), Oct. 3, 1838. The date of his birth and his parentage are all wrong in Carter's "Native Ministry of N. H." He graduated at the Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, after a two years' course; graduated at Middlebury College in 1865; and at the Andover Theological Seminary in 1870. He was a member of the Congregational body, but was never ordained. He supplied the church in Roxbury, N. H., 1872-73, and did some work in different places at the West. He preached a few times at East Sullivan, and in a number of other places. His health, never very firm, at last gave way altogether, and he was an invalid for several years, and died Jan. 19, 1905, at the house of his brother, M. A. Nims, in Sullivan. He was a natural scholar and a kind and amiable man. If he had not been a victim of physical infirmity, he would have accomplished much more than his enfeebled health permitted him to do.

15. JAMES BRACKETT MASON, son of John, Jr., and Matilda (Wilson) Mason, was born in Lancaster, N. H., July 13, 1839. In his youth he lived in Sullivan with his father (at 2). He then moved with his father to Westmoreland. He was a private in the 14th N. H. Vols., in the Civil War, also a 1st Lieut. in the 31st U. S. Colored Troops. He lost his right arm in the service. He graduated at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, in 1867; and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1871. He was at the Yale Theological School in 1871-72. He preached some in Congregational churches, but was not ordained. He taught in Westmoreland and elsewhere. He resides at South Lancaster, Mass.

16. ELLIS RICHMOND DRAKE, son of Rev. Samuel S. and Priscilla (Brastow) Drake, was born in Garland, Me., Feb. 11, 1840, and was much in his father's family, when the latter was pastor of the 1st Congregational church of Sullivan. Mr. E. R. Drake graduated at Bowdoin College in 1862. He first turned his attention to the law, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar, Oct. 28, 1865. He soon, however, began the study of theology, and graduated from the Bangor Theological Seminary in 1868. He was ordained as a Congregationalist in the latter year, at Wayland, Mass., where he remained until 1871. He was later an acting pastor at Middleborough, Mass.; Quincy Point, Mass.; North-

field, Mass.; and Eureka, Kansas. His wife, who was Emma F. Angell, whom he married in 1883, was a graduate of Olivet College in Michigan, and of the medical department of Boston University (a homœopathic institution) in 1882. Mr. Drake finally moved to Denver, Col., where he preached several years. His health failed and he abstained from work for about two years, and died at Denver, Col., March 10, 1906.

17. JOSIAH LAFAYETTE SEWARD, son of David and Arvilla (Matthews) Seward, was born in Sullivan, Apr. 17, 1845. He was a student at the Westmoreland Valley Seminary, under the charge of Rev. (now Rev. Dr.) S. H. McColester, in 1859-60; graduated at the Phillips Exeter Academy, in 1864; graduated at Harvard University, in 1868; took the degree of A. M. from the same institution, in 1871; taught in Frankford, West Va., a public school, 1869; taught a private school, fitting young men for college, in Boston (in what was then the Selwyn Theatre building), in 1869-70; was the first principal of the Conant Academy, now Conant High School, of Jaffrey, in 1870-71; graduated from the Harvard Divinity School, with the degree of B. D., in 1874; received from Colby University (now Colby College) the honorary degree of D. D., in 1898; ordained at Lowell, as pastor of the South Congregational (Unitarian) Church, Dec. 31, 1874; resignation took effect July 31, 1888; pastor of the Unitarian Church at Waterville, Me., Aug. 1, 1888 to Nov. 25, 1893; pastor of the Church of the Unity, in Boston (Allston district), Nov. 26, 1893 to Oct. 8, 1899; pastor of the Unitarian Church (officially known as 1st Cong. Ch.) of Dublin, since May 11, 1902, with residence at 47 Emerald St., Keene, in the same house occupied many years by his father. He is the writer of this History of Sullivan. See also page 587 of this volume; Carter's "Native Ministry of N. H.," p. 738; the general catalogues of Harvard University and the Harvard Divinity School; the History of Hancock, N. H., page 759; and a biographical work in four volumes upon New Hampshire men, which is being edited now, 1907, by Hon. Ezra S. Stearns.

18. FREDERICK WILLIAM PHELPS, son of Rev. Frederick B. and Sarah T. (Dickinson) Phelps, was born at Belchertown, Mass., Apr. 13, 1866. His home was in Sullivan, while his father was the acting pastor of the 1st and East Sullivan Congregational churches. He fitted for college at the St. Johnsbury, Vt., Academy, and graduated, at 19 years of age, from Amherst College, in 1885, and received his A. M. in 1888. He was one of the eight speakers at his commencement and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, a great honor. He went immediately to Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, as instructor in Greek, and was soon made a full professor of that language, which position he held for five years, 1888-92, although allowed to take a year, 1889-90, to study theology at Yale, after which he frequently preached. He also taught New Testament Greek in Harper's summer school for Bible study. His health becoming impaired, he resigned his professorship in 1892 and went to California, where he preached a short time, then accepted the position of professor of Hebrew in the Pacific Theological Seminary, at Oakland, Cal., but continually failing health obliged him soon to resign this trust, and he went to Tucson, Arizona, where he died of tuberculosis, Feb. 25, 1893. His body was buried in the family burial lot at Belchertown, Mass. He was a Congregationalist.

Rufus Osgood Mason, whom we shall notice in the list of physicians, also studied theology, but his life-work is identified with the medical profession.

The following three men were resident clergymen. Messrs. Bradford and Waugh had retired from active pastorates. Mr. Hemenway was ordained in town and lived in Sullivan a time, then in Gilsum. He was an evangelist for the denomination known as the Christian Connection.

19. MOSES BRADFORD, son of William and Mary (Cleaveland) Bradford, was b. in Canterbury, Conn., Aug. 6, 1765. He fitted for college with his brother, Rev. Ebenezer Bradford; at Rowley, Mass.; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1785; also studied theology with his brother, Rev. Ebenezer; ordained first pastor of the Congregational Church at Francestown, N. H., Sept. 8, 1790; terminated his long pastorate there, Jan. 1, 1827, after a service of nearly 37 years. His first wife, who was Dorothy Bradstreet, died June 24, 1792, of consumption. As the end drew near, she wanted to be taken to Rowley. She was carried on a bed, or litter, between two horses. She did not long survive her arrival at her father's home. His second wife was Sarah Eaton of Francestown. He moved from Francestown to Sullivan in 1833, and lived a few years where Allan M. Nims lives, at 170. His son, REV. SAMUEL C. BRADFORD, see page 413, was an acting pastor of the 1st Cong. Ch. of Sullivan. Rev. Moses Bradford died at Montague, Mass., June 14, 1838. The date of his death as given by his family was June 14; according to the Dartmouth College register, it was June 13.

20. LUTHER HEMENWAY, son of Jacob and Abigail (Eaton) Hemenway, was born in Framingham, Mass., May 21, 1780. The first part of his married life was spent in Boylston, Mass. He moved to Sullivan, in 1819, into the house at 207. He built the house at 210, on the same farm, where W. H. Bates lives. He was ordained, Apr. 16, 1828, to the ministry of the Christian Connection, known in former times as the Christian church, with the long sound upon the first "i" in the word Christian. The house at 210 was not then finished, and he was ordained inside the frame, delaying the construction of the partitions, to accommodate his audience. The statements in Hayward's "History of Gilsum" with respect to the time and place of the ordination are wrong. He had been a member of the Sullivan Baptist church. In the records of that church, Mr. and Mrs. Hemenway are said to have "seceded". Mr. Hemenway had no settled charge. He preached as an itinerant minister in many places and was known as "Elder Hemenway". He conducted many services in the east schoolhouse of Gilsum, in Nash Corner. He was a very ingenious mechanic and invented a famous awl handle. See page 574. He died at Springfield, Vt., May 2, 1870.

21. GEORGE WAUGH, son of Charles Waugh, was born in the year 1831, either in Boston, or just as the ship which brought his parents from Scotland was approaching Boston. His father lived on North Street, when that thoroughfare was in what, at that time, was a respectable and fashionable quarter of the city. He claimed descent from the celebrated William Wallace of Scotland. He became a Methodist Episcopalian and was finally ordained as an elder in that denomination. As usual in that order, he served in several different places. While in Gloucester he became a noted campaign speaker and espoused the cause of Hon. Robert Rantoul, who was a candidate for gubernatorial

honors. He was an early Abolitionist and his house was a station of the "underground railroad". He aided many poor slaves on their way from the South to Canada, to escape bondage. He was an earnest temperance advocate and, more than once, got into situations of danger from threatening mobs, because of his aggressive efforts in behalf of the cause. During the great Second Advent commotion, famous in history, Salem was much aroused by these religionists, and Mr. Waugh warmly espoused their cause. At times, he would stand for hours in the water, on the ocean front, baptizing the converts, even in the winter months. From Salem, Mass., he removed to Stoughton, Mass., where he lived in a quiet way. In the spring of 1871, he purchased the old Keith farm in the east part of Sullivan, where E. A. Blood lives, at 138, where he resided for a few years. He returned to Stoughton. The last few years of his life were spent at the home of his son, William Wallace Waugh, in Roxbury, Mass., where he died, Jan. 9, 1897. His body was buried at Stoughton.

2. LAWYERS.

Sullivan has never had a resident lawyer, but she has sent three excellent lawyers into the world.

1. HON. DAVID HAVEN MASON, son of John and Mary (Haven) Mason, was born in Sullivan, Mar. 17, 1818, where Hon. D. W. Rugg resides, at 22, and in that house. He graduated at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, 1837; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1841; and pursued a course of study at the Harvard Law School, in 1843-44. He began the practice of the law in Boston, where he continued to practise until his death, which occurred at Newton, Mass., May 20, 1873. He filled many important and honorable positions. He was a member of the Massachusetts Board of Education, 1860-68; a representative in the Massachusetts General Court, 1863, 1866-67; a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University for six years, 1864-70; and the U. S. District Attorney for Massachusetts, 1870-73. He was one of the most distinguished lawyers of Massachusetts. His three sons were all graduates of Harvard University, Edward Haven Mason, in 1869, A. M. in 1872; Harry White Mason, in 1878; and Frank Atlee Mason, in 1884.

2. HON. MARQUIS DELAFAYETTE COLLESTER, son of Thorley and Sarah (Nims) Collester, was born in Marlborough, Jan. 26, 1840, but spent his whole youth, in Sullivan, with his uncle, Dauphin W. Nims, at 152 and 153. Both of his parents were natives of Sullivan. Marquis fitted for college at Powers Institute, Bernardston, Mass., then under the care of LaFayette Gilbert Motier Ward (usually written L. F. Ward). He graduated at Middlebury College, in 1865. He studied law in Newport, N. H., with Burke & Wait. The latter had married his cousin. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, and commenced practice the same year, in Minneapolis, Minn. He was an instructor in Greek and Latin in the Shattuck School at Faribault, Minn., 1867-72. He practised law at Waseca, Minn., 1872-85; was a member of the board of education in that place; and was mayor of the city, 1882-83; also the county attorney for five years. In 1885, he represented Waseca in the state legislature. He removed to Mankato, Minn., in the latter year, where he died, Dec. 17, 1887. He was a natural scholar, abounding in wit and humor, and was a poet of much merit. See pages 584-85.

3. HON. EDGAR VINTON WILSON, son of Frederick Almon and Cordelia R. (Mack) Wilson, was born in Winchendon, Mass., July 1, 1847. His parents moved shortly after to Stoddard, N. H., and thence to Sullivan, N. H., where he spent his youth upon the old Capt. Seward place, at 135, where the Towne family had previously lived. Mr. Wilson studied in different academies and taught several terms of school. He graduated at Cornell University, with the degree of B. S., in 1872. He studied law in Keene, with Wheeler & Faulkner, and located in Athol, Mass., where he has continued to reside. He has had a large practice and successfully handled many important cases. He has taken up real estate and private banking, and other lines of business which are quite in harmony with the legal profession. He is a special justice of a district court in the northern part of Worcester County. Mr. Wilson would be called a "strenuous" man, as that phrase is now used, but his energy and ambition have been much held in check by illness. He has taken a high rank in his profession and is held in high esteem as a counsellor.

Ellis Richmond Drake, whom we have sketched in the list of clergymen, No. 16, was also fitted for the legal profession, as we observed in our notice of him.

3. PHYSICIANS.

There have been several resident physicians in Sullivan. Of some of them we hardly know more than their names. They began their practice, in most cases, before the days of medical schools, and there are no general catalogues in which their careers can be traced. They lived at a time when physicians learned their art from other and older physicians. So far as can be learned, the resident physicians of Sullivan have been the following:

1. JOSEPH PHELPS PETERS was a physician in Sullivan at the time of the incorporation and for some time before that. He lived in a house that once stood on the place at the Four Corners, 232, where Mr. Chapin lives. He sold that corner to Nathan Ellis, Apr. 10, 1788. His name is on the first town tax list. This land had formerly belonged to the old Dimick estate. How long Peters had owned it, we cannot say. He signed documents at a neighboring house in 1787. The name of his wife appears on documents as Azubah. He is called "Dr." Peters in the old records. He owned land, perhaps with a defective title, just west of where Samuel S. White lives. It is not probable that he had any medical or other collegiate diploma. It was before the days of medical schools. He had probably studied privately with somebody. We know not what became of him.

2. ASHER LOVELAND was an old-time physician. He was a son of Israel and Dinah (Loveland *sic*) Loveland, and was born in Hebron, Conn., Aug. 23, 1767, and died at Stoddard, Aug. 7, 1849. His name is on the first tax-list, the one for 1788, but on no subsequent tax-list. He was probably in town in 1787-88. He doubtless studied with some physician. He may have boarded with his sister, Mrs. Ebenezer Burditt, who lived at 193. There are those who think that he lived in a rude cabin erected at 222, on land of his brother, Israel Loveland, Jr., father of the late Israel B. Loveland, and that he obtained water at a spring at 223, which was surrounded with cylindrical stonework, obviously laid by human hands. According to Gould's History of Stoddard, Loveland settled

in that town in 1790, remaining till his death, having a large practice. Gould testifies that he was skilful, but unfortunately always poor.

3. A "DR. BROWN" is mentioned on the tax-list for 1790. He paid a poll-tax and was assessed for a horse. He was probably some itinerant physician, who kept a horse, and carried his medicine in the saddle-bags. We do not know where he lived or boarded. We have no further particulars about him.

4. JOHN MONTAGUE FIELD was a physician in Sullivan as early as Jan. 19, 1794, on which day he married his first wife, Martha Hewes, in Swanzey. He was also in town, Oct. 25, 1794, when his first child was born, Joseph Root Field, who is No. 3, in the list of clergymen whom we have noticed in this chapter. His second wife was a Sullivan woman. See the Field family in the GENEALOGIES. He probably studied medicine with some physician. He was not a graduate of either of the medical schools in existence in his day in America. He is said to have lived in the same house as Joseph Phelps Peters, of whom we wrote in a preceding paragraph. We have not yet been able to trace his lineage.

5. MESSER CANNON was born in New Salem, Mass., Oct. 25, 1768. He studied medicine privately with some physician. He bought the western part of the old John Dimick farm, 243, Sept. 15, 1795. Here he lived more than 33 years, by far the longest that any resident physician has lived in the town. Here he died, Feb. 3, 1829. He had two daughters who reached maturity. One of them married George Hubbard and continued to reside upon the Cannon homestead. The other daughter married Stephen Dean of Keene.

6. TIMOTHY FARRAR PRESTON was an itinerant physician, who came from New Ipswich. He was the son of Dr. John and Rebecca (Farrar) Preston, and was born in New Ipswich, June 2, 1780. He belonged to a highly respectable family. His father was a reputable physician. His mother was a sister of Hon. Timothy Farrar, for forty consecutive years a justice of the Supreme and Common Pleas Courts of New Hampshire, from 1775. This judge lived to be over 101 years of age. Timothy Farrar Preston was unmarried and lived at his father's mansion in New Ipswich. Like many other physicians of the old time, he packed his medicines in saddle-bags and rode on his horse from town to town, attending many patients. In this way, he visited Sullivan at stated times for many years, about 1820 and thereafter. When in town, he boarded at Joseph Seward's, at 99. He had probably studied medicine with his father. From reports which reach us, we do not infer that his professional skill would be very highly valued, as judged by modern standards.

7. TIMOTHY LIVINGSTON LANK, son of John and Mary (Livingston) Lane, was born at Braintree, Mass., Sept. 1, 1800. He received the degree of M. D. from Dartmouth in 1824. He began his practice in Sullivan. He bought the place, 232, where Mr. Chapin lives, May 21, 1825. He lived here six years. He may have practiced in some neighboring town a year or for a short time, but, on Oct. 20, 1834, he purchased the house, 98, where Hersey Wardwell lived, which he sold May 1, 1836, to Ezra Wardwell. He had lived in town, except for short intervals perhaps, for eleven years. He then removed to Gilsun, and, finally, to Fillmore, Ill., where he died, Jan. 1, 1849. This corrects Hayward's History of Gilsun, and also our own statement, on page 366, line 8, of this book, which was caused by our reliance on the misstatement just noted.

8. EDWARD BARTON, son of Dr. Parley and Mrs. Dilly (Cady) (Goddard) Barton, was born at Orange, Mass., Feb. 5, 1806; and died there, May 7, 1880. His father practised medicine at Orange. He studied medicine with Dr. Lane, and practised in Sullivan, part of the time in connection with Dr. Lane, from about 1831 to 1835. He purchased the house, 98, where Hersey Wardwell afterwards lived, Apr. 15, 1833, and sold it to Dr. Lane, Oct. 20, 1834, the latter continuing to live in it for a few years. Dr. Barton returned to Orange in March, 1835, where he lived and practised medicine for 45 years, until his death in that village. He was a faithful physician, endearing himself, like many another old-time doctor, to hundreds of patients. He was a valuable citizen, benevolent, thoughtful, and devoted to the interests of his town, of which he wrote a valuable history. His wife was a sister of C. Franklin and Dauphin W. Wilson. He graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1831, from the Vermont Medical College, at Woodstock, Vt., then known as the Clinical School of Medicine.

9. JESSE ANGIER CROWLEY, son of George and Polly (Harris) Crowley, was born at Mt. Holly, Vt., June 21, 1812; died at New Salem, Mass., Oct. 23, 1849. He began his medical practice in Plymouth, Vt. He came from Plymouth to Sullivan, and lived in the Wm. Brown house, 235, now owned by Miss Peabody, for four years, from 1841 to 1845. He was liked quite well and had a very good practice for so small a place. He went from Sullivan to New Salem, Mass., where he practised four more years, until his death in 1849, at the comparatively early age of 37. He graduated with the degree of M. D. from the Castleton, Vt., Medical School, in 1836, then known as the Vermont Academy of Medicine.

These nine physicians, just noticed, are all who have taken up a residence in Sullivan, so far as we have ever learned. Sullivan, however, has sent forth into the world 14 physicians, of whom ten were born here and the other four came to town with their parents when they were young. Some of these physicians whom Sullivan has produced have been eminent in their profession, ranking among the best known and most highly esteemed physicians in the United States.

1. JOHN BROWN, son of Eleazar and Lucy (Rugg) Brown, was born in Swanzey, Feb. 29, 1788. He came to Sullivan, as a lad, with his parents, who lived on the Abijah Seward farm, in an old house on or near the site of the present house, at 155. He studied at Exeter, N. H., and pursued a course of medical study with Dr. James Carter, a reputable physician of Lancaster, Mass. A man in Lyme, N. H., broke his leg, and sent for Dr. Carter to attend him. After setting and dressing the limb, Dr. Carter sent John Brown to look after the case. The patient was disappointed that so young a man was sent, but Brown handled the case so skilfully that he won the confidence of the whole community, and located at Lyme and became one of the most noted surgeons in that region. He moved to Thetford, Vt., and died there, Nov. 30, 1847.

2. THOMAS SPENCER WRIGHT, son of Rev. Joel and Lucy W. (Grosvenor) Wright, was born in Leverett, Mass., Jan. 10 (Feb. 10, according to General Catalogue of Kimball Union Academy), 1818. He prepared for college at Meriden, and graduated at the Berkshire Medical College in 1841. He came to Sullivan with his parents, when his father was pastor of the First Congrega-

tional Church of the town. He was settled as a physician in Dana, Mass., 1842-45; Enfield, Mass., 1845-48; Boston, Mass., 1848-51; and in Fond du Lac, Wis., for a few years from 1851. He died in Brookline, Mass., Jan. 7, 1890.

3. ENOCH ALBA KEMP, son of Benjamin and Lydia (Woods) Kemp, was born in Sullivan, July 21, 1822. He fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, 1845-46. He received the degree of M. D. from Dartmouth in 1852. He practised medicine in New Salem, Orange, and East Douglass, all in Massachusetts. He died at East Douglass, Oct. 31 (Oct. 30, Dartmouth general catalogue), 1883. He was one of four brothers, all of whom followed some profession. Two were physicians, one a dentist, and one a clergyman, as will be seen by these notices. He was born at 165.

4. RUFUS OSGOOD MASON, son of Rufus and Prudence (Woods) Mason, was born in Sullivan, Jan. 22, 1830. He thought, at first, of entering the ministry. He studied divinity at the Union Theological Seminary in the city of New York, from Sept. 1854 to Feb. 1856. He taught in Cleveland, Ohio, from Feb. 1856 to July 1857, also reading anatomy and physiology there with Dr. Lafayette Ranney, Dr. F. S. Edwards, and Prof. John C. Dalton, all of New York City. He then attended the medical department of Columbia University, known as the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which institution he took his degree of M. D. in 1859. He graduated at Dartmouth college in 1854; A. M. in 1857. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the navy of the United States, Oct. 21, 1861. He served on the U. S. Ship, "Santiago de Cuba". He resigned, Feb. 2, 1864, and became a prominent physician of the city of New York. He was much interested in general science and also in metaphysical speculations. He was interested in the study and discussion of theological questions, taking very broad ground in regard to many subjects connected with such investigations. He wrote considerably upon such subjects. He was a man of highly developed intellectual powers and achieved marked success in his profession. He died in the city of New York, May 11, 1903.

5. CARLTON PENNINGTON FROST, son of Dea. Benjamin and Mary Catherine (Brant) Frost, was born in Sullivan, May 29, 1830. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1852, taking the degree of A. M. in 1855. He studied medicine at the Dartmouth Medical School, taking the degree of M. D. in 1857, and received the same degree from the New York University Medical School, also in 1857. He began the practice of medicine at St. Johnsbury, Vt., immediately after taking his medical diplomas, where he remained until 1862. He was in the service of the United States government from 1862 to 1865, nine months of the time being spent in the field as Surgeon of the Fifteenth Vermont, and the remainder as Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment. After the close of his army service he began practice in Brattleborough, Vt., where he remained until he began duty at Hanover. He was Associate Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Pathological Anatomy, 1870-71; also Professor of the Science and Practice of Medicine, 1871-96. He was the Dean of the Dartmouth Medical Department, 1874-96, and a trustee of the same institution, 1891-94. He was for many years one of the trustees of the state insane asylum at Concord, now known as the New Hampshire Hospital, and he kept in close touch with the state medical societies of New Hampshire and Vermont, having been

president of each. He was a progressive man and took an active interest in the church, the public schools, and all the plans for the improvement of Hanover village. In 1894, Dartmouth fittingly honored him with the honorary degree of LL. D. His two sons are highly educated men. The elder, GILMAN D. FROST, M. D., graduated from Dartmouth in 1886, and from Harvard Medical School in 1892, and is the Professor of Anatomy at Dartmouth. The younger, EDWIN B. FROST, is the Professor of Astronomy at Dartmouth, and is also a graduate of that college of the class of 1886. Dean Frost's sister, also born in Sullivan, became the wife of Rev. Arthur Little, D. D., of Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Dean Frost was one of the most famous men among the natives of Sullivan. He was widely known as a remarkable scholar, a very skilful practitioner, an able and popular professor, and a wise administrator of the affairs of the medical department of Dartmouth. He was born in a house (72) in which four college graduates were born,—C. P., H. M., and E. B. Frost, and Edward B. Nims, Messrs. Nims and C. P. Frost being eminent physicians. E. B. Frost was also a physician, and H. M. Frost a clergyman.

6. EDWIN BRANT FROST, another son of Dea. Benjamin and Mary Catherine (Brant) Frost, was born in Sullivan (at 72), Dec. 30, 1832. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1858. He taught at Pittsfield a short time, also at Royalston, Mass. He read law for a few months, then commenced the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. C. P. Frost, the subject of the preceding notice, at St. Johnsbury, Vt. He pursued his medical studies until May 1862, when he recruited a company of soldiers and became the captain of the company, in the 10th Vermont Vols., in the Civil War. He was killed in the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864, while gallantly fighting the enemies of the union.

7. EDWIN AUGUSTINE KEMP, son of Benjamin and Lydia (Woods) Kemp, was born in Sullivan, Nov. 17, 1833, and was a brother of Dr. E. A. Kemp (No. 3 in this list of physicians). He prepared for college at the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, 1854-56. He was associate principal of the Westmoreland Valley Seminary, at Westmoreland, N. H., in 1859-60, the principal being Rev. (now Rev. Dr.) S. H. McCollester. He was a graduate of the medical department of the University of Vermont, with the degree of M. D., in 1862. He was Acting Assistant Surgeon of the United States Army, in hospital service, at Washington, D. C., 1862-65. He practised medicine at Enfield, Mass., 1867-76; Great Barrington, Mass., 1877-79; Lonsdale, R. I., for a time; then at Danvers, Mass., for several years; finally at Lonsdale, R. I., again, where he still resides. He was born in the house that stood at 165, known as the old Jonas Stevens place. In his early childhood, his father moved to the Woods mansion at 80. Here Dr. Kemp spent his youth. He has attained distinction in his profession, and enjoys a well-earned reputation for skill and ability. In the general catalogue of the University of Vermont for 1900, his name was improperly entered in the medical class of 1862, as Henry Augustine Kemp, the true name being Edwin Augustine Kemp.

8. GEORGE WALLACE KEITH, son of Bezaleel and Mary (Farwell) Keith, was born in Walden, Vt., July 1, 1835, and came to Sullivan with his father's family when a lad. His youth was passed at the house (138) where Mr. E. A. Blood lives. He did not receive an academic education, but he has been a good

student and is a well-informed man. He was quick and bright intellectually, strongly sympathetic in his nature, apt to learn and to seize upon new ideas, and apparently endowed with that physical gift of imparting health and vigor to others, through the efforts of manipulation, or personal magnetism, which have often been of much service in the art of healing. He obtained a medical diploma from an institution in Philadelphia and practised medicine many years in various places. As the result of a fall on an elevator, in Leominster, Mass., when he was a young man, he sustained injuries which, at the time, were nearly fatal, and have produced serious complications since. He has been a victim of ill health for many years. Partly from this circumstance, and partly from a natural love of travel and change of scene, he has lived in many different places in the United States, including Boston (at several different times), New York, Stoughton, Mass., Colorado Springs, Tacoma, Wash., Oakland and San Francisco, and several other cities. When in health, he had a successful practice. Of late years, his home has been in Leominster, Mass. Had he been favored in youth with such educational advantages as have fallen to the lot of many others, he might easily have become one of the leading scholars of the time.

9. EDWARD BEECHER NIMS, son of Seth and Maria (Frost) Nims, was born in Sullivan, at 72, Apr. 20, 1838. He graduated at the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden in 1858; graduated at Williams College, in 1862; graduated at the University of Vt. Medical Department, 1864; and was the Assistant Surgeon of the 1st Vermont Cavalry, 1864-65, in the Civil War. He was the assistant physician at the Vermont Insane Asylum, at Brattleborough, 1865-68; later assistant superintendent, then state superintendent, of the Lunatic Hospital at Northampton, Mass. He was a trustee of the Clark Institute for Deaf Mutes, a member of the Mass. Medical Society, and of the New England Psychological Society. He now resides at 40 Harvard St., Springfield, Mass. He is conspicuous among the eminent physicians who have been born in Sullivan. He is considered an expert in neuropathic cases and is profoundly versed in the science of neurology. He was the president of the day at the Sullivan Centennial.

10. JOEL WILLISTON WRIGHT, son of Rev. Dr. Daniel Grosvenor and Aletta (Van Runt) Wright, was born in Sullivan, July 30, 1840, in the house at 236, where Dea. Marston lives. His father removed from the town when Joel W. was very young. The latter studied medicine and received his degree of M. D. from the medical department of Columbia University, known as the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1866. He had previously had some experience in the Civil War. He was a student at Holy Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., but did not receive the A. B. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from that institution in 1885. He was Professor of Obstetrics in the medical department of New York University, known as the University Medical College in the city of New York; also Professor of Surgery in the same, 1879-89, and Professor Emeritus since 1889. He was also Professor of Surgery in the University of Vt. Medical Department, 1887-89, and Professor Emeritus since 1891. He was surgeon in Gouverneur Hospital, New York City, 1880-89. He was an able instructor and a very learned and skilful surgeon and one of the

leading men in his profession in the United States. He is now living at Lake Placid, N. Y., broken in health, and unable to attend to any active duties.

11. MARCELLUS HAZEN FELT, son of Leander and Almira (Colleston) Felt, was born at Sullivan Centre, at 237, where George L. Mason lives, July 1, 1845. Portions of his early manhood were spent in Davenport, Iowa, and Chelsea, Mass. He joined Davenport Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, at Davenport, Iowa, in 1866; Shekinah Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, at Chelsea, Mass., in 1872; Horace Chase Council of Royal and Select Masters, at Concord, N. H., in 1897; and Palestine Commandery of Knights Templar, at Chelsea, Mass., in 1874. He belonged to Philesian Lodge at Winchester, N. H., and was Worshipful Master of Harmony Lodge at Hillsborough, N. H., for five years, from Dec. 19, 1877. He was High Priest of Woods Chapter at Henniker in 1886-87. He was District Deputy Grand Lecturer, 1883-84; and District Deputy Grand Master, in 1885. He studied medicine at the Maine Medical College (department of Bowdoin College), at Brunswick, Me., and received the degree of M. D. from Dartmouth in 1877 (stated incorrectly as 1876 in Proceedings of Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of New Hampshire, for 1906). He settled in Hillsborough, where he remained until his death. He had an extensive and successful practice in that place and the neighboring towns. He was president for a time of the New Hampshire Medical Society and the treasurer of the same for fifteen years. He was interested in town and state affairs. He served as moderator and selectman in Hillsborough, was a member and, for a time, chairman of the board of education, a trustee of the Fuller Library in Hillsborough, and represented that town in the state legislature in 1893. He served in the state senate, from the ninth district, in 1903. He was an able and scholarly speaker and a zealous Freemason. He died at Hillsborough, Aug. 21, 1905, and his body was buried with Masonic honors.

12. OSMAN HUNTLEY HUBBARD, son of George C. and Abigail D. (Huntley) Hubbard, was born in Sullivan, at 196, July 23, 1862. He graduated from the medical department of McGill University, in 1888, with the degree of M. D., C. M. (Clinical Medicine). He has practised his profession in Fitzwilliam, N. H.; Walpole, Mass.; and Needham, Mass. He has also lived in Gilsom, which had been the home of his wife, when the family friends of the latter were ill and required the presence of Dr. and Mrs. Hubbard. Dr. Hubbard has not enjoyed good health. He is a well-educated physician, but illness has seriously interrupted both his plans and his practice.

13. CHARLES DICKINSON PHELPS, son of Rev. Frederick B. and Sarah T. (Dickinson) Phelps, was born at Belchertown, Mass., Nov. 29, 1868, and lived in Sullivan while his father was the pastor of the Sullivan churches. He fitted for college at the St. Johnsbury, Vt., Academy; graduated at Amherst College, in 1889; received the degree of A. M. from the same institution in 1897; and received his degree of M. D. from the medical department of Columbia University, known as the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the city of New York, in 1895. He, then, became house surgeon at the hospital in New Haven, and is Instructor in Physical Diagnosis in the Yale Medical School.

14. WILLIAM BURTON THORNING, son of Wm. H. H. and Hannah Elizabeth (Knight) Thorning, was born in Sullivan, at 112, in the Asa Ellis house,

July 2, 1872. He graduated with the degree of M. D. from the University of Vermont Medical Department, in 1897. He began his professional career in Winchendon, Mass., where he still remains (1907), and where he has built up a large and successful practice. He is highly esteemed in that community, where he is regarded as an able practitioner.

4. DENTISTS.

Three natives of Sullivan have chosen dentistry for a profession. One of them is not living, one has recently graduated, and the other is well established in Keene. They are the following:

1. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN KEMP (who usually, in later years, wrote his name, F. B. Kemp), son of Benjamin and Lydia (Woods) Kemp, was born in Sullivan, Feb. 20, 1828, at 165. He was a brother of Rev. G. S. Kemp, and of Doctors Enoch Alba and Edwin A. Kemp. He studied dentistry in Keene, with Dr. F. S. Stratton, who was one of the ablest dentists who ever practised in this part of New England. It was before the days of dental schools and dental diplomas. His practice was chiefly at Townshend, Vt., but he removed to Brattleborough, Vt., where he died, Feb. 16, 1871, in the prime of life.

2. ALSTON FOSTER BARRETT, son of Wm. Wallace and Caroline Ophelia (Powell) (Jenkins) Barrett, was born in Sullivan, at 26, Nov. 7, 1866. He graduated, with the degree of D. D. S. (Doctor of Dental Surgery), at the Boston Dental College, in 1897. He had previously learned the trade of a barber, by which he earned the means of aiding himself, at least in part, in procuring his education. On his graduation, he established his office in the Sentinel building at Keene, and, in 1906, removed to the office in the building of the Ashuelot Bank in Keene, the same office which had been used many years by Dr. B. T. Olcott, and, before Dr. Olcott, by Dr. F. S. Stratton, whose long practice of about forty years in Keene was mostly in this room, where, at first, he was also associated with his famous uncle, Dr. C. Stratton. Dr. Barrett has already won the esteem and confidence of the community and has an extensive and successful practice in all forms of dentistry and dental surgery.

3. FRANCIS BROUGHTON DAVIS, son of Elliot J. and Sarah Toombs (Broughton) (Kenerson) Davis, was born in Sullivan, at 119, March 10, 1874. In his early youth, unhappy circumstances caused the family ties to be sundered in the home, and the family was dispersed. Some of the children of this family were placed in the New Hampshire Orphans' Home, at Franklin. Francis B. remained with his mother, and was placed for a time in the family of James H. Stevens of Stoddard. Later he worked in different places and learned the trade of a machinist. He finally found his way to South Africa, and worked as a machinist, on bicycle work, at Johannesburg. The Boer War brought this work to an end and he returned to America. By struggles, such as many boys make, to get an education, he finally completed a course of dental study, and graduated, June 1, 1906, from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, in Philadelphia, with the degree of D. D. S. (Doctor of Dental Surgery). Since then, he has located at Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Pa., a place of seven or eight thousand inhabitants, where he is now (1907) practising his profession.

5. TEACHERS.

1. DANIEL MINOT SPAULDING, son of Henry O. and Sarah E. (Houghton) Spaulding, was born in Sullivan, at 166, Sept. 18 1859. He fitted for college at the school of Rev. J. A. Leach in Keene and at the Keene High School. He graduated at Amherst College, in the class of 1884, and was honored by an election to the Phi Beta Kappa Society, to which only the highest scholars of a class are admitted. After his graduation, he was engaged for several years in teaching, in Keene, and in the high schools at Shelburne Falls, Mass., and Methuen, Mass. He now resides upon the farm in West Keene, known as the Michael Metcalf place. He is prominent in the order of Patrons of Husbandry, having been master of Cheshire Grange, No. 131, of Keene, as well as of the Cheshire County Pomona Grange. He has also been the district deputy master or the state Grange. He is a good speaker and has done much for the good of the order.

2. HERBERT ELWYN NIMS, son of Lucius Pembroke and Julia Ann (Wilson) Nims, was born in Sullivan, at 26, Nov. 1, 1873. He fitted for college at the Cushing Academy in Ashburnham. He was for a time at Dartmouth College, then entered Yale University, from which he graduated, with the degree of A. B., in 1898. He is an instructor in English in Cushing Academy.

3. OSCAR ALBERT BEVERSTOCK, son of Oscar Daniel and Sarah E. (Nims) Beverstock, was born in Sullivan, at 51, Oct. 20, 1874. He fitted for college at the Keene High School, and graduated at Amherst College, in 1896. He was one of the first eight in the class and graduated *magna cum laude* (with great honor). His college society was the Theta Delta Chi, and he also had the honor of being chosen as a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He was on the editorial board of *The Olio*, a college annual, issued by the Junior Class, also on the editorial board of the *Amherst Student*, a weekly periodical. Since graduation, he has been assistant principal of the Robbins School at Norfolk, Conn.

4. JULIA EASTMAN PHELPS, daughter of Rev. Frederick B. and Sarah T. (Dickinson) Phelps, was born in Lowell, Vt., March 15, 1875. She came to town with her parents, when her father was acting pastor of the Sullivan churches. She fitted for college at the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden. She graduated at Wellesley College in 1895. She taught, during the year after her graduation, in the Pittsfield, N. H., High School. The following year, she taught in the high school at Andes, N. Y. She had engaged to teach another year, but returned to her father's home, in consequence of ill health, and was never able to resume her duties there. She died at her father's home in Whiting, Vt., June 11, 1898, and her body was buried at Belchertown, Mass.

5. FLORENCE DELL PHELPS, daughter of Rev. F. B. and Sarah T. (Dickinson) Phelps, sister of the preceding, was born in Lowell, Vt., May 14, 1876, and came to Sullivan with her parents, when her father was acting pastor of the Sullivan churches. She fitted for college at the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, and entered Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., in the class of 1899. She only remained one year in college, 1895-96. She then taught a year in the public schools of Whiting Vt., where she was married, Aug. 25, 1897, to

Henry Kelsey, a farmer of that place. She has three children. See the Phelps family in GENEALOGIES.

6. ISABELLE MAUD PHELPS, daughter of Rev. F. B. and S. T. (Dickinson) Phelps, and sister of the two preceding, was born in Lowell, Vt., July 25, 1877. She came to Sullivan as a child, with her parents, when her father was acting pastor of the Sullivan churches. She fitted for college at the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden. She entered Wellesley College, in 1896, in the class of 1900, but did not complete the course. After leaving college, she taught in Vermont; studied at the Emerson School of Oratory in Boston, in 1899; then taught another year; then attended the Merrill Business College, at Stamford, Conn., from which she graduated in July, 1901; and, after that, was in the city of New York, working as stenographer for the Students' Volunteer Movement until 1905. In the fall of 1905, she entered the Bible Teachers' Institute, from which she is preparing to graduate in May, 1907.

7. WESLEY EUGENE NIMS, son of Lucius Pembroke and Julia Ann (Wilson) Nims, was born in Sullivan, at 22, May 15, 1878. He fitted for college at the Cushing Academy, at Ashburnham, Mass., and took his A. B. at Yale University, in 1900. He studied law and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1903. He has been engaged in teaching the larger part of the time since his graduation. He is now the principal of a high school at West Brattleborough, Vt.

8. LIZZIE MABELLE NIMS, daughter of Lucius Pembroke and Julia Ann (Wilson) Nims, was born in Sullivan, at 22, June 21, 1882. She is a sister of the two brothers, Herbert E. and Wesley E. Nims, whom we have sketched in this list of teachers (Nos. 2 and 7). Like the others, Mabel fitted for college at the Cushing Academy, at Ashburnham, Mass. She graduated at Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., in 1904. She is a teacher, assisting her brother, Wesley E., at West Brattleborough, Vt.

6. OTHER COLLEGE MEN.

1. ELIJAH CARTER, JR., son of Dea. Elijah and Sarah (Bridge) Carter, was born in Sullivan, at 228, shortly after his parents had moved there from what was, later, the Keith place. He was born, Dec. 4, 1797, according to the Sullivan records (Dec. 3, in the published Carter genealogy, is probably incorrect). He entered Yale College (now Yale University), but before he had completed his course at that institution, he died, Aug. 9, 1822, at Weathersfield, Conn. His father was, at that time, living in Keene. The young man was in his sophomore year. He started for home, on account of illness, in May 1822. On reaching Weathersfield, he became so much worse that he could proceed no farther, and remained there until his death.

2. SAMUEL NEWELL FIFIELD, son of Israel B. and Judith (Taylor) Fifield, was born in Franklin, N. H., Oct. 10, 1826, and came to Sullivan, to reside with his mother, at 102 (in a large house that stood near the site of the present house), after her marriage to Samuel Locke, Esq. Mr. Fifield was an exceptionally bright and brilliant youth, venturesome and often careless. On the morning of a certain Fourth of July, he said that "he was going to fire the biggest gun that Sullivan ever heard". He probably did, but, in doing so, acci-

dentally shot off his left hand at the wrist. He was an easy scholar, especially in mathematics. He fitted for college at Mt. Caesar Seminary in Swanzey, and at a select school at the Paper Mill Village, now known as Alstead (the old village of Alstead being now Alstead Centre). He entered Norwich University in Vermont, since removed to Northfield, Vt., and was there in 1849-50, but did not graduate. He was in the scientific department. In the fall of 1852, he married Miss Celestine Keith and, shortly after, went to the West, first to Milwaukee, later to Elkhorn, Nebraska. Mrs. Fifield was a rare woman. She was bright, well-educated, brave, and fearless, reading human nature easily, and as fond as her husband of romantic adventures. They received a quarter-section of land as a bounty to Mrs. Fifield, on account of her being the first white woman, who had settled in the territory west of Omaha. He received another gratuity as a recognition of valuable mathematical aid which he had given to the government surveyors. They also purchased lands when the price was low, and eventually, by the rise in the value of land, their property became valuable. Mr. Fifield lost still another piece of his left arm, by an accident, after they removed to the West. He was a victim of tuberculosis, and died of a hemorrhage, at Elkhorn, Nebraska, Oct. 5, 1859. Mrs. Fifield, after this, visited her friends in New England, several times, and died at Fremont, Nebraska, Oct. 15, 1891. They had several thrilling adventures with Indians.

3. THOMAS COOLEY NORTON, son of Rev. Thomas S. and Julia Ann (Cooley) Norton, was born, July 7, 1846, in Sullivan, in the old Muzzy parsonage that stood at 87, a little farther back from the road than the map represents. He was, for a time, a student at some Worcester institution of a scientific nature, but did not complete the course. He died early in life, at Dover, Mass., June 2, 1883. He had inherited much mechanical taste and ability.

4. ORLANDO LESLIE SEWARD, son of Orlando and Lydia F. (Bailey) Seward, was born in Sullivan, at 149, Nov. 14, 1885. He was educated in the Keene Schools and graduated in 1875, at the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, then located at Hanover (now at Durham), with the degree of B. S. He has developed a natural taste for painting, although he has executed some fine designs in architectural and mechanical drawing. He is largely employed in applying his skill as a decorative artist in good houses. He resides at 287 Church St., Keene. For a further account of him, see page 588 of this book.

5. JOSEPH HENRY MASON, son of Charles and Ellen P. (Joslin) Mason, was born in Sullivan, at 6, June 26, 1866. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, in the class of 1889. He was, for a time, in business, at 146 Franklin St., Boston, Mass. When the Spanish-American War began, many of young Mason's friends entered the government service, and he had a strong desire to do so. His health had never been firm and his father very much wished that he might give up the idea, but he finally concluded to enter the service and joined Co. H, 5th Mass. Regiment. This regiment was encamped in the South, for drill and discipline, and to be in readiness, but did not leave the country. The damp ground and Southern malaria proved too much for young Mason's frail body and he contracted the seeds of a malady from which he never recovered. On returning to the North, he remained for a time at the Rutland, Mass., Sani-

tarium. Seeking a softer climate, he went into business at El Paso, Texas, where he died of tuberculosis, June 14, 1902. His body was buried at East Sullivan. He fitted for college at Cushing Academy in Ashburnham.

6. CHARLES LINCOLN HUBBARD, son of George C. and Abigail D. (Huntley) Hubbard, was born in Surry, Oct. 12, 1866, but lived several years, when a youth, with his parents, on the Gibbs place, at 206. He graduated from the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, at Durham, in 1893, with the degree of B. S., and received the degree of M. E. (Mechanical Engineer) from the same institution in 1895. He is a consulting engineer, with an office at 551 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

7. MYRON AUSTIN PHELPS, son of Rev. F. B. and S. T. (Dickinson) Phelps, was born in Lowell, Vt., Aug. 2, 1873, and lived in Sullivan when his father was the acting pastor of the churches. He fitted for college at the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, and entered Dartmouth College. He was in the second year of his college course, when he died at his father's home in Whiting, Vt., Nov. 3, 1894. His body was buried in the family lot at Belcher-town, Mass.

8. FRED WHEELER OSGOOD, son of Henry Melville and Mary M. (Goodhue) Osgood, was born in Sullivan, Nov. 13, 1875, on the old Rugg farm, at 145. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, in the classical course, with the degree of A. B., in 1903. He has been in business in Washington, D. C., and opened an office as civil engineer, at 74 Highland Ave., Fitchburg, Mass.

9. BRAINAED DRAKE NIMS, son of Augustus F. and Sarah Marian (Drake) Nims, was born in Sullivan, in the large house which stood upon the site of 102, Sept. 12, 1881. He was a natural and easy scholar and graduated at the Keene High School and entered the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, in the course of Mechanical Engineering. An affection of the bronchial tubes and lungs obliged him to desist from pursuing this course of study to completion. He left in 1906, and is now connected with the building and lumber business of Thayer & Collins, in the offices at Springfield, Mass.

10. ALFRED ELWIN BLOOD, son of E. A. and Elvira M. (Wilson) Blood, was born in Sullivan, at 138, Nov. 2, 1887. He is now pursuing the two years' course of study at the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts at Durham, in the class which obtains its certificates in 1907.

It is interesting to observe that this little town of Sullivan, which never had as many as 600 inhabitants at any one time in the course of its history, has furnished 59 men and women for the learned professions, of whom 50 pursued courses of study in classical or professional colleges, often in both. Eight of these did not complete their regular courses of study, in consequence of ill health, death, or other sufficient reasons. There were also three resident physicians who received professional degrees, making in all 53 natives or former residents of the town who have been educated in classical or professional colleges, an exceptionally large number for so small a town, which indicates the high degree of intelligence which has characterized a large proportion of the descendants of those English and Scotch-Irish stock who settled in, or early came to, the town. We have not included local church pastors in the lists.

7. OTHER PROFESSIONAL OR EDUCATED PERSONS.

There are a few other persons who should be mentioned in connection with the educated and professional persons who have gone forth from Sullivan.

DAUPHIN WHITE, son of Col. Solomon and Esther White, was born in Uxbridge, Mass., Sept. 17, 1788, and died in Sullivan, Dec. 22, 1810. He was preparing for college and was a young man of remarkable ability. His death was sudden and greatly lamented. He had profoundly impressed the citizens of the town with the brightness of his mind and his amiable qualities. Not less than twenty boys were named for him. His father lived at 73.

CYRUS BLISS, son of Dr. Abner Bliss, was born in Taunton, Mass., Apr. 16, 1798, and died in Gilsun July 24, 1872. In early life, he came to Sullivan with his mother, who was Hannah Nash, and spent the whole of his boyhood at the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Lydia Nash, at 211. He became a lay preacher and exhorter in the Christian Connection. A church of this character was organized, Apr. 9, 1828, in the schoolhouse in Nash Corner, of which, according to the diary of a neighbor, he was made "bishop". He preached and exhorted in many places and was a good man. His son, John Bliss, has aided the writer very much in collecting data for the preparation of this work.

ARTEMAS BOWERS MUZZEY (as he wrote his last name), born in Lexington, Mass., Sept. 27, 1802, died at Cambridge, Mass., Apr. 21, 1892. He was a nephew of Rev. William Muzzy (as the latter wrote his last name), and was much in his family when he was young. Artemas was settled, as a Unitarian minister, at Framingham, Mass.; Cambridgeport, Mass.; Lee St., Cambridge, Mass.; Concord, N. H.; Newburyport, Mass.; and Chestnut Hill, Mass. He graduated at Harvard University, 1824; A. M. Harvard, 1827; Harvard Divinity School, 1828; D. D. Tufts College, 1890.

JOSIAH SEWARD, 3d, son of Josiah, Jr., and Polly (Wilson) Seward, was born in Sullivan, July 29, 1809, and died there, Aug. 8, 1831. He was nearly fitted for college and, in mathematics, much more than fitted. He was an unusually fine penman. His mathematical papers and drawings, as well as his free-hand drawings, many of them executed in colors of his own preparation, are in the possession of the writer and evince native talent of a high order. When he died, he was the best educated man in the town. He was universally beloved as a school teacher, a scholar, a friend, and a gentleman.

EDWIN JEROME GERRY, another Unitarian clergyman, born in Leominster, Mass., Apr. 21, 1820, the son of Benjamin and Lois Gerry, was much in Sullivan, in his younger days, at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Lucy (Gerry) Winch, on the old town farm, at 70. He was settled many years over the Hanover St. (Unitarian) Chapel, in Boston, now the North End Mission, under the management of Rev. Mr. Hubbard. His wife was a first cousin of Miss Helen Peabody. His son, Edwin Peabody Gerry, M. D., of Jamaica Plain, is one of the leading Boston physicians. He died at Cambridge, Mass., Apr. 26, 1885.

CHARLES CARROLL WILSON, son of C. F. and Sarah G. (Marshall) Wilson, born in Sullivan, Oct. 19, 1839, was killed at the battle of Opequan, Sept. 19, 1864. He graduated at the Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, in 1859. For a further account of him, see his military record, pages 525-6.

ABIGAIL MARIA WILSON (first name more frequently written Abby), a sister

of the preceding, born in Sullivan, Apr. 20, 1842, graduated in 1859, from Kimball Union Academy, in the same class with her brother. She was a remarkably well-informed young woman. She died at Keene, of tuberculosis, Mar. 20, 1877.

WALTER LESLIE GOODNOW, son of Leslie H. and Martha (Davis) Goodnow, born in Sullivan, July 21, 1884, graduated at the Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, in 1904. He was the seventh scholar in a class of 31. He is in the employ of the Spencer Hardware Co. at Keene.

Many of the Sullivan college graduates fitted for college at Meriden, besides the three graduates last named. Besides these there have been many Sullivan boys and girls who have studied at Meriden for short periods, without receiving any diploma. As we cannot recall the names of all, we shall not attempt to name any, although we should regret to omit the name of any graduate.

There have also been Sullivan boys and girls at the Cushing Academy at Ashburnham. Two Sullivan persons graduated there, besides the sons and daughter of L. Pembroke Nims, mentioned in the list of graduate teachers, namely: GRACE H. SMITH, in the class of 1880, with the rank of salutatorian; and MARY E. NIMS, daughter of the late Alanson Nims, in the class of 1882. Nine other Sullivan boys and girls have attended this academy, whose names occur to us.

8. MEN PROMINENT IN OFFICIAL LIFE.

I. HON. CHARLES CARTER COMSTOCK is the only native or former resident of Sullivan who has been honored, thus far, with an election to congress. Mr. Comstock was the son of William and Ruth (Crane) Comstock and was born in Sullivan, Mar. 5, 1818; and died at Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 20, 1900. His only education was in the Sullivan district schools. He began his business life as a farmer upon the old homestead, at 107. In the fall of 1836, the Comstocks sold this farm and moved to Westmoreland, upon a better farm. In 1842, he built a saw-mill there and managed it with success, until 1853, when he sold his Westmoreland property and removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., a city, then, of about 3,000 inhabitants. Here he grew up with the city and spent the remainder of his life. Here he engaged in the lumbering business, to which he, soon after, added the manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds, being, with a partner, the pioneer in that business in that place. In 1857, he purchased of his brothers-in-law, Messrs. E. W. and S. A. Winchester, their furniture factory and business. In the great financial depression of 1857, he was obliged to assign for the benefit of creditors, but he contrived to continue the business, with such success that, in a few years, he paid every creditor in full, no one of whom lost a dollar by his failure.

In 1862, Mr. Comstock inaugurated the first wholesale furniture establishment in Grand Rapids, which has since been famous for the large number of such establishments. In 1863, he began the manufacture of pails and tubs which he developed by the aid of improved machinery. In a short time, his annual consumption of hoop-iron amounted to 300 tons. He purchased large tracts of pine timber upon the tributaries of Grand River, from which he annually manufactured 10,000,000 feet of lumber. He also erected a four-story brick building in which he conducted a grocery business. He was also presi-

dent and the owner of a majority of the stock of the Grand Rapids Chair Co. He also owned and managed several large farms near that city. Besides much valuable real estate in Grand Rapids, he owned 34,000 acres of choice pine land in Louisiana. He was the proprietor of what was known as Comstock's Addition to Grand Rapids, upon which were many dwellings and the chair factory just mentioned.

In politics, Mr. Comstock was a Democrat, but a pronounced Abolitionist and war Democrat. He was elected mayor of Grand Rapids in 1863 and reelected in 1864. He originated and carried through a plan for bonding the city to obtain recruits to fill its quota of troops for the war. His administration was wise and popular. In 1870, the Democrats honored him with the nomination for governor of the state, but the normal Republican majority in the state was, then, on an average, 30,000. Of course his election was impossible, but his canvass greatly reduced the Republican majority. He had noted the very thing which troubles the country today, that business is disturbed by the sudden expansion and contraction of the currency. He insisted that it was the duty of congress to regulate the volume of the currency so that the amount in circulation should always be adequate to meet the demands of business.

In 1873, he was the people's candidate for congress in his district and defeated. In 1878, he was the candidate of the Greenbackers and was defeated by 710 votes. In 1884, he was nominated by both the Democrats and Greenbackers and was elected over Hon. J. C. FitzGerald, a very able lawyer, who was the Republican candidate. Mr. Comstock represented the fifth Michigan district in the 49th Congress of the United States, 1885-87. After this, he devoted himself quietly to his business until his decease, at Grand Rapids, Feb. 20, 1900. For his family see GENEALOGIES. He was a communicant in and a generous patron of the Baptist church.

2. HON. DANIEL WILLARD RUGG, son of Harrison and Sophia (Beverstock) Rugg, was the only person ever elected to the state senate, while being a resident of the town. Hon. Lockhart Willard, the first town treasurer, after he removed to Keene, was a state senator for five years. Mr. Rugg was born in Sullivan, at 145, July 18, 1836. He was educated in the Sullivan schools, and has been a successful farmer. He has held the most important town offices, having been select-man a few years, and the moderator for many years. He represented the town in the legislature, 1885-87, and was elected to the state senate in 1888, for the term, 1889-91. He has been repeatedly chosen to look after the highways of the town and is an important factor in the interests of the place. His judgment and advice are good and reliable. He now resides at East Sullivan, at No. 22, in the same house with his son, who is one of the capable and substantial men of the town. Mr. and Mrs. Rugg are Unitarians, broad and liberal in thought, sympathy, and consideration for others, and promoters of all good works in the town.

Messrs. Comstock and Rugg are the only Sullivan men who have been elected to fill any official position other than town and county offices or that of representative to the state legislature.

9. BUSINESS MEN.

Sullivan has sent many men into the world of business, some of whom have

been eminent in their way. We cannot here name any who have not achieved considerable success, and we are not certain that we can recall all who have done so. There occur to us, as we write, those in the following list, which is not intended to be a catalogue of men born in Sullivan. It includes no one who has permanently remained in town, and of those who emigrated, it is intended to include those only who have attained considerable success in business, and of these the notice must be quite brief. For an account of the births, families, and parentage of those here mentioned, see family registers in the *GENEALOGIES*, as a rule.

OSCAR DANIEL BEVERSTOCK, of Sullivan lineage, who lived in town a time, finally settled in Keene, at the head of the O. D. Beverstock Co., manufacturers of bent work and sieve hoops. Two of his sons received a college education, Oscar A. graduating at Amherst, and Charles W. at the Mass. Institute of Technology. His other children are highly esteemed and in good positions.

GEORGE W. BUCKMINSTER has done a good business as a teamster and jobber in Keene. His brother, Wm. H., is employed by the Electric Railway Co. The latter's son, Harry F., was an efficient officer of the Keene police force.

DEA. ELIJAH CARTER moved to Keene. His son Abel settled in Vermont. The latter's daughter, Fanny, married Hon. Chauncy L. Knapp, a representative from Massachusetts in the 34th Congress. Ephraim Carter, son of Elijah, settled in Kentucky and he and his descendants were very prosperous in business in the southern states.

ALMON CLARK settled in Andover, Mass. He had a daughter, Miss Lucy Fidelia Clark, who was a college graduate, and an instructor in Latin in Wellesley College.

THORLEY and MARO COLLESTER settled in Gardner, Mass., and engaged in chair-making and were successful. Thorley's three sons were all highly educated. For Marquis de L., see page 596. Another son, Eugene B., is a lawyer in Minnesota. The youngest son, Frank M., a graduate of Amherst in 1877, was principal of high schools in Gardner, Winchendon, and Salem, Mass. Maro's son, Henry M., is a business man in Gardner.

DAUPHIN WHITE COMSTOCK was a brother of Hon. Charles C. He settled in Keene, where he acquired a handsome competency in his business as a carpenter and builder. He gave \$6,000 for the building of the Baptist church on Court Street in Keene. Late in life, he moved to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he still (1907) resides at a great age. In former days, he was a good school teacher.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, son of Rev. Charles, was one of the brilliant young men of Sullivan. He moved to Ohio, in which state he died, Dec. 7, 1870. His brother, J. Elliot, a captain of the Sullivan company, died in Lexington, Mich., June 26, 1855. Another brother, Enoch P., was a tanner at Sutton, N. H., and died at Concord, N. H., Dec. 31, 1883.

CYRUS CUMMINGS, another son of Rev. Charles, when 19 years of age, went to Galveston, Texas. He was seven years in the Texan navy. He saw active service in the Mexican War, and was promoted to 1st Lieutenant. This information was received too late to be used in the paragraph on the Mexican War, on pages 511-12. He died at Charlotte, Mich., Nov. 4, 1882. Anna G., younger daughter of Rev. Charles Cummings, became the wife of Elijah Boyden of Marlborough.

TIMOTHY DEWEY, born on the farm where M. J. Barrett lives, was one of the most remarkable business men who ever left the place of his birth. He was born about 1784. He became a civil engineer and located, at first, at Albany, N. Y. In 1820, he moved to the city of New York. He went to Europe to prosecute his studies and there learned the process of making illuminating gas. About 1823, while editing a little paper, called "Mechanics' Gazette", he established the first gas plant in the city of New York, which was the first on the American continent. Gas had been made and burned before, but this was the first plant ever started to produce this illuminant permanently for consumption, and his house on Grand Street, in New York, was the first thus permanently lighted in America. He was descended from noble stock. His lineage is traced authentically to the Emperor Charlemagne, in a line which includes other sovereigns. Mr. Dewey was a near kinsman of Admiral Dewey's grandfather, but the honor of the admiral's great achievement was no greater than the mechanical feat of our Dewey. Shortly after starting his gas works in New York, he wrote to a brother in Illinois: "I am sending out \$2,600 worth of gas a week, to 1,200 consumers, and anticipate building a plant in Brooklyn". Those figures are very small compared with the present enormous gas business of New York, but it was a fine beginning. In 1831, he had left the New York company and was trying to put gas into Philadelphia. He writes again: "They will neither build the works themselves, nor let others". After an active, eventful, and successful life, having acquired much property, he spent his declining days, with his son, William, on a magnificent estate, known as Ashland Farm, in Jefferson Co., N. Y., where he died, Oct. 19, 1853, aged 69.

JAMES BRAINARD DRAKE, son of Rev. S. S. Drake, did not move to Sullivan with his father. He was president of the Kennebec Steamship Company, later the vice-president of the Eastern Steamship Company, president of the Bath Trust Company, and a prominent factor in the affairs of the Lincoln National Bank of Bath, Me.

HON. AUSTIN A. ELLIS, son of Atwell C., operated for a time the Ellis mill in Sullivan. He moved to Keene in 1891 and has been engaged in the manufacture of brush handles on Mechanic Street. He was the mayor of Keene for the year 1900. He has a flourishing business which is largely increasing.

CHARLES D. ESTY, son of Solomon, learned the trade of a carpenter, at which he worked for a time in Keene. Later he was employed in the assay office, in the U. S. treasury building, on Wall Street, in the city of New York. Still later, he was associated with others in a loan office, at 141 Broadway, in the same city. He acquired a competency. While on a visit to Keene, he was taken ill and died there, Mar. 14, 1904.

FREDERICK A. and CHARLES G. FARRAR, sons of Alonzo, early in life left town to engage in business elsewhere. Frederick was at first in the grocery business, but is now (1907) managing a dairy farm at Bridgeport, Conn., a specialty of the business being sterilized milk. Charles is a mail-route agent, running from Newport, Vt., to Springfield, Mass., on the railroad.

LEANDER, D. ALVARO, SYLVESTER W., and EDWARD W. FELT, sons of Dea. Joseph, all moved from town. Leander was a shoemaker. While in town, he operated the shop at 238, employing several men. He moved to Winchester

and died there. For notices of his sons, J. L. and M. H. Felt, see pages 592 and 603. Another of his sons, James Wilson Felt, is a chair manufacturer at South Ashburnham, Mass. D. Alvaro Felt moved to Beresford, Florida, and became a fruit-grower. He died there, Dec. 4, 1892. Sylvester W. lived a time at Athol, Mass., and was a foreman of rock excavation in railroad construction. He continued the same business in the states of New York, Vermont, and Virginia, and finally spent the remainder of his life at Greenfield, Ind., as a farmer. Edward W. died in Winchester, in 1864.

STEPHEN, JR., EPHRAIM, JOSEPH, and HOSEA FOSTER, sons of Stephen Foster, all became honored and useful citizens of the communities in which they respectively lived. Stephen, Jr., was a farmer and died in Gilsam. His son, Geo. W., a native of Sullivan, was a well-known music teacher and organist in Keene and died there. Ephraim was a blacksmith and resided in several places in Sullivan, finally in Keene, where he died. He and his brother Joseph were for several years proprietors of an organ manufactory in Keene. Of Joseph we have already spoken, on pages 574 and 565. Hosea Foster moved to Keene in 1848. He was a carpenter. In Keene, he, at first, entered the organ shop of his brothers. Later, he was employed as a door moulder. He was many years the burial sexton of Keene. About 1870, while returning from a funeral with the hearse, the horses became frightened and ran and threw him from the vehicle and crippled him for life. He afterwards entered the office of the registry of deeds, where he remained many years as a copyist, making good, clear records when 83 years of age. He died in Keene, Dec. 24, 1898.

DEA. SELIM, DEA. BENJAMIN, and PERLEY W. FROST, sons of Elijah Frost, were all men of refinement and intelligence, who spent a portion of their lives in Sullivan and moved to other places. Dea. Benjamin was the father of three sons who graduated at Dartmouth College, and of a daughter who married Rev. Dr. Little of Dorchester, Mass. See pages 592, 600, and 601. He died in Thetford, Vt., Aug. 7, 1872. Dea. Selim moved to Athol, where he died, Sept. 19, 1858. Perley W. lived in various places and died at Benton, Me., Mar. 28, 1880. His daughter, Ellen A., married a missionary, Rev. Moses P. Parmelee, and accompanied him to Asiatic Turkey, where she died, Feb. 17, 1870, at Trebizond.

EDWARD L. GAY, whose childhood was passed in the family of Lewis Bridge, Jr., is a capable and energetic young business man of Keene. He was a book-keeper at the Holbrook grocery, later at the Pierce chair factory at South Keene, and is now (1907) with C. B. Perry & Sons, in the general insurance and real estate business.

DEA. DALPHON GIBBS, a worthy and reliable farmer, moved from Sullivan, and died at Marlow, Nov. 21, 1859. His children were scattered to all parts of the country. His son, Dalphon Lombard Gibbs, was in business in Worcester.

CALEB GOODNOW moved from Sullivan, but returned and died there, Oct. 16, 1898. His oldest son, Charles F., died in Philadelphia. The second son, Leslie H., has always remained in town. Mr. Goodnow was at first employed in Marlborough; came to town with his father; was a miller, a musician, and a reliable citizen.

DANIEL WILMER GOODNOW, son of Caleb, of the firm of Goodnow &

Aldrich, in Keene, furniture dealers and undertakers, has built up a flourishing business, as good as any of its kind in this part of New Hampshire.

OLIVER HEATON moved to Keene and was quite prominent in military and Masonic circles. His son, George S. Heaton, became a foreman in ship carpentry at the Portsmouth navy yard.

NATHANIEL HEATON moved to Stoddard, then to Marlow, and died in Keene, Feb. 9, 1868. His daughter, Sarah P., was in the millinery business in Keene many years. His grandson, Frank Gustine Pratt, son of Maria (Heaton) Pratt, was a graduate of Harvard University, in the class of 1884. He was an exceptionally brilliant young man. He was connected with the office of the General Electric Co. of Schenectady, N. Y., where he suddenly died, Nov. 7, 1896.

DANIEL HOLT lived in Keene and Nelson. His daughter, Emily M., became the wife of Francis Stratton of Harrisville, who built up a fine business in conveying passengers, baggage, express, and freight between Harrisville station and the various homes of the wealthy summer residents of Dublin. Another daughter of Daniel Holt is unmarried. His son, Asahel N., lives in Sullivan, and another son, Paschal A., in Farmington, Conn. Daniel's brothers, Eliud and Elijah, lived at Munsonville. The latter was the father of George W. of Sullivan. Another brother, Jedidiah, lived in different places, but died in Sullivan.

KOSWELL HUBBARD, JR., was a merchant in Sullivan, and moved to Crown Point, N. Y., and then to Port Henry, N. Y., where he died, Apr. 10, 1857. He was an intelligent and influential man and a useful citizen of the towns where he lived.

HEZRO HUBBARD, brother of the preceding, was also an intelligent and useful man. He died in Gilsun, Aug. 1, 1831, while comparatively young.

HEZRO W. HUBBARD (usually called William H.), son of the preceding, has been a successful machinist. He has built a fine shop on Emerald St. in Keene, where he is engaged in a good business.

HENRY E. HUBBARD, half-brother of the preceding, was a brick mason and plasterer in Keene. He was in the Civil War. A Veterans' Union post, in Keene, was named for him. See page 523.

GEORGE C. HUBBARD, a cousin of the two preceding, has lived in Sullivan, Surry, Gilsun, and Fitzwilliam. He was a good scholar and school teacher and, for several years, on the school-board of Sullivan. He was the father of Dr. O. H. Hubbard (see page 603), also of C. L. Hubbard (see page 608).

JOHN MILTON HUBBARD, eldest son of George F., is one of the enterprising young men who have been born in Sullivan. He has resided for many years in Fitchburg, Mass., where he has been prosperously engaged in the dry-goods business.

WILLARD M. JEWETT, son of Charles F., has much natural mechanical ability and is an excellent machinist, now residing in Winchendon, Mass., and employed in the shop of Baxter Whitney.

BENJAMIN KINGSBURY, JR., moved from town and died in Alstead. His daughter, Harriet E., became the wife of Albert S. Wait, Esq., of Newport.

MARTIN LELAND settled in Crown Point, N. Y., and had a son and two daughters who were influential in the community.

WILLIAM M. LELAND, son of Asa, was a farmer and wood turner, and has lived in Sullivan and various other places.

JAMES and SAMUEL BARRON LOCKE, sons of James, Sr., were bright and energetic men. James was in business in Thetford, Vt., where he operated a mill, and died from the effects of an injury caused by a millstone falling upon him. Samuel B. was also a miller in Maine, and the name of Locke's Mills in that state was derived from him.

LUTHER, CALVIN, JR., AMOS J., and C. P. LOCKE, sons of Calvin, were prominent men in the communities where they resided. Luther was a merchant and teamster in Keene. Calvin, Jr., was a machinist and manufacturer, in Ipswich, Mass. Amos J. was a farmer in Acworth, and Charles P., after living many years in Sullivan, moved to Marlborough, where he died. He was also a very successful farmer. Luther died in California, and Calvin, Jr., in Texas.

T. JEWETT LOCKE, son of John, was in the grocery business in Keene and elsewhere, and is now (1907) in charge of the building used for the Thayer City Library in Keene.

DAVID, AMOS B., ELBRIDGE, and SALMON MCINTIRE, sons of David, were all very industrious and energetic men. David died in Marlborough. Amos B. acquired a handsome competency by produce farming in Lowell, Mass. Elbridge and Salmon were in the meat business, and both died in Lowell.

JAMES, JESSE and ELIJAH MASON, sons of Bela, left town after their marriages. James lived in Ontario, N. Y., and Jesse lived there and in Coldwater, Mich. Elijah lived at Vernon, Vt., and elsewhere. All were substantial men and greatly respected.

CHARLES MASON, son of Rufus, lived many years upon the homestead in Sullivan, but finally moved to Marlborough. He was one of the most influential men in both places. He was a justice of the peace and quorum throughout the state. He represented the town in the legislature and held important town offices. He was intrusted officially, as a justice, with many important duties, among which was the settlement of the complicated affairs in connection with the old tannery estate at East Sullivan. For the executive ability which he displayed in this settlement, he was especially complimented by the judge of probate.

ORVILLE MASON, a brother of Charles, lives in Vineland, N. J., which has been his home for many years.

ORLANDO MASON, another son of Rufus, was one of the most brilliant business men who have left Sullivan. He was educated in the academy at Thetford, Vt., and became a school teacher. He went to Winchendon, March 4, 1844, and entered the employ of E. Murdock, Jr., where he remained for nine years, six years in learning the practical portion of the manufacture of wooden wares, and the last three years in the office. In 1853, he went into business for himself, buying a half interest in the saw-mill and pail-shop of Ephraim Kendall. In 1863, he became the sole owner. In 1869, his son, Dwight L., became a partner. In 1878, a partnership was formed with Morton E. Converse. The latter bought Mr. Mason's interest in 1883. That year, Mr. Mason visited

Europe with his wife. Later he bought the Weston mill, in which were made pails, tubs, and churns. In 1890, he formed a partnership with H. N. Parker in the manufacture of bit braces. In 1903, this firm was merged in the National Novelty Corporation. He was active in forming the Winchendon Savings Bank, of which he was the president for twenty-five years. He was one of the promoters of the First National Bank of Winchendon, and one of the directors for many years. He was a prominent member of the North Congregational Church of Winchendon, and for twenty-two years the superintendent of its Sunday school. He was a trustee of Cushing Academy of Ashburnham, and a director of the Fitchburg Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He had lived more than sixty years in Winchendon, in a handsome residence near the railway station, for many of the last years of his life. He died at the Carney Hospital in Boston, Dec. 9, 1905. His son, Marcus M. Mason, graduated at Amherst College in 1883, and his grandson, Orland W. Mason, graduated at Williams College, in 1899.

JESSE, NATHANIEL P., and LORENZO W. MASON, sons of Nathaniel, moved to other towns. Jesse was a farmer in Cabot, Vt. Nathaniel P. was a miller in Sullivan, then in Stoddard, and spent his last days in Sullivan. Lorenzo W. lived at Brighton, Me., and Embden, Me., and also last lived in Sullivan, where he died.

ALONZO, ASHLEY, and SYLVESTER MASON, sons of Joseph, all began their married life in town and all died elsewhere. Alonzo was a famous school master in his time and a man who settled many estates and managed considerable business. He died in Massachusetts. Ashley lived many years on the homestead, but finally moved to Keene and died there. Sylvester operated the little mill that stood opposite the house of John S. Currier in Sullivan. He moved to Gardner, Mass.

LEVI F. and GEORGE W. MASON were sons of Jeremiah. Levi F. long lived upon the homestead, but died in Marlborough. George W. became an influential business man in Illinois and Louisiana. He died at Covington, La., in 1902.

LESTON E. MASON, son of Levi F., was a bright and energetic young man, who engaged in the clothing business in Keene and was highly prospered. He built a handsome house upon Main street and was master of a Masonic lodge. A fatal malady ended his career before he had accomplished nearly all that he aspired to do. He was highly esteemed as a citizen. His brother, ALMON C. MASON, is a successful farmer in Marlborough.

ALBERT MASON, son of Daniel H., inherited from ancestors a fine mechanical ability. After serving with honor, in the N. H. Light Battery, in the Civil War, he engaged in the business of making barometers and fine mathematical and engineering instruments, and was, for many years, at 328 Washington St., Boston. He formerly lived in Peterborough.

ANTIPAS MAYNARD, who lived at 201 and 185, had several sons who were active business men in the places where they lived. Lambert lived in Boston; Antipas, Jr., lived in Gilsum, Keene, and Ashburnham, Mass.; Asa lived in Keene, and kept a hotel in Marlborough; and Jesse also lived in Boston.

SYLVANUS A. MORSE, born at 191, the son of James, has been a farmer and

carpenter, in Gilsun and Keene. Starting, like many other boys, with his head and hands for a capital, he has acquired a handsome competency and owns several good houses in Keene.

WILLIAM M. MUZZY, son of Rev. William Muzzy (as the latter spelled his name), was one of the three or four richest men who were natives of Sullivan. He added an "e" to the last syllable of his name, spelling it Muzzey. He went to Philadelphia at nineteen years of age and learned the business connected with the importation of fine glass. He soon began business for himself, at 419 Commerce St., in that city, having for a partner, while in business, his kinsman, Wm. H. Munroe of Boston. They retired from business in 1868. Mr. Muzzey had an accurate memory of faces and names, which served him well in business. He was a gentleman of the old school and a man greatly honored and respected. At his death, he left an estate of nearly or quite a million dollars. He died, Sept. 17, 1881.

ALBERT NASH, son of Charles, who lived at 202, became a railroad engineer and acquired a handsome property. He lived at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

GEORGE W. NEWMAN, son of John, who lived during his youth, at 154 and 160, settled in Gilsun and acquired a good property and had a large family.

LANMON NIMS (originally named James Lanman Nims), son of Asahel, was one of the most successful business men who went from Sullivan. He began his business career in the old mill at East Sullivan, which he purchased, March 14, 1835, of Nathaniel Mason, and sold to N. P. Mason, Jan. 23, 1838. Mr. Nims built the second house at East Sullivan village, where his first son was born. He had already learned the trade of a carpenter and builder of Dexter Spaulding. In 1838, he bought the place in the north-east part of Keene, now known as the Nahum Wright place, where he operated a saw-mill for a few years. In 1844, he moved to Keene village, into the Comstock house on School Street. The next year he built a house on Beaver Street. In 1853, he moved to the house now occupied by C. C. Buffum on Pleasant Street. In 1860, he went to White River Junction, Vt., remaining a short time. In 1861, he purchased the house on Court Street, where he continued to live the rest of his life.

In 1849, Mr. Nims purchased a shop on Mechanic Street, in Keene, and began the sash, door, and blind business. In 1850, he associated N. N. Sawyer & Sawyer Porter with himself, under the firm name of L. Nims & Co. In 1854, the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Nims continued alone until 1856, when he associated Daniel Buss with himself, under the firm name of Nims & Buss. At the end of a year, they associated Cyrus W. Woodward with themselves, under the firm name of Nims, Buss, & Co. In 1859, he sold the business to his partners and went to White River Junction, Vt., remaining a short time, until his business plant was destroyed by fire. Returning to Keene, he operated a peg mill on Ralston St., for a year or more. In 1863, he leased and fitted the shop on Mechanic St., taking as a partner, Samuel B. Crossfield, under the firm name of Nims & Crossfield. In March 1864, the steam boiler exploded, wrecking the buildings, and killing two workmen. The firm then bought the property, but ill fortune again visited them, for, on Aug. 12, 1867, a fire consumed the entire plant. In 1868, the firm, to which Kendall C. Scott was added, under the name of Nims, Crossfield & Co., leased the present steam mills on Mechanic St.,

which had been erected by the Keene Steam Power Co. In 1870, Mr. Nims again sold his interest to his partners. In 1873, he bought an interest in the same property, with Geo. E. Whitney, Nathan Whitney, and C. Willis Morse, under the firm name of Nims, Whitney, & Co., a firm which still does business under that name.

Mr. Nims was a man of indomitable energy and perseverance, which enabled him to buffet adverse fortune and ride through storms and difficulties which would have overwhelmed men of less business courage. He was a select-man, but cared little for office and usually declined all such honors which were tendered to him. He built many houses and was the builder of the town (now the city) hall of Keene. He was a man of good judgment and sound business principles. He acquired a competency and died, honored and respected, at his house on Court St., Sept. 20, 1887. For his children, see the genealogical tables. A grandson, Ralph N. Whitcomb, is a graduate of the Mass. Institute of Technology and is now (1907) with J. G. White & Co., New York, and engaged in railroad construction in that state.

ASAHEL, JR., and WILLIAM NIMS, sons of Asahel, both moved to Keene. William was the father of Henry W., who lives near the east line of the city. The four sons of Asahel, Jr., Elmer A., J. Wilson, Henry M., and Frank W., and the sister of the latter, Mrs. Edward Spaulding, all lived in Keene near their father. The sons were all good business men. Elmer A. was, for some years, the superintendent of the highways in Keene. The grandchildren of Asahel, Jr., are well educated and assuming positions of honor and respectability. Some of them have been school teachers, two, E. Osgood Spaulding and Oren S. Nims, are dentists, and the others are well established in business.

E. NELSON and HENRY C. NIMS, sons of Philander, settled in Boston and engaged in the livery business. They both died in Boston, after having been in that business many years.

DAUPHIN W. NIMS, a brother of the preceding, who had been a prosperous farmer in Sullivan, on the old Zadok Nims homestead, lived the latter part of his life in Keene, and died there.

CAPT. ORMOND F. NIMS, another son of Philander, born at 164, on the spot where D. W. Wilson afterwards lived, was the most distinguished military character that Sullivan has produced. From a child, he was delighted with the duties of a soldier and enjoyed the old militia drill, but left home before he had been an officer. He went into business in Boston, Mass., and was, for six years, connected with the old Boston Light Artillery, as lieutenant, captain, and major. When the Civil War came upon us, he became the captain of a famous battery, which, losing in descriptions its official number, was ever known by the name of its popular commander, NIMS'S BATTERY. This well-known battery was in some of the most terrible conflicts of the great struggle, and its efficient commander was successively promoted to the brevet ranks of major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war". Capt. Nims has been in business for a half century in Boston, as a druggist, in the same store on Cambridge Street. He was married, but has no children. He is liberal and charitable, a friend of the poor and needy, to whose wants he daily ministers. He is still (1907) hale and hearty, and very vigorous, in his 88th year.

ERNEST A. NIMS, son of Albert G., is a plumber and engaged in that business in Charlestown, N. H. His father had moved to Keene before his death, which occurred in 1894. He was living in Sullivan, at 232, when Ernest was born.

DENNIS C. and EDWIN F. NIMS, sons of Joseph N., went into business in other towns. Dennis is a good carpenter and follows that business in Hinsdale. Edwin was the assistant manager of the county farm at Westmoreland, for some years, but has returned to the homestead.

ALBERT F., GEORGE H., MARSHALL W., and FRANCIS O. NIMS sons of Frederick B., were all fortunate in business and accumulated property. Albert graduated, in 1858, from Phillips Andover Academy in Massachusetts. He owned an excellent river farm in North Walpole, which yielded annually a substantial income. He died in 1902. George H. lives in Keene. He has been in the meat business, also in real estate, wood, and lumber business, and has been remarkably successful from the pecuniary point of view. Marshall W. has lived in Keene, Winchendon, Mass., and Concord, N. H. He was, for a time, in the meat business and, later, a meat inspector in New England, for the Swifts. His son, Harry Dwight Nims, a graduate of Williams College, in the class of 1898, is now a lawyer of much merit in the city of New York. Col. Francis O. Nims lived in Keene and was in the meat and provision business for a long time. He was afterwards in the real estate and lumber business. He enlisted in Company G of the Keene militia organization, and was promoted through all the company grades to that of captain. Aug. 1, 1889, he was commissioned Major of the 2d Regiment, N. H. National Guards. While holding that office, he was commissioned to command his battalion at the dedication of the Bennington, Vt., Battle Monument, Aug. 16, 1891. He was commissioned lieutenant colonel, Aug. 31, 1894. He received many compliments for guard duty and efficiency in handling troops, and was brevetted colonel. He died, Apr. 19, 1906.

LEWIS CAREY NORTON, son of Rev. T. S. Norton, is an enterprising business man of Boston, and the treasurer of the Norton Iron Company.

ELLERY A. C. NOURSE, son of R. Curtis, had become well established in Bennington, on a good dairy farm, which he owned, and he was in a paying milk business when tuberculosis ended his life, Feb. 1, 1899.

ROSWELL C. OSGOOD, son of Roswell, was a strong, hard-working young man. After his father's death, he sold the old farm in Sullivan and went to the West. He lived in various places. He was killed by a tree falling upon him in a forest, near Sand Point, Idaho, July 14, 1902.

CHARLES W. OSGOOD, son of Charles and Cynthia Osgood, resides in Indianapolis, Ind. He is in the lumber business. He has prospered and has a fine residence in a pleasant part of the city.

MASON J. OSGOOD (originally named James Mason Osgood), son of James W., became one of the two or three wealthiest men who were natives of Sullivan. He engaged in the manufacture of chairs at Gardner, Mass. About 1870, he went into business in Indianapolis, Ind. He manufactured brick, dealt in real estate, owned land upon which was a natural gas well, and did various other kinds of business incidental to these. He acquired a large property, estimated at several hundred thousand dollars. He was devoted to his parents and sisters,

whom he frequently visited, while they lived, one sister surviving him. His residence on Meridian St., the principal thoroughfare in Indianapolis, was one of the finest in the city. He was a communicant in a Presbyterian church, and one of the leading men in the community.

WILLIAM HENRY PRECKLE, son of John R., lived many years in the family of William Hastings, whose daughter, Mary, he married. He is a machinist, and worked several years in the railroad shops at Keene, then moved to Olean, N. Y., where he has also been employed in railroad shops. He has been a man of good judgment, thrifty, and prudent, and is now in easy circumstances, owning several good houses in Olean.

WASHINGTON PROCTOR, son of James L., was an industrious man, who inherited fine mechanical tastes. He was an excellent blacksmith, doing business in Keene for a time, then, for many years, in Dublin, where he died in 1898. He was an intelligent man, respected for his integrity and skill, and a useful citizen. His business was prosperous and profitable. He left a son and a daughter. The son, Burton H., is now a physician in Boston (1907). Washington's brother, JOHN PROCTOR, was a mechanic and lived and died in Keene. The latter's son, Geo. B., is a printer.

GEORGE W. RAWSON, son of Chauncy W., was another Sullivan "boy" who was eminently successful in business and acquired a fortune. He was by nature a very bright and ingenious mechanic. He resided, after his marriage, first in Charlestown, Mass., then in Cambridge, Mass. His business was near the Cambridge end of the West Boston Bridge. The firm was at first Rawson & Hittinger, later Rawson & Morrison. They manufactured boilers, coal buckets, hoisting engines, and, later, electric hoists, and made about all kinds of machinery. The business was a very flourishing plant, the buildings of which were prominent objects, always seen by passengers on the street cars going between Boston and Cambridge. Mr. Rawson died in Cambridge, at his fine residence on State Street, Oct. 17, 1893, leaving a fine estate.

EDWARD W. RICHARDSON, son of Theodore S., is a cabinet maker in Keene, and resides on Marlboro Street.

HORACE K., GARDNER H., and ELLERY E. RUGG, sons of Harrison, located in other places. Horace was in the Civil War. He has been a good farmer, first in Langdon, later in Acworth, where he now lives with his younger son, the elder living near him. Gardner was also in the Civil War. He located in the state of Illinois, and died at Carbondale, Apr. 21, 1866. Ellery E. was a blacksmith, and lived for a time at East Sullivan. He is now a carpenter and lives in Keene, on Park Avenue. He has been successful and has a pleasant home and ample means. He has been very prominent in the Patrons of Husbandry. He has been master of the local grange and of the Pomona, also deputy of the state grange in his district, also overseer of the state grange. His wife, an accomplished lady, has been secretary, for several years, of the Pomona. Their cousin, C. WILSON RUGG, son of Martin, left Sullivan, and settled in Winslow, Washington Co., Arkansas, where he died, May 17, 1889.

SAMUEL SEWARD, JR., son of Capt. Samuel, was an able business man and farmer. As a justice of the peace, he did much business of a legal character. He moved to Claremont. Only one of his children reached maturity, Lestina M.,

who married James M. Gates, Esq., a lawyer of Weathersfield, Vt., and Claremont. She had a son in business in Philadelphia, and another, James Seward Gates, who lived for a time with Charles Mason in Sullivan, and, later, went into business in Boston in the Globe Nickel Plate Co., on Chardon St. Mrs. Gates had a daughter who was well married in Boston.

QUINCY A. SEWARD, son of Joseph, was a merchant and did a flourishing business in ready-made and custom-made clothing, having stores in Greenfield, Mass., and Keene. At first, he made money rapidly, but misfortunes overtook him, and he lost much that he had made. He still lives in Greenfield, Mass.

EDGAR S., WILLIAM A., ERVING G., and HENRY W. SEWARD, sons of Samuel A., have been remarkably successful in life and an honor to the towns where they were born. Edgar has operated bakeries at Fitchburg, Mass., and elsewhere. The other three have all been more or less engaged in railroad business. William has been, for many years, the eastern agent for the Great Northern Railway and the Northern Steamship Company. Erving is a conductor on the Boston & Maine R. R. Hon. Henry W. Seward has been several times elected to the General Court of Massachusetts, from Watertown, the last time without opposition. He has served upon important committees, of some of which he has been the chairman. He has been appointed by the governor and council to several official positions of great honor. He was long the assistant paymaster of the Fitchburg R. R. He is now in a general railroad business of a responsible character. Their sister, Harriet L., married G. B. Rawson of Gilsam, a prosperous tanner. Another sister, Lora L., married Frank L. Hastings of Keene.

ALFRED and ORLANDO SEWARD, sons of Abijah, remained in town, for a time, upon the old Capt. Nims farm, at 149, which they cultivated together. Alfred purchased a good farm in Walpole, where he died, leaving two sons, Frank A. and Charles E. Seward. The brother, Orlando, also left the farm and became a freight-forwarder and jobber in Keene, where he recently died. His sons, O. Leslie and Geo. H., live in Keene with their mother. A daughter died unmarried. Another daughter married Herbert J. Watkins, an exceptionally bright young business man of Walpole, who died in 1904, leaving ample provision for his family, which he had earned as a carpenter and builder.

DAVID SEWARD, who had spent the most of his life upon the old Dea. Seward homestead in Sullivan, moved to Keene in 1862, and died there in 1886. JAMES B. SEWARD, son of the latter, at the age of 13, for his health, accompanied his kinsman, Gen. James Wilson, Jr., to California, and spent two years in San Francisco, returning to Keene in 1864. He was educated at the Westbrook (Me.) Seminary and the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden. He was employed, for a time, in the clothing store of Whitcomb & Dunbar, at Keene, then at the furnishing goods and clothing store of Geo. Fenno & Co., on the corner of Washington and Reech Sts., in Boston, Mass. He then went to New York, where he was employed successively in the wholesale establishments of A. T. Stewart, Union Adams & Co., and Mills & Gibb. Eventually, he went into business for himself, associated with a brother-in-law, Mr. J. E. Tourtellot, and later with another partner, under the firm name of Treadwell & Seward. Having been prostrated by an attack of acute rheumatism, which disabled him for

a long time, he disposed of his business and waited for restoration of his health. With both partners, he had imported hosiery and knitted goods and conducted a wholesale business in such articles. On recovering his health, he became connected with the house of James Jamison & Co., manufacturers' agents and commission merchants, in the hosiery line, 350 Broadway, New York, N. Y., with which house he is at present connected. His residence is in Brooklyn, N. Y. He is a capable and brilliant business man.

DAVID F. SMITH, son of Lewis H., moved to Providence, R. I., and died there. LEWIS W. SMITH, son of Geo. D., was, for a time, a butter-maker, at the Brittoa creamery in Keene.

CURTIS SPAULDING, son of Thomas, was a painter and lived in Keene in the latter part of his life. His death was very sudden and due, probably, to painter's colic. His sons were all mechanics. Charles C. died early in life at Lyndon, Vt. James Franklin lived at South Keene, Winchendon, Leominster, and Fitchburg, Mass., and was a good machinist. Geo. H. lived at Norwich, Conn.

ASHLEY SPAULDING moved to Keene, late in his life, upon the old Michael Metcalf farm, on the west side of the valley, where his son, HENRY O. SPAULDING, now lives. Another son, EDWARD SPAULDING, is one of the best carpenters in Keene. The latter's elder son, M. Orlan, is also a remarkably ingenious and skilful mechanic, one of the most competent carpenters and builders in Keene. The latter's brother, E. Osgood Spaulding, is the graduate of a dental college and is now practising his profession in Russell's dental rooms at Keene. Henry O. Spaulding had two sons, D. Minot, an Amherst graduate, see page 605, and Charles H., who is in business in Worcester, Mass., where he has prospered well as a grocer. ORLAN K., another son of Ashley, was a miller. He died in the army. See page 525.

MILAN D. and MARSHALL T. SPAULDING, sons of Dauphin, inherited the accustomed Spaulding ingenuity. Milan is a carpenter and builder, and has lived in Winchester and Fitchburg, Mass. For his marvellous army record, see page 525. Marshall was a locomotive engineer and is not now living.

CHARLES STAY was a shoemaker and worked for Hersey Wardwell, whose daughter he married. He moved to Marlborough, where he lived several years, and is now living in Greenfield, Mass. He had three sons who lived to maturity, all of whom are well settled in business.

ALBA L. and ELWYN G. STEVENS are sons of John G. Stevens. Alba has worked in Keene and elsewhere. Elwyn is employed by the Kimball Cutlery Company at Bennington.

JOHN SYMONDS was born in Hancock, May 18, 1816. He learned the trade of a tanner and carrier in Hancock. He began business for himself at South Antrim, in 1841. Before he had hardly begun, however, his plant was destroyed by fire, leaving him badly in debt. He then went to Salem, Mass., where he worked for a time, then, in 1848, established himself in business again, at Marlow. He built up a thriving business which added much to the wealth and prosperity of that place. In the mean time he was a deputy sheriff, select-man, and county commissioner. In 1859, he purchased the Wilson tannery at East Sullivan, which he operated for thirteen years. His administration was suc-

cessful and was the most important industry that the town has ever had. During the war, he accumulated a handsome property. In 1872, he moved to Keene and purchased the Asabel Nims estate in West Keene. With A. M. Bigelow & Co., extensive tanners of Boston, he built the Cheshire tannery, the most expensive plant of its character in the state, in such a manner as he had learned by experience would be most convenient for his business. It had a capacity for 1,800 sides a week and consumed 2,500 cords of bark in a year and gave employment to from 30 to 40 men. This business did much to build up West Keene. He built a handsome residence near his business, in which he lived until his death, which occurred, Mar. 28, 1885. He was as public-spirited as he was successful. He secured for the old school district, No. 10, one of the finest district school buildings in the state and gave a good bell for its belfry. He was a representative to the General Court, but declined other political honors while in Keene. He enjoyed his home, the grounds of which were filled with the choicest flowers that the climate permitted. He was a Freemason and his body was buried with the honors of a Knight Templar, by Hugh de Payeas Commandery. He and his widow left a large sum of money to the city of Keene, for library purposes, but the tanning business was soon syndicated and the shares in the business here depreciated to such an extent that the legacy did not prove to be of remarkable value.

ELBRIDGE H. TAFT, who was a respected citizen of the town for several years, moved to Keene and died there, May 21, 1897. His son, MILTON H. TAFT, one of the most highly esteemed young men of the place, remained in town for a time and was connected with the business of Leslie H. Goodnow. He afterwards moved to Keene and, later, to Fitchburg. He has again removed to Keene, and is engaged in the sale of pianos.

CHARLES A. TARBOX lived for a time in the house that Ellery E. Rugg built, at 39. He was a carpenter by trade and a farmer, and had lived in Nelson. After remaining in town for a few years, he moved to Keene, the town losing a good citizen, and the village a good neighbor.

WILLIAM H. H. THORNING lived in various places in town. He moved to Keene and is not living. For his son, WILLIAM BURTON THORNING, see page 603. His son, Arthur B., became totally blind by accident. See page 374. A daughter, Miss Jennie E., is a nurse.

EBENEZER TOWNE, son of Archelaus, left town early in life and became a merchant tailor. He lived in Cambridge, N. Y., and North White Creek, N. Y., and died at Bennington, Vt., Nov. 11, 1886. His son, GEO. EDWARD TOWNE, spent a part of his youth with his uncle Hosea Towne in Sullivan and was greatly liked by his young friends of that day. He went into the hotel business and was the proprietor of the Stark House at Bennington, Vt. He died at Granville, Vt., Feb. 4, 1901.

DANIEL TOWNE began his married life in Sullivan, then lived a few years in Langdon, then in several places in the state of New York, finally returning to New Hampshire, alternating between Marlborough and Sullivan. He has two sons in Marlborough, D. Watson and Lester H., two daughters in Sullivan, Mrs. S. E. Jenkins and Mrs. Albert Davis, and a daughter in Brattleborough, Mrs. Clarissa A. Clapp.

LORIN W. TOWNE, son of Daniel, is another of the many young men of Sullivan of excellent character and business judgment who have succeeded well in life. Lorin was a grain dealer and miller, of the firm of Eames & Towne of Keene. He had previously lived in Sullivan. He was prosperous in business, but a very severe attack of rheumatism, from which he has never fully recovered, has blasted many hopes. He has been prominent in church work and is, in every way, a worthy and useful man.

HOSEA TOWNE lived many years in Sullivan, at 135. He was a bright, intelligent man. He served on the school board and was several times moderator of the town meetings. He moved to Keene in 1859. He served in the Civil War, and, later, moved to Marlow and went into trade there, where he acquired a handsome sum of money, a portion of which was depreciated in value, later, by being invested in the savings banks which suffered so severely at one time. The happiness of his life was seriously dimmed by the loss of his only two children and by the pitiable insanity of his wife, which covered a period of about a third of a century. He removed to Keene and died there, Jan. 31, 1897.

REV. EZRA WARDWELL had four sons who lived to maturity and all located elsewhere than in Sullivan. GRANVILLE has been a commercial traveller and lecturer, and has resided in various places. He now lives in Winchester and has a store in Keene. He deals in paints and painters' supplies, also in wall paper and room mouldings. He has been much interested in tracing the history of his family. HARLAN was a teamster and lived in various places. He died at Weare, Mar. 19, 1897. LYMAN EZRA did business in the city of New York. He was in the decorative department of Warren, Fuller & Co., wall-paper manufacturers. He died at Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1898. OLIN N. lived in Keene, Winchester, and Jamaica, Vt., and was a manufacturer of mop wringers.

HERSEY WARDWELL, who was a shoemaker many years in Sullivan, moved to Westminster West, Vt. He died Aug. 1, 1871. His daughter, Mrs. M. Elizabeth Stay, has published a genealogy of the Sullivan Wardwells. His son HERBERT O., has been employed in the railroad freight office at Keene, has been the financial secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and is now the book-keeper for Knowlton & Stone, at their hardware store in Keene.

AMOS NICHOLAS WARDWELL, son of I. Nicholas, succeeded his father, for a short time upon the homestead, then lived upon the Capt. Nims place, at 149, and finally moved to Keene and became the manager of the S. K. Stone farm. He died a few years ago. His son, CLARENCE A., was for a time in the grocery business, in the firm of Nichols & Wardwell, and is now in the Bridgman grocery store at Keene.

GEORGE O. WARDWELL, son of George, was in the Civil War, and is a builder and contractor at Keene, where he has been remarkably successful in business. He has a very handsome residence upon Washington Street.

CAPT. THOMAS T. WETHERSEE lived for a time at 117, with a blacksmithshop at 116. He afterwards lived on the Dunn place, at 122. He had been a captain in the militia and was an intelligent and upright citizen. He moved to Swanzy, but died in Westmoreland.

.CHARLES J. WHITE, son of Judson, and brother of the late George White,

was a good farmer, and lived in Swanzey several years, but died in Walpole, in 1860. Of his brilliant brother, SAMUEL SEWARD WHITE, we have already written. See pages 308, 365, and 512. They were the only two men of the family who left town.

JOSEPH WHITNEY was a merchant at East Sullivan, in a store at 15, residing at 14. He came from Nelson and removed from here to Keene, where he also followed the business of a merchant until his death in 1879. His son, RANSEL N. WHITNEY, was an expert violinist. He was, many years, employed in the orchestra upon the Fall River line of steamboats between that port and New York. He resides in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was, for a long time, a travelling salesman for the Perry Davis Painkiller Company.

A. MERRILL WILDER, son of Luther, was a farmer in Sullivan, Lempster, and elsewhere, and died in South Dakota, in 1883. His son, AMBROSE S. WILDER, was employed at the bleachery in Waltham, where he was accidentally killed, Nov. 19, 1890.

J. ADDISON WILDER lived in Sullivan a few years after his marriage, then moved to the old Wilcox farm in Gilsun, where he lived until his death in 1853. His sons, WILLIAM A., AUSTIN P., and LANSING W., were all born in Sullivan. William and Lansing live in Gilsun. Austin went to the West.

EZRA WILDER, brother of J. Addison, and son of Oliver, settled on a farm in Nelson, near Munsonville, where he died in 1890. His son, Addison N. R., lives upon the old homestead in Sullivan.

HON. LOCKHART WILLARD, who lived in town at the time of the incorporation, and was the first town treasurer, soon moved to Keene. He built the fine mansion on Main Street, corner of Marlboro, where Mr. Marsh lives. He was a state senator, a man of energy, and a person of much prominence in the community. He practised law in Keene.

DANIEL and JOSIAH WILSON, sons of Daniel, settled in Keene, N. Y., and both afterwards became prominent citizens in Charleston, Pa. Josiah had no children. The children of Daniel were highly esteemed in northern Pennsylvania. One son, Luman, was the register of deeds in Wellsboro, Pa., for Tioga County. JAMES WILSON, another son of Daniel, also settled at Keene, N. Y., and was killed at the battle of Plattsburg. SAMUEL WILSON, another son of Daniel, settled in Hopkinton, N. Y., and died in the adjoining town of Nicholville. His son Edson was one of the wealthiest men of Vallejo, Cal. A daughter, Maria N., was the wife of Hon. George Wilkins of Stowe, Vt., at one time president of the Vermont senate.

DAUPHIN W. WILSON, ESQ., and his brother, C. FRANKLIN WILSON, sons of John, after spending the larger portion of their lives in Sullivan, both moved to Keene. They were bright, intelligent citizens, and their removal was a great loss to Sullivan. Both died in Keene.

DEA. ASA E. WILSON, who had conducted the tannery at East Sullivan, moved to Marlow. He lived again in two places in Sullivan, at 108 and 80, then returned to his native town of Nelson, where he died in 1890. His three sons have all died. His daughter became the wife of Dr. J. Homer Darling.

WILLIAM F. D. WILSON, son of Frederick A., is a barber at Keene. He has the finest establishment of the kind in this part of New Hampshire. He has built a handsome house on Court Street.

JOHN, CALEB, and THOMAS WINCH, sons of John, all eventually left Sullivan. John was a comb-maker and died at Leominster, Mass., leaving no children. Caleb was a farmer and, after living a few years in Sullivan and Keene, went to Nebraska and prospered upon a good prairie farm. He finally returned to Keene, where his first wife died, then went to Grand Rapids, Mich., then to Leominster, Mass., where he recently died, leaving a son, Frank H. Thomas Winch lived many years on the Comstock farm, at 107, then moved to Langdon. He was an upright, intelligent citizen, and very prosperous as a farmer. He died at Marlow in 1896. His son, CHARLES WINCH, a native of Sullivan, succeeded his father on the fine Langdon farm and was very successful. He has recently moved to West Keene. T. DANIEL WINCH, a brother of the latter, was in trade many years in Peterborough, and is now (1907) the postmaster of that place. GEORGE WINCH, a brother of the two preceding, was a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1883, and just escaped being enrolled among the Sullivan graduates, because he was born in Langdon shortly after his father left town, and never lived in Sullivan. He is now the principal of the Manchester High School, and a very efficient instructor.

ENOCH W., SAMUEL A., ALPHEUS B., and WILLIAM W. WINCHESTER, sons of Samuel, all left home early and were all mechanics. Enoch W. was in the cabinet and undertaking business in Keene for a time. He and his brother, Samuel A., eventually established a flourishing furniture manufactory in Grand Rapids, Mich., which they sold in 1857 to Charles C. Comstock. Alpheus B. went into business in Clinton, Iowa, where he died, Nov. 10, 1875. William W. lived at Saratoga Springs. ELLIOT CALEB WINCHESTER, a brother of all the preceding, lived many years on the old homestead in Sullivan, which he finally sold and then moved to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he died.

ENOCH WOODS, son of Enoch, was a blacksmith in Newport, N. H. He died soon after his marriage, leaving one son, who was Rev. E. C. A. Woods. See page 591.

REUBEN WRIGHT lived at 202. He moved to Washington. He had nine children who were scattered to all parts of the country. His daughter, Olive Atwood Wright, married Dea. Jesse R. Goodell, and was the mother of HUN. DAVID H. GOODELL, ex-governor of New Hampshire.

CALVIN WRIGHT lived a short time at 151, then moved to Surry, and finally to Gilsaum, where he recently died. His son, JEROME E. WRIGHT, is the cashier of the Ashuelot Bank at Keene.

Besides those here mentioned, in these brief sketches, there are others of the last generation, who have very recently left home, and of whom we cannot speak particularly. Among them are the BLOOD boys, Ernest Leroy, in business in Keene, and Arthur and Forest, nurses in the city of New York; REUBEN A. DUNN of Harrisville; LESTON M. BARRETT, son of Marshall J., a farmer in Keene; CHARLES E. WINCHESTER, son of Elliot C., a carpenter and contractor, at Port Huron, Mich.; ANDREW A. TYLER of Seekonk, Mass.; CHARLES H. HOWARD, son of Charles A., an electrician in Winchendon, Mass.; FRANK E. JOY, for a time the station agent at South Keene; DANIEL W. and DEXTER M. SPAULDING, sons of Dauphin, 2d; FRED, HENRY, WILLIAM, and GEORGE GAUTHIER, mechanics in Keene; EDWARD, LOUIS, FRED, GEORGE, CHARLES,

ALPHONSE (called Alfred), EUSEBE (called James), and OSIAS (called Henry) Beaugard, sons of Michel, all bright and energetic young fellows, in different pursuits in different places; JOSEPH GORMAN; FRED L. BEDAW; UEL J. and HERBERT S. CURRIER; ARTHUR G. DAVIS, son of George H., who has recently moved to Keene; FRANK W. HUBBARD, son of M. W., who is a clerk at Keene; DAVID F. SMITH, son of Geo. D., and HENRY L. and RAYMOND P. SMITH, sons of the late David F.

Of some families who have very recently moved from the place there will be a mention in the pages which follow.

CHAPTER XVI.

FAMILY HISTORIES.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

We shall close the history proper of Sullivan with a notice of the families who have occupied the different house sites in the town, together with a notice of the location of the shops and mills. This will be done in a numerical manner. The number which begins each paragraph refers to the corresponding number upon the excellent map accompanying this volume, which was constructed by Samuel Wadsworth of Keene, an accomplished civil engineer. This map is based upon actual surveys. The lot and range lines, the roads (both present roads and discontinued roads), and house sites are correctly located. The discontinued roads are indicated by dotted lines, and sites of houses not standing are indicated by small, hollow rectangles. The rivers and brooks are rightly located, and the mountain peaks are placed by an accurate triangulation, and their heights correctly calculated. In portions of the field work, valuable assistance was rendered by John Bliss of Gilsum, and the citizens of the town, very generally, gave all the assistance in their power, the number thus assisting being too large to be singly designated here.

We shall begin with the families of District No. 1. This district was formerly bounded on the north by the south line of the Wilson, Holt, Comstock, and Buxton estates; east by Nelson; south by Roxbury; and west by the Patent Line. In later years, the southern part of lot 1, range XII., was set off to No. 4; the land of Dauphin Spaulding, 2d, 45 on map, was taken into the district; and the farm of Mason A. Nims was set off to No. 2. The exact former boundary of the district is found on page 487 of this book. The estate of Mr. Spaulding was included, and the farm of Mr. M. A. Nims excluded, after the town decided upon this boundary. The exact bounds are shown by the map.

All the land in District No. 1 was a part of the old Masonian Patent, which was sold by the Masons, July 30, 1746, to a syndicate of proprietors, known as

the Masonian Proprietors, by a deed signed Dec. 11 (executed Dec. 12), 1750. All of this land was included in the grant to 36 grantees of Monadnock No. 6, made May 10, 1752, on the same day that Monadnock No. 7, now Stoddard, was granted. The shares in this part of the grant were drawn by five men. Jacob Fletcher drew the first lots in all of the ranges that now come in this town. Jonathan French drew the second and third lots in the ranges as far west as the eighth. Robert Fletcher, Jr., drew the second and third lots in the ranges from the ninth to the twelfth. John Marshall drew the fourth and fifth lots in the ranges as far west as the eighth, and Zaccheus Lovewell drew the fourth and fifth lots of the ranges from the ninth to the twelfth. These men were all from the vicinity of the present city of Nashua. They never saw their lots and really drew them in the interest of Hon. Thomas Packer, the sheriff of New Hampshire, to whom they soon sold them for a merely nominal sum.

Packer, who lived in Portsmouth, with a country seat at Greenland, finally owned a large part of the township, all in fact which came within the limits of the present Sullivan. From him the town received the name of Packersfield, when it was incorporated, Feb. 22, 1774. Of him and his heirs the original settlers of this neighborhood purchased all of their lots, no one of which was settled before the incorporation of Sullivan. Their houses, shops, and public buildings will now be mentioned in detail.

1. This house was built by Miss Minnie Rice in 1904, by permission, upon land of Mr. Jenkins, which belongs to the lot described in the next paragraph.

2. The old Reuben Morse place. REUBEN MORSE of Dublin (now Harrisville) purchased this place, June 26, 1792, of Hon. Thomas Packer. He sold it, March 1, 1799, to his son, REUBEN MORSE, JR., known in Sullivan as "the elder Reuben" who had already settled upon the place. The latter was a musical genius. He made bass viols and "pitched the tunes" in the meetinghouse. He died here, Mar. 16, 1841. REUBEN MORSE, 3d, known in Sullivan as Reuben, Jr., bought the place of his father, Apr. 4, 1826, with the customary obligation to care for his parents through life. He also was a musician and a good performer upon the violin. He lived later in Marlborough and Troy. JOHN MASON, JR., bought this place of the Morses, Apr. 10, 1845. His father lived many years at 22. John, Jr., came from Lancaster, N. H., and moved from here to Keene, and finally moved to East Westmoreland, where he died. DAVID MORRISON was a tenant here, in the early fifties. He worked in Goodnow's mill. Mr. Mason sold the place, May 3, 1852, to Lucius Nims and Charles Mason, who sold it, Apr. 9, 1853, to SILAS BLACK, who came here from a neighboring lot in Nelson and remained until his death, June 30, 1854. He willed the place to his wife, Mrs. Elmina (Lovejoy) Black, who sold it, Nov. 21, 1865, to NATHANIEL W. FAY, who died, Oct. 4, 1888, leaving the place to his widow, Mrs. Mary Fay, who died, June 12, 1891, when, by the terms of Mr. Fay's will, the place passed to Mrs. Fay's grandson, SAMUEL EDMUND JENKINS, JR., who still owns and lives upon it. BERNARD E. JENKINS, a son of S. E. Jenkins, Jr., who was recently married, also resides upon the place with his father, as we go to press. Mr. S. E. Jenkins, Jr., has been prominent in town affairs.

3. The Alonzo Mason place. EPHRAIM ADAMS bought this place of Thomas Packer, Jan. 15, 1793. He remained 11 years and sold it, Aug. 21,

1804. to JOHN WRIGHT, formerly of Packersfield (Nelson). Mr. Wright died in 1815, and his widow married JOSEPH FRENCH, Nov. 24, 1817, who came here to live and acquired the farm. MINOT WRIGHT, son of John, bought it of Mr. French, Nov. 25, 1833, but sold it, a month later, Dec. 28, 1833, to ALONZO MASON. Mr. Mason was a schoolmaster of much merit in his day. He was a capable man, who settled estates and did considerable business. He left the farm a few years before he sold it. A man named METCALF, a blacksmith at East Sullivan, rented it about 1848-1850. Alonzo Mason sold the place, Apr. 20, 1853, to Lucius Nims and Charles Mason, who sold the part containing the house, Nov. 16, 1859, to JEREMY MOREY, whose wife was a sister of Mrs. Black, who was living at 2. NATHAN M. BLOOD bought the same of Mr. Morey, Nov. 25, 1869. He was the father of E. A. Blood of this town. Mr. Blood owned the place more than five years. DANIEL H. JOY was a tenant a part of that time. Apr. 22, 1875, GEORGE W. HAZLIN bought the place. He did not live here all of the time, renting it in the meantime. He died here, Oct. 6, 1891. His widow rented the place to BRUNO THEBERGE, commonly known as "Joe. Brown", who had rented it some years while Mr. Hazlin owned it. He finally bought it, June 9, 1896. Mr. Theberge sold the place Sept. 26, 1899, to ERNEST THOIN, who sold it, June 28, 1900, to Henry Davis, who lives upon the next lot. WM. LESTER GUILLOW was a tenant for a short time. The house is now vacant (1907).

4. First house upon the farm where Henry Davis lives. "Molly" Packer, the eccentric widow of Thomas Packer, came into possession of this lot of land at the death of her husband. She sold it, Apr. 19, 1798, to her husband's son, Thomas Packer, the fourth in lineal descent to bear the name of Thomas. The latter sold it, June 28, 1798, to SAMUEL MASON, who came from that part of Dublin which is now Harrisville. He was born on that farm upon which stands the large mansion of Dr. Bell. The first four of Samuel Mason's 12 children were born in this house, and the second, Martin, died here in his second year, and was buried near the house. Samuel Mason was a cordwainer and made boots and shoes for his family and sometimes for neighbors. On Aug. 23, 1805, Samuel Mason bought of his father, Joseph Mason, the place in Dublin (now Harrisville) where he was born, and moved there. His last eight children were born in the latter town. He still owned this Sullivan farm, and JOSEPH MASON, JR., brother of Samuel, moved into the house and lived in it until March, 1806, when his new house, at 50, was completed. The latter's eldest child, Alonzo, was born here. On Feb. 1, 1810, Samuel Mason swapped this farm for the farm of BELA MASON in Dublin (now Harrisville), where Solon Willard lives. Bela moved at once into this house. His eight children were all born before he came here, but the youngest, Sarah, died in this house, in infancy, in a few weeks after the family had occupied it. Bela, shortly after, moved this house to the site of No. 6, so as to be near the new road, which was built about 1794.

5. This was the second house built upon the farm now owned by Henry Davis (or the third, if we should call the house that originally stood at No. 6 the second. That house, was, however, the first house on the farm, moved from No. 4). The house that stood here was built by RUFUS MASON, son of Bela, about the time of his marriage. His ten children were all born here, four of

whom died at an early age. Rufus Mason built the new house at No. 6, and left this house in 1836, which became the ell of the one at 6, for many years.

6. The old house built by Samuel Mason at No. 4 was moved here by BELA MASON, after he bought the farm. For dates see No. 4. Bela Mason's mother spent her last days here and died in the old house upon this spot. RUFUS MASON bought the farm of his father, Bela, March 10, 1814, giving the usual bond to maintain his parents. He was married the following year, and built the house at 5. In 1836, Rufus Mason removed the old house at 6 across the road, where it became a barn and carriage house, and built the fine house which now stands upon the spot. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bela Mason lived a few years after the new house was built and died in it. Rufus Mason was a fine representative of the sturdy old New England stock; a faithful supporter of the Congregational church to which all his family belonged; a man of unswerving integrity, and of a firm and indomitable will; and an excellent townsman and neighbor. He lived to see one son become an eminent physician, another an enterprising manufacturer, and two successful, progressive farmers, and both daughters well and happily married. He died, on a visit to his children, in Winchendon, Dec. 4, 1873. He was twice married. Each of the wives died in this house. CHARLES MASON purchased this farm of his father, Rufus Mason, April 1, 1846, giving the customary bond to continue the privileges of the estate to his parents, etc. Of Mr. Mason we have a mention upon page 616. He was twice married. His first wife and her two children, a lovely daughter, and a bright son, died here. His second wife died in Marlborough. She left a son, Joseph Henry, a graduate of Dartmouth College, who died at El Paso, Texas. See page 607. Sept. 30, 1876, HENRY DAVIS of Sullivan bought this farm of Mr. Mason, possession to be taken, Apr. 1, 1877. Mr. Mason then moved to Marlborough, where he still lives, at the great age of 91, a remarkably well-preserved man, physically and intellectually. He retains a great affection for his native town. Mr. Davis is one of the most substantial men of the town, interested in all that pertains to its welfare. He keeps the old farm in excellent order. His son, LESTON F. DAVIS, resides with him. The latter is one of the capable young men of the town, who has held several of the town offices.

7. The land on which this house stands belonged to the original Nathaniel Mason lot (see No. 14), and the owners of the land and dates of their purchases, to David W. Buckminster, may be found by a reference to 14. Lucius Nims purchased this piece of land of D. W. Buckminster, Apr. 1, 1851. LEWIS H. SMITH, who had purchased the blacksmith shop at 11, Dec. 24, 1853, and had been living in town, from the fall of 1850, in the McIntire house, No. 26, moved in the fall of 1851, into a new house which Mr. Nims had built on this spot, with assistance of the neighbors. Mr. Smith purchased the same of Mr. Nims, Dec. 27, 1856. He was a blacksmith at East Sullivan between 14 and 15 years, and sold this house, Sept. 20, 1865, to ELMINA BLACK, widow of Silas Black. Mr. Smith was a good workman and a quiet man. His second son, Geo. D., who lives at 161, was born here. Mrs. Black sold the place to JOSEPH O. BEAUREGARD, June 10, 1868, who lived here nearly seven years. He sold the place, May 11, 1875, to C. WILSON RUGG, who lived here nearly four years, then sold it to JOSEPH O. BEAUREGARD, Feb. 14, 1879, who lived here again for a

short time. Mr. Beauregard's 2d and 3d sons were born in this house. Mr. Rugg's daughter, Lucy I., was born here. THOMAS A. HASTINGS purchased the place of Mr. Beauregard, Oct. 31, 1881, and lived here between ten and eleven years, and continued to own it until Nov. 11, 1899. His children from the 3d to the 7th, both inclusive, were born here. After he moved from the house, his brother, WILLIAM B. HASTINGS, was a tenant until the latter's death, Apr. 27, 1894. The widow remained a short time. ANTHONY WAYNE SMITH then became a tenant for a short time. His fourth child was born here, in 1895. JOHN H. HOLBROOK was then a tenant here for three or four years. His sister was his housekeeper. HERBERT S. CURRIER bought the place of T. A. Hastings, Nov. 11, 1899, and moved here with his bride. He lived here about five years, then sold the place, Apr. 11, 1904, to CHARLES E. SHOULTS, who moved here a month later and still occupies the house. Former tenants, before 1881, were *Albert Harder* and *Wm. M. Leland*.

8. The position of the building known as BAND HALL. This was built by L. H. and D. W. Goodnow, about 1877. Some of the neighbors contributed work and a little lumber, in order that the second story might be used for a hall. The old East Sullivan band practised in it. Hence it was called Band Hall. It was also used for business meetings occasionally. The lower story was used at first for horse sheds, for the accommodation of those who came to the Goodnow grist-mill. It was later utilized as a shop for finishing folding tables to be used for games or for sewing tables. After T. A. Hastings bought the Goodnow mill, he sold this Band Hall back to the Goodnows, Sept. 12, 1887, to be removed. It was taken to the opposite side of the street. See 10. T. A. Hastings afterwards erected a shed on or near this spot, which is still standing.

9. This is a dry-house built by the Goodnows and still standing. It was used for drying the stock for wooden wares. When T. A. Hastings bought the land on which it stands, of Caleb Goodnow, Sept. 12, 1887, the right to remove this building was reserved, but it has not been moved.

10. The second position of the BAND HALL, to which place it was moved by the Goodnows in 1887. See 8. Its uses on this spot were the same as before. The upper story was called a hall and the lower story was used for finishing folding tables. About the beginning of the present century, this building was moved again, to the rear of 33, to make a barn for L. H. Goodnow.

11. The East Sullivan blacksmith-shop. The shop was built on Caleb Goodnow's land, by the neighbors, about the middle of the nineteenth century. The first blacksmith was a man named METCALF, who worked here for one or more years preceding 1850. LEWIS H. SMITH bought the spot of Caleb Goodnow, Dec. 24, 1853. He worked in the shop for three years before this and, in all, about fifteen years, then sold it, Sept. 22, 1865, to ELLERY E. RUGG, who used it about seven and a half years. LYMAN DAVIS bought the shop of Mr. Rugg, March 3, 1873, and still uses it. *Henry D. Spaulding* also worked in the shop one or two years, before he went to the war, and lived at 7.

12. The second tannery building, of which a portion only now (1907) remains in a dilapidated condition. The land originally belonged to Nathaniel Mason, and was a part of his farm (see No. 14). It was successively acquired by Lanmon Nims, Mar. 14, 1835; N. P. Mason, Jan. 23, 1838; D. A. Nims,

Mar. 17, 1842; Dea. Asa-E. Wilson, Apr. 8, 1843; John Symonds, Feb. 1, 1859; John N. Grout, Jan. 23, 1872; L. S. Watson of Leicester, Mass., (from the assignees of Grout), Mar. 8, 1877; Geo. A. Kimball of Worcester, Mass., Oct. 3, 1878; who sold this land to EDWIN R. LOCKE of Keene, Oct. 6, 1879. Mr. Locke raised money, by borrowing from the neighbors and others, and built a new tannery on this spot. The town refused to exempt it from taxation. The business of tanning was begun here and continued for a year or more, but soon began to dwindle. On Feb. 9, 1880, Mr. Locke mortgaged the property to the Keene Five Cents Savings Bank for \$1,500. He soon became insolvent, and the bank foreclosed, June 13, 1882, in less than three years from the time that he had purchased the land. The goods of Mr. Locke, consisting of all the tannery fixtures, machinery and bark, all appraised at \$1,121.90, were attached and sold at a sheriff's sale, June 27, 1882. On Sept. 3, 1883, John Symonds, then of Keene, purchased this tannery of the bank, but did not use the building. Tanning in Sullivan came to an end with the Locke failure. The executors of Mr. Symonds sold the place to Hiram Blake and Jonas C. Rice of Keene, Sept. 16, 1885, and the latter sold his share to A. T. Batchelder and F. C. Faulkner, both of Keene, Sept. 30, 1886. Batchelder, Faulkner, and Blake sold the same to L. H. and D. W. Goodnow, Aug. 30, 1887, who sold the same to T. A. Hastings, Nov. 14, 1887. Chas. Mason, Esq., of Sullivan, and Frederick Taylor, Esq., of Nelson, were the assignees of John N. Grout. Mr. Mason rendered valuable services in straightening the complicated affairs of the Grout property. The only buildings on this property, east of the river, were the tannery buildings, except the Band Hall building, see No. 10, which stood a few years on the premises.

13. The East Sullivan saw-and-grist-mill. It was built upon the Nathaniel Mason farm, for the successive owners of which, see 14. Joseph Mason, a non-resident owner, had bought the farm of Daniel Rindge of Portsmouth. Joseph lived in Dublin (now Harrisville), on the spot where Dr. Bell has his summer home. He built a mill upon this spot in 1797. His son, NATHANIEL MASON, lived on the farm and operated this mill. He bought the farm and mill of his father, Joseph Mason, Oct. 8, 1802. Joseph was a brother of Bela, who lived at 4 and 6. The old mill was so arranged that a saw-mill occupied the upper portion, while the grist-mill was in the basement. Nathaniel Mason operated the old mill about 38 years, then sold it, Mar. 14, 1835, to LANMON NIMS of Sullivan, who built the house at 36. See pages 618-9. Mr. Nims sold the mill to NATHANIEL P. MASON, Jan. 23, 1838, who operated the same between five and six years, then sold it, Nov. 6, 1843, to DANIEL GOODNOW, who had previously lived on what is now the Ruggles place in Roxbury. Mr. Goodnow operated the mill personally but a short time. His son, CALEB GOODNOW, was the practical miller, who bought the mill of his father, June 11, 1846. Not long after this, he built the present mill that stands upon that spot and added a bolting-mill, and made a good quality of flour from the wheat grown in the town and the vicinity. See page 563 for a fuller account of the mill. See pages 575, 588, and 614. Mr. Goodnow operated this mill 26 years and sold it, Aug. 17, 1872, to his two sons, LESLIE H. and DANIEL WILMER GOODNOW, who operated the mill 15 years more, it being in the Goodnow family for 41 years. The sons

built the two-story shop at the south-west corner of the mill, where they made tables and chair stock. On Sept. 10, 1887, THOMAS A. HASTINGS bought this mill of the Goodnow brothers. Two days later, he bought the land where the dry-house stands, No. 9, of Caleb Goodnow. On the latter date, he gave a deed to the Goodnow brothers (L. H. and D. W.) of the Band Hall (No. 8) and of the two-story shop at the corner of the mill. The shafting and machinery were moved from the shop, which still stands and is (now, 1907) used by Mr. Hastings, in connection with the mill. Mr. Hastings has operated this plant for 20 years. Hastings repurchased the two-story shop.

14. The old Nathaniel Mason, later the Joseph Whitney, place, now the residence of T. A. Hastings. This farm originally included all of lot 2 in the ninth range of the Packersfield arrangement. The farm included the land upon which has been built the entire village of East Sullivan, east of the cemetery and schoolhouse, excepting the houses of Mr. Gauthier (30) and Mrs. Davis (32), the former being wholly and the latter partly upon the land once belonging to Lucius Nims. The mill of L. H. Goodnow (29) is also to be excepted, which stands upon land formerly belonging to the Wilders. This second lot of the ninth range was purchased by Daniel Rindge of Portsmouth, Nov. 11, 1795, of the widow "Molly" Packer. Joseph Mason of Dublin (now Harrisville), who built the mill (see No. 13), came into possession of the whole lot as early as 1797, in which year the latter's son, NATHANIEL MASON, moved upon the lot and began operating the mill. The latter bought the whole lot of his father, Oct. 8, 1802. The house which was first built was a log house, soon replaced by another on about the same spot, which is the ell of the present house. At a still later date, Mr. Mason built the upright portion of the house. He was a substantial citizen and an enterprising man. Besides cultivating his land, he operated a saw-and-grist-mill for 38 years. He died, Nov. 12, 1841, willing what remained of his farm to his sons, NATHANIEL P. and LORENZO W. MASON, who were to maintain their mother. N. P. Mason, a year and a half later, sold his half of the estate to his mother, May 5, 1843. About three years later, March 31, 1846, DAVID W. BUCKMINSTER of Roxbury bought the place of Mrs. Mason and her son, L. W. Mason. Mr. Buckminster carried on the farm about six years, and sold it, Jan. 29, 1852, to JOSEPH WHITNEY, who came from Nelson. Besides managing the farm, Mr. Whitney conducted the union store. See No. 15. He held several town offices. His son, Ransel N. Whitney was a very skilful musician. He was an expert violinist. See page 626. JOHN SYMONDS bought this place, Nov. 27, 1865, and moved here. See pages 623-4. Mr. Symonds sold this house, Oct. 4, 1873, to ELBRIDGE H. TAFT, a native of Nelson, who came here from Harrisville. His family was a valuable addition to the citizens of the town. He lived here between 18 and 19 years, then sold the place, May 10, 1892, to THOMAS A. HASTINGS, who has since occupied the house. Mr. Hastings has been one of the most energetic business men that the town has ever had. He has traded more extensively in real estate, bought more standing timber, and sold more lumber than any man who has lived in the place. His mill (at 13) has done a large business. He has given employment to many men, some of whom had families to support. He has a large family of nine children. He is a generous and large-hearted man.

15. This was the site of what was known as the "union store". It was built in 1852, and stocked by the neighbors, who shared in its benefits. It was operated by Joseph Whitney for several years, later by Leonard B. Curtice, Gardner Towne, and John Symonds. See page 573.

16. This was formerly the old Geo. F. Hubbard house which stood at 172. JOHN SYMONDS purchased it, July 16, 1863, of the woman who then owned it. See 172, Chap. XIX. He moved the house to this spot in 1864, and used it for tenement apartments for the families of men whom he employed in the tannery. *John Gilman Stevens* occupied the east side for seven or more years from the time it was built. During the same period about nine families lived in the western section of the house, being the families of *Mr. Macy, Jedediah R. Holt, Mr. Little, Mr. Brown, Nathan Munroe Blood, Gardner Towne, Leonard B. Curtice, Geo. F. Pitcher, and A. C. F. Laurient*. Some of them remained but short periods and did not really acquire any residence in town. Nearly all, if not the whole, of these men worked more or less in the tannery. JOHN N. GROUT, who came from Leicester, Mass., bought this place, in connection with other property of Mr. Symonds, Jan. 23, 1872. Grout owned it five years and went into insolvency. His assignees sold the place, Mar. 8, 1877, to L. S. Watson of Leicester, Mass. Watson sold it, Oct. 3, 1878, to Geo. A. Kimball of Worcester, Mass. Kimball sold the same to Edwin R. Locke of Keene, Oct. 6, 1879. Locke mortgaged it, Feb. 9, 1880, to the Keene Five Cents Savings Bank, which foreclosed on him June 13, 1882, and sold the same, Sept. 3, 1883, to John Symonds of Keene, who had formerly owned it. The house had been rented all these years to persons employed at East Sullivan, or who were living there temporarily. Among the tenants were *James Louby* (or *Loubet*), *Albert Harder, Mrs. Devaul, and Mrs. Lura A. Tarbox*, who later lived in the house of Henry Davis for a time. Others lived here for so short a time they could not acquire a legal residence in the town. MRS. GEORGE H. DAVIS bought the place of the executors of John Symonds, Sept. 16, 1885, and lived here about twenty years. *William B. Hastings* was a tenant of Mr. Davis in the eighties. *Rev. Mr. Putterson* was a tenant in the winter of 1905, also *Homer Ewins*. THOMAS A. HASTINGS bought the house of Mr. Davis, the latter having moved to Keene on Marlborough St. *Wilmer Barrett* moved here on the first of October, 1906, and *Homer Ewins* is living in the west section.

17. This house was built by SAMUEL A. SEWARD, who bought the land of John Symonds, Apr. 30, 1861. Mr. Seward died here, of tuberculosis, Jan. 29, 1865. His brother-in-law, Charles Eveleth, acquired the place, Jan. 10, 1878. The sons of Mr. Seward have been very successful. See page 622. After the Seward family moved away, the house was rented until Mr. Towne bought it. *Jacob Nash* lived here several years, in the seventies, as did also *George O. Dow*. LORIN W. TOWNE bought the place of Mr. Eveleth, Dec. 30, 1879. See page 625. DANIEL WILMER GOODNOW bought the same of Mr. Towne, Sept. 2, 1881. He owned it ten years, and was in business with his brother. See page 614, also 563, and No. 13 in this chapter. The widow, LESTINA HASTINGS, purchased the place of Mr. Goodnow, Nov. 16, 1891, and passed the rest of her life here. She died, Mar. 28, 1901, willing the house to her daughter, Mrs. Nash, wife of Q. B. NASH, who still owns it. It was rented to *Charles E. Shoults*, who

occupied it until the autumn of 1902, when *Charles C. Wilder* moved into it, immediately after his marriage, who occupies it still. *L. P. Nims* was a tenant here preceding the purchase by *Lorin Towne*. *Wm. B. Hastings* lived here when his son was born.

18. UNION HALL, built by a syndicate known as the "Union Hall Association." They bought the land of *John Symonds*, Nov. 17, 1869, and built the hall that year. It has been used as a place of worship by the Union Evangelical Congregational Church, also as a place of meeting for the Grange and the Golden Cross, as well as for business meetings and assemblies of any proper nature.

19. The third East Sullivan schoolhouse, and the site of the second. The first schoolhouse was on the site of 20. By a vote of May 4, 1839, the district decided to build a schoolhouse here of brick, 28 by 30 feet. It was first used for a district school meeting, Nov. 11, 1839. On Apr. 5, 1857, it was voted to build a new schoolhouse of wood. It was built that year, between the summer and winter terms of school. For more particulars, see page 494. The land was first deeded to the district by two men, in 1858. *Lucius Nims*, by deed of Aug. 28, 1858, and *Asa E. Wilson*, by a deed of the same date, conveyed the land used for the building and yard.

The East Sullivan cemetery, nearly opposite the schoolhouse, is upon land deeded to the East Sullivan Cemetery Association by *Joseph Whitney* and *Lucius Nims*, the former deed bearing date, Dec. 15, 1858, the latter, Apr. 26, 1859. For the first burial and other particulars, see the full account of the cemetery, pages 341 to 350, also 354.

20. On this spot, stood the first schoolhouse in the district, built in 1796, removed in 1839. *John Mason* lived a short time in this schoolhouse, in 1816, while building the house at 22. This house was built by *LUCIUS NIMS*. It was on his farm, but he died in his house at 22, Apr. 20, 1881, when the property passed (with reserved rights to the widow) to his son, *L. PEMBROKE NIMS*, who moved into this house in June, 1886. He had only occupied it two and a half years before his death, which occurred, Dec. 22, 1888. Shortly after, *Henry Hale* was a tenant here for a short time. He moved to *Munsonville*. *Mrs. L. P. Nims* and her family moved to *Ashburnham, Mass.* See pages 605-6. *CHARLES A. TARBOX* bought the house, May 20, 1893, of the heirs of *Mr. L. P. Nims*, and his son, *Charles Arthur Tarbox*, lived here a couple of years. *LYMAN DAVIS* bought the place of *Mr. Tarbox*, Oct. 25, 1895, and has occupied it since that time. He is the collector of taxes for the town, is the blacksmith in the shop at 11, and is one of the influential men of the town.

21. Here stood the first house upon the farm where *Hon. D. W. Rugg* now lives. *THOMAS BEALS* purchased the lot of *Thomas Packer*, Sept. 30, 1791, and built a log house here. His sister, *Sarah*, was the mother of *Timothy Dimick, Jr.*, who married an aunt of *Mr. Rugg*. This establishes a quasi connection between the first and present owner of the place. *THOMAS RIDER*, who came from *Natick, Mass.*, bought the farm, Jan. 18, 1798, and built a frame house on the spot, which (as we were informed by *Miss Patty Leland*, a niece of *Mr. Rider*) projected a few feet in front of the site of the present house. *Mr. Rider* had a large family. Jan. 2, 1809, *Mr. Rider* sold the farm to *ROSWELL NIMS*, who later lived on *Beech Hill* in *Keene*. His first three children were

born here. Apr. 26, 1813, JOHN MASON, Sr., bought the farm and, three years later, built the new house at 22.

22. The third house upon this farm, built by JOHN MASON, SR., in 1816. The boards were sawed at the mill which stood at 49. Mr. Mason lived in the old schoolhouse at 20, while building the new house. For the accident resulting in his son's death, see page 358. For the accident which caused his own death, see page 364. LUCIUS NIMS bought the place of Mr. Mason, Nov. 8, 1830, and died on the farm, Apr. 20, 1881, having lived upon it over 50 years. He was a man of much prominence in Sullivan, a man of unswerving integrity, a loyal supporter of his church, and a capable business man. His property passed to his son, L. PEMBROKE NIMS, certain rights being reserved to the widow. Two sons and a daughter of L. P. Nims received a college education. See pages 605-6. DANIEL WILLARD RUGG bought the farm of L. P. Nims, Dec. 12, 1885, not moving upon it until the middle of June in 1886, at which time Mr. Nims moved into the house at 20, which he had reserved in the sale to Mr. Rugg. For a notice of Mr. Rugg, see page 611. ARTHUR H. RUGG has always, since his marriage, lived in this house, at first upon the second floor, later upon the first floor. He is a man of excellent judgment, has served several years as the town clerk, has assisted in the settlement of estates, and is frequently employed in some important business. Mrs. D. W. Rugg is a cultivated lady, who served several years upon the school board.

23. The Oliver Wilder place. It was a part of the place originally purchased by Thomas Beals of Thomas Packer, Sept. 30, 1791. CALVIN WILDER of Keene purchased the west half of the lot of Mr. Beals, Oct. 30, 1791, and lived here seven and a half years. He sold it, Jan. 15, 1799, to Joseph Morse of Sherborn, Mass., who caused the deed to run to his son, JESSE MORSE of Natick, Mass. Jesse Morse moved here, with his wife and two young children, from Natick, and remained five years. Calvin Wilder had built a log house on or near the site of the present house, which he later replaced with a framed house upon the same spot. Morse lived in the latter house. OLIVER WILDER of Jaffrey bought the farm of Mr. Morse, in two purchases, the part south of the road, Feb. 3, 1804, and the part north of the road, Oct. 12, 1804. Mr. Wilder, also Feb. 3, 1804, purchased of Roswell and Erastus Hubbard the north half of lot 1, range 10, which has ever since belonged to the farm. Mr. Wilder built the present house. The boards were sawed in the old mill that stood at 49. See No. 49. On May 19, 1837, Mr. Wilder sold an undivided half of the farm to his son, JOSEPH ADDISON WILDER, but shortly after repurchased it, Jan. 3, 1842, and J. A. Wilder settled upon the old Wilcox farm in Gilsum, which long remained in his family. See page 626. On Sept. 27, 1850, OLIVER WILDER, JR., bought the place of his father, the latter retaining the customary privileges of the estate for himself and wife. On Sept. 13, 1877, ADDISON N. R. WILDER, formerly of Nelson, and who had married the daughter of Oliver Wilder, Jr., bought the estate of the latter, who retained the rights usual in such cases. Mr. A. N. R. Wilder still owns and lives upon the place. The Wilders of four generations (including the children of A. N. R., one of whom lives at 17, with a child of the fifth generation) have occupied this farm for 103 years, to the present time (1907). Excepting the White farm, at 61 and 62, no other farm in

town has remained a hundred years in the same family, without any change in the surname of the owner. The Wilders have been good citizens and there is every likelihood that the estate may long be continued in the same name.

24. The Heaton or Franklin Buckminster place. JONATHAN HEATON, a native of Keene, who had formerly lived at 252, purchased this lot of Thomas Packer, Sept. 30, 1791. On Jan. 13, 1813, Heaton purchased land of John Mason in the south-west part of lot 3, range 10. An old bridle path, shown upon the map, formerly led from his house to the second house of John Mason, at 28. Mr. Heaton built the house now standing (in a ruinous condition) upon the place. NATHANIEL HEATON bought the place, with the customary rights reserved to his father, Sept. 16, 1835. Oliver and Nathaniel, youngest children of Jonathan Heaton, were born here, so were all of the eight children of Nathaniel Heaton. See page 615. FRANKLIN BUCKMINSTER bought the farm of N. Heaton, Jan. 13, 1842, and lived here seventeen and a half years. His second son was born here. The elder son was born in Roxbury. See page 612. Mr. Buckminster was a stirring man. He served on the school board, and was always interested in town affairs. He deeded the place to Eli Clark of Roxbury, June 25, 1859, who sold it, Dec. 1, 1865, to JOHN LITTLE of Sullivan, who sold it, Dec. 19, 1868, to GEORGE O. DOW of Sullivan. Mr. Little was then living in Gilsun. Mr. Dow got involved financially. He mortgaged the place to Mr. Little, who assigned the mortgage, Aug. 11, 1871, to Appleton Bullard of Medway, Mass., to whom Mr. Dow sold the place, four days later, on Aug. 15. Mr. Bullard died and his heirs sold the place, Sept. 5, 1876, to ELBRIDGE H. BULLARD (the deed running to the latter's wife), then living on the estate. JAMES ALLEN of Needham, Mass., bought this place of the Bullards, Mar. 28, 1879. One or two men working in town lived here for short periods. The house has not been occupied for several years.

25. The Wardwell, later the Geo. F. Hubbard, farm, now the home of M. W. and C. W. Hubbard. The widow, "Molly" Packer, sold this lot to her husband's son, the youngest in the line of Thomas Packers, Apr. 19, 1798. On June 28, of the same year, JOSEPH ELLIS, JR., bought the same of Mr. Packer. The Packers exempted so much of this lot as had been set off to Jeremiah Stiles by the court. Ellis had already purchased the land thus set off to Stiles, on Apr. 21, 1792. The north-west corner of the Stiles land, which Ellis purchased, was on the Patent Line, $17\frac{1}{2}$ rods north of the actual north-west corner of lot 2, range 12. From that corner, the bounds were south on the Patent Line 115 rods, thence easterly, across the lot, to range 11, thence on the range line to the north-west corner of lot 2, range 11, thence east six rods, north 16 rods, and west to the beginning. The land that Ellis bought of the Packers was the 41 acres south of this, in lot 2, range 12. JOSEPH HAMMOND ELLIS, son of Joseph, Jr., bought an undivided half of the farm of his father, Mar. 12, 1801. The Ellises lived here eleven years. AMOS WARDWELL, who gave his residence in the deed as Salem, Mass., bought this farm of the Ellises, Nov. 4, 1803. Mr. Wardwell bought the south-west corner of lot 2, range 11, of Samuel Osgood, June 13, 1809; also a piece west of the Patent Line, and south of the road, of D. A. Nims, Mar. 23, 1837. AMOS WARDWELL, JR., bought the farm of his father, with the usual bond to support his parents, etc., Mar. 21, 1839. Amos, Jr., lived here

until June 2, 1844. On Dec. 29, 1843, in a settlement of the estate of Amos Wardwell, Sr., all the heirs released their rights in the farm to the widow, Madam Betsey Wardwell. On the same day, all the other heirs quitclaimed to Amos, Jr., their rights in the farm at 236, which Amos, Sr. had purchased. Amos, Jr. moved there and lived there the remainder of his life. GEORGE WARDWELL, the other son of Amos, Sr., lived with his mother and, finally, purchased the farm of her, Mar. 23, 1854. Two years later, Jan. 27, 1856, GEORGE F. HUBBARD, who had married Betsey Wardwell, daughter of Amos, Sr., purchased the farm and moved there from 172. Mr. Hubbard died, Aug. 14, 1872. By deeds of Apr. 25, 1874; May 31, 1877; and Aug. 1, 1882, transfers were effected by which MINOT WESLEY HUBBARD and CHARLES W. HUBBARD, youngest two sons of Geo. F. Hubbard, have come into possession of the farm. The Wardwells and the Hubbards have been among the most prominent citizens of the town, very active in town meetings, in school affairs, and in all that concerns the welfare of the place. The brothers who now occupy the farm are deeply interested in the history of the town, and in promoting the East Sullivan church of which both are members. They are public-spirited men and very influential in town affairs. For the work of Mrs. C. W. Hubbard in church circles, see page 548.

The farm of MASON A. NIMS now belongs to District No. 2, and its succession of occupants will be considered in the next chapter, under 108.

26. The David McIntire place, now occupied by Q. B. Nash. It was a part of lot 2, range 9. See 14 for first owners of the lot. The occupants of this place have been the following, with dates of purchase: JEREMIAH LELAND, Jan. 9, 1799, bought the farm of Joseph Mason. For a further notice of Mr. Leland and his Sullivan residences, see Chap. XXI., No. 251. He lived here six years. He lived at first in a log house, which stood further south. He built this house later. Asa and Martha (called Patty) Leland were born in it. In 1805, he moved to Dublin, where Betsey (later Mrs. Peabody) was born. See No. 28. This place was vacant a short time. JOSEPH ELLIS, JR., who had lived at 25, bought it, Sept. 10, 1806. He remained two and a half years. It is said that his son, J. H. Ellis, managed to obtain his property without guaranteeing the maintenance of himself and wife, who eventually became charges upon the town. Samuel Burnap of Temple bought the place of Ellis, May 3, 1809. Burnap's daughter, Eunice, had married DAVID MCINTIRE of Stoddard. The McIntires came here to live and, July 19, 1813, Mr. Burnap deeded the farm to Mrs. McIntire. The McIntire family occupied the farm for 60 years. They were honest and respected, and the descendants have been successful in business and esteemed as citizens in other places. Mrs. McIntire died, Mar. 29, 1866. DANIEL WILLARD RUGG bought the farm of the heirs, the deeds bearing the dates of Mar. 29, Mar. 31, and Apr. 1, in 1869. For a notice of Mr. Rugg, see page 611, also No. 22. DANIEL TOWNE bought it, Nov. 14, 1870. See page 624. Less than a year later, Mr. Rugg repurchased it, Sept. 30, 1871, and sold it, two days later, Oct. 2, 1871, to LUCIUS PEMBROKE NIMS of Sullivan, who lived here nearly five years. His son Herbert was born here. See page 605. Mr. Rugg repurchased the place, Sept. 16, 1876, and sold it, Apr. 7, 1887, to QUINCY B. NASH, who still occupies it. Mr. and Mrs. Nash are kind and useful

neighbors, always ready to help, and efficient, in serving collations, or otherwise, on festal occasions, or in any time of need.

27. Site of the first house in which JOHN MASON, SR., lived in Sullivan. The widow, "Molly" Packer, as administratrix of her husband's estate, had sold lot 3, range 9, to Nathaniel Appleton Haven, the distinguished merchant of Portsmouth, June 30, 1795. The latter sold it, Feb. 22, 1797, to Samuel Griffin, Esq., of Packersfield (Nelson). The latter sold it, Mar. 18, 1799, to John Mason, elder of the name, of Dublin (now Harrisville) who was born (and later lived, in that place,) in a house which stood between the present summer residences of Rev. Mr. Thayer and Mrs. Rand, upon the same side of the road. He was a son of Thaddeus Mason, Sr. John Mason, Sr., lived here a little more than three years. About 1802, he built the house at 28, but soon returned to his father's farm, returning to Sullivan in 1812, to the house at 28. We know of no other occupant of this house. It disappeared before the memory of anybody now living. Mr. Mason, while living on his father's homestead, continued to own the land, which he added to the farm at 21 (later 22), a large part of which has ever since been a part of the farm.

28. Second house built by John Mason, Sr., in Sullivan. It was on lot 3, range 10, which "Molly" Packer, administratrix of Thomas Packer, had sold, Apr. 30, 1795, to her husband's son, Thomas Packer of Newburyport, Mass. The latter sold it, June 29, 1797, to Thaddeus Mason of Dublin (now Harrisville). See preceding paragraph. The latter sold it to his son, JOHN MASON, SR., March 18, 1799, the same day that John bought lot 3, range 9, of S. Griffin. John built, at first, as we have seen in the preceding section, at 27. After the road was built, in 1802 (XLIII, page 259), from the Packer's Quarter road to Daniel Wilson's (at 64), he built this house, but had hardly completed it before he returned to his father's homestead for a few years. In the mean time, JOHN HAVEN of Marlborough moved here, as his grandson, Franklin Baker, informed the writer at the time of the Sullivan Centennial. Haven's ninth child was born here in 1804. The father of the writer, and other men of his time, remembered a barn here, which was called the "Haven" barn. Haven rented the place of Mason, whose wife was a relative of the Haven family. In 1812, Nahum Haven, a son of John Haven, bought the land which was afterwards the Martin Rugg farm. He lived on the land, presumably in the house that stood at 58, possibly on the site of 59. As Nahum was not married, it is understood that his father's family went there with him. This is the more probable, as other families lived, about that time, at 28. The Havens went to Columbia, Bradford Co., Pa., in 1815. Miss "Patty" Leland informed the writer that her father, JEREMIAH LELAND, on returning to Sullivan, after a short residence in Dublin, probably in that part of Dublin which is now Harrisville, lived a short time in this house, the Havens still occupying a part of the house. We know certainly that JOHN MASON, SR., had returned to this place about 1812, for in the deed of Apr. 26, 1813, conveying the northern part of the lot to S. Osgood, he speaks of lot 3, range 10, as "the lot on which I now live". Probably the Havens had all gone to Nahum's land. See an earlier passage in this paragraph. It was also on Apr. 26, 1813, that Mr. Mason bought the Rider place, at 21, to which place he moved in the course of about two years. We know of no other occupant of the house. The road which led by it was discontinued in 1815.

29. The mill of L. H. Goodnow, in lot 1, range 10. The north part of this lot became a part of the Wilder farm. Dec. 27, 1888, LESLIE H. GOODNOW bought of Addison N. R. Wilder all of the lot which Wilder owned between the Concord Road and the east bank of the river, with the right of flowage caused by building a dam. In 1889, L. H. Goodnow built the mill now standing here, and he still owns it. See page 565. He has made toys, chair stock and crib stock. He is doing a flourishing business. During the first six months of the present year (1907), he has turned out 724,000 pieces of crib stock.

30. House of A. Gauthier, the ell of which was the former Bond store. Lucius Nims had purchased of the widow of Daniel Goodnow, Oct. 19, 1857, the bit of land south of Mrs. Goodnow's home, between the Concord Road and his own land. He sold it, with a strip of his former land, in two portions, to Nahum Bridge of Roxbury, but formerly of Keene, the northerly part, Sept. 28, 1861, and the southerly part, Jan. 20, 1865. The southern portion, Mr. Bridge sold, May 4, 1872, to LABAN S. BOND, who had recently moved to town from Leicester, Mass. Mr. Bond built a store here, which was the ell of the present house. See page 573. Mr. Bond built and lived in the house, while managing the store. He got into financial trouble. From Bond, the place passed rapidly to the following owners, on the given dates: Lory (or "Larry") S. Watson, of Leicester, Mass., Sept. 19, 1878, a mortgage on the place; E. R. Locke of Keene, Jan. 26, 1880, by S. O. Gates, sheriff, in virtue of an execution for non-payment of taxes; L. S. Watson, Aug. 24, 1880, a warranty deed from Locke; Sextus P. Goddard of Worcester, Mass., by deeds of Oct. 9, 1880, and Feb. 2, 1881, with a quitclaim from Mr. Bond, Apr. 11, 1881; Joshua G. Hubbard of Derry, Nov. 21, 1881; Edwin R. Locke of Keene, Nov. 21, 1881; Charles W. Hersey of Boston and Justin Whittier of Newton, Mass., "seizin & possession" taken May 6, 1882, by legal process, following an attachment for debt; George H. Jackson of Keene, June 16, 1882, deed from Locke, ineffectual because of the foregoing attachment; and the Cheshire National Bank of Keene, "seizin & possession" taken, Nov. 22, 1883, by legal process, following an attachment by the bank of the property of the firm of Hersey, Whittier, and J. Forster Wyman of Boston, to the two first of whom this place had been set off by legal process. Thus this little place had been tossed to and fro, from one owner to another, like a missile in the game of battledoor and shuttlecock. No one of these owners, after Bond, had lived upon the place. It was rented to various persons, among whom we find *Geo. W. Haulin*; *Horace H. Bridge*, about 1878; *Frank W. Bridge*, in the eighties; *George H. Davis*, in 1885; *Charles F. Putnam*; *Albert Barnes*; *Henry Hale*; and *William M. Leland*, whose wife was the postmistress from 1879 to 1886. Perhaps others have lived here for short periods of time. Finally ALFRED GAUTHIER bought the place of the Cheshire Bank, Aug. 27, 1888, and has since lived here. He has an interesting family of nine children, of whom the last two were born here. The post office was in this house from 1873 to 1886, the postmasters being Bond, 1873 to 1877; H. H. Bridge, 1877 to 1879; and Mrs. Leland, 1879 to 1886.

31. Formerly the carpenter shop of Daniel Goodnow, now the residence of Mrs. Chase. The land was included in the original purchase of Daniel Goodnow (see 33), who erected this building for his shop. Caleb Goodnow purchased

the land and shop thereon of his heirs, July 12, 1871. Ten days later, July 22, 1871, he sold it to Nahum Bridge. The shop was refitted for a dwelling and, May 29, 1872, the place was purchased by Lois M., wife of WILLIAM M. LE-LAND, who owned it until Feb. 28, 1876, when it was purchased by EDWIN ALBERT BLOOD, who occupied it for four years, when Nahum Bridge repurchased it, Aug. 3, 1880. *John S. Currier* was a tenant here for a short time. LEWIS BRIDGE, JR., also lived upon the place, to whose wife, Julia D., it was deeded, Apr. 18, 1881. Lewis Bridge, Jr., also bought of L. P. Nims, Mar. 27, 1882, the bit of land, in the south-east corner of the old Lucius Nims farm, east of the Concord Road. JOSEPH BEAUDOIR (usually called Bedaw), purchased the place, June 8, 1892. Later, Jan. 21, 1893, he purchased the right to use a spring of Mrs. Bridge. Antoinette E., wife of LYMAN DAVIS purchased this house, May 10, 1894, and sold it, Dec. 31, 1895, to Hattie Ann, wife of FRANK W. BRIDGE, who lived here several years. The Bridges sold the place, Oct. 22, 1902, to AUGUSTA O. CHASE, a sister of Mrs. Bridge, and the widow of Ira E. Chase of Keene. The Bridges moved to Nelson. Mrs. Chase has resided here since her purchase. George Kingsbury has boarded here a couple of years, since he rented his farm. Albert Hale, a brother-in-law of the latter, came here with Mr. Kingsbury and died here early in 1907. Mrs. Chase is a good neighbor and much appreciated in the community.

32. The Nahum Bridge house, now owned by Mrs. Albert Davis. NAHUM BRIDGE purchased this land of Lucius Nims, Sept. 28, 1861, as we stated before. See No. 30. Mr. Bridge built here at once, and lived here 30 years and a few months more, and died here, Jan. 23, 1892. He was a shoemaker and had a little shop, a few rods from the street, to the south-west of the house. He lost a leg soon after moving to town, Sept. 24, 1863. See page 374. He was a quiet, honest man, thoroughly upright and respected. He willed this place to Julia D., wife of his nephew, LEWIS BRIDGE, JR., who had been living several years at 31. Nahum Bridge and his wife were tenderly cared for in their declining years by this nephew and his estimable wife. The latter couple soon moved into this house and sold the house at 31. Edward L. Gay had lived with them from infancy. See page 614. Lewis Bridge died at Ashuelot in 1898. Mrs. Bridge remained here a short time longer. *Horace H. Robbins* came here from Nelson and lived a short time as a tenant. Mrs. Bridge sold the place, July 15, 1899, to Eliza, wife of DAVID LARMAY (as the last name is spelled in the deed. It was perhaps L'Amour or L'Armee). In a little more than a year, the latter sold it to ALBERT DAVIS, Oct. 24, 1900. Mr. Davis was a deacon in the church at East Sullivan, and was of sterling New England stock. He died here, Sept. 26, 1903, and his widow, Mrs. Rosetta (Towne) Davis, still occupies the house. They had previously lived many years upon the old Nathaniel Osgood farm in Nelson, now owned by Rev. Mr. Conrad.

33. The Daniel Goodnow house, now occupied by L. H. Goodnow, with Mrs. M. A. Ware as a tenant. This place, like the rest of East Sullivan village, was a part of the original Nathaniel Mason farm (see No. 14). N. Mason sold this lot to his son, Nathaniel P. Mason, Oct. 12, 1840. The latter sold it to DANIEL GOODNOW, Nov. 6, 1843, who had previously lived in Roxbury, on the place which Mr. Ruggles owns. Mr. Goodnow built this house and lived in it

until his death, Apr. 20, 1856. He was a carpenter and had a shop which, after his decease, was converted into the dwelling where Mrs. Chase lives, No. 31. After his death, the widow, POLLY GOODNOW, purchased the rights of her children in this place, by deeds of May 23, 1857 (from her son Caleb), and June 20, 1857 (from her daughter Mary, then Mrs. Raymond). She lived here till her death, Sept. 20, 1863. The house passed to *Caleb Goodnow*, who purchased his sister's share, Sept. 29, 1865. He had lived here, after his marriage, until he built the house at 34. *Elbridge H. Taft* was a tenant here during his first short residence in town, and his second child was born here. Caleb Goodnow, Sept. 7, 1865, sold this house to CLARISSA ESTY, widow of Solomon, who had lived many years at 144, and a short time at 128. She lived here over five years and sold it, Mar. 18, 1871, to Nahum Bridge, who, four days later, deeded it jointly to the wives of LESLIE H. GOODNOW and D. WILLARD RUGG. The Goodnows have lived here since, 36 years to the present time (1907), and have had the post office at East Sullivan since 1891. Mr. Goodnow is doing a good business in his mill at 29. He has inherited fine musical taste and promotes the musical efficiency of the church choir in the village, and is, in every way, a most valuable citizen. The death of Mrs. Elvira, wife of D. W. Rugg, occurred at her mother's old homestead in Stoddard, Sept. 20, 1871, only a few months after an undivided half of this house had been deeded to her. The Ruggs had lost their dwelling at 41, by fire, on the night of Feb. 1 and 2, 1871, and shortly after that moved here, into the northern end of the building. A month after the death of Mrs. Rugg, LYMAN DAVIS, Oct. 21, 1871, bought the half of the house which she had owned of Mr. Rugg, acting for himself and as the guardian of Arthur H. Rugg. Mrs. Davis was the postmistress from 1886 to 1891. In the fall of 1895, the Davises purchased the L. P. Nims house at 20, as we have shown already. On Apr. 29, 1896, *Mrs. Marietta A. Ware*, widow of Alonzo A. Ware of Swanzeey, moved into this part of the house as a tenant, and was a valuable accession to the neighborhood. *Mrs. Lydia Davis*, widow of Marcus Davis of Stoddard, and the mother of Mrs. L. H. Goodnow moved into the same part of the house in 1899. Nov. 3, 1899, the undivided half of the place was deeded to the wife of L. H. GOODNOW, who now owns the whole place. Mrs. Davis died, Apr. 15, 1905. She was a capable, ingenious woman, of exceptionally good judgment.

34. The Caleb Goodnow house, now occupied by F. B. Hardy. This was a part of the old Nathaniel Mason farm, which went with the Dea. Wilson place. See Nos. 14 and 36. CALEB GOODNOW bought this house spot of Asa E. Wilson, Apr. 17, 1849. He built the house standing upon the place and owned it between 48 and 49 years. He was the postmaster from 1851 to 1857, and again from 1863 to 1873, and the office was in this house while D. A. Felt was the postmaster, from 1859 to 1863. Mr. Goodnow died Oct. 16, 1898, at the house of his son, L. H. Goodnow, at 33, where he had been stopping during his last illness. For notices of him, see pages 614, 588, and 575. He sold this house, Sept. 22, 1897, to FRANKLIN B. HARDY, a native of Nelson, but who moved here from Keene. He was a soldier of the Civil War. *D. Wilmer Goodnow* was a tenant in this house between seven and eight years, from his marriage until he purchased the Seward house, at 17. In the mean time, his

father lived at Keene, but returned again to this house. For D. W. Goodnow, see page 614.

35. Site of a small store-house built by Dea. A. E. Wilson, on the land which was included in the tannery purchase. See No. 37. The postoffice at East Sullivan was in this building from 1857 to 1859, while Dea. Wilson was the postmaster.

36. The Dea. Wilson, afterwards Symonds, house, now owned and occupied by Will H. Harris. This was the second house built at the village of East Sullivan. It was built by LANMON NIMS, who purchased the site of Nathaniel Mason (of whose old farm it was originally a part), Mar. 14, 1835. For a notice of Mr. Nims, see pages 618-9. NATHANIEL P. MASON, son of Nathaniel, bought the same of Mr. Nims, Jan. 23, 1838, Mr. Nims reserving the right to occupy the north part of the house until Apr. 1, 1839, if he desired. Mr. Mason operated the mill for about two and a half years. He sold this house, June 5, 1840, to ASA E. WILSON, a native of Nelson, who came here from Alstead. Mr. Wilson was a tanner, who built and operated for many years the tannery at 37, of which we shall speak in the next paragraph. He was chosen a deacon of the First Cong. Church, in Sept. (probably the first day), 1851, and nominally held the office until he was dismissed to the Nelson church, May 2, 1880, although he lived in Marlow several years in the mean time. He was an estimable man and a valuable citizen. He sold this house, together with his tanning business, to JOHN SYMONDS of Marlow, a native of Hancock, Feb. 1, 1859. Mr. Symonds lived here until he purchased of J. Whitney the house at 14. He then rented this house. *Frad L. Pitcher* was a tenant several years. For a notice of Mr. Symonds, see pages 623-4. JOHN N. GROUT of Leicester, Mass., bought this house and the tannery property of Mr. Symonds, Jan. 23, 1872. He owned the place for a little more than five years. See No. 37, also page 566. Grout went into bankruptcy. His assignees, Charles Mason of East Sullivan and Frederick Taylor of Munsonville, sold this house, March 8, 1877, to Lory (or "Larry") S. Watson of Leicester, Mass., and from him it passed, in succession, to George A. Kimball of Worcester, Mass., on Oct. 3, 1878; Edwin R. Locke of Keene, Oct. 6, 1879; Keene Five Cents Savings Bank, on June 13, 1882, by legal process, following an attachment, foreclosing a mortgage which Locke had given to the bank, Feb. 9, 1880; George H. Jackson of Keene, on June 16, 1882, an ineffectual deed, on account of the action of the bank; and John Symonds then of Keene, on Sept. 3, 1883, who bought it of the bank. No one of these owners, after Grout, lived here. During these years, the house was rented some time. *Nathan G. Lyman* was living here in the seventies. Sept. 16, 1885, WILL H. HARRIS bought the place of the executors of John Symonds, who died, March 28, of the same year, at Keene. Nov. 5, 1885, ASA DAVIS of Stoddard, the father of Mrs. Harris bought an undivided half of the house, and soon after moved into the southern end of the building. On Dec. 8, 1888, Mr. Davis made over his part of the place to his wife, by deeding it first to Mr. Harris, who, on the same day, deeded it to Mrs. Davis. After the death of Mrs. Davis, her heirs, on Dec. 23, 1895, deeded all their rights in the same place to Mr. Davis, which were purchased, Feb. 9, 1899, by the wife of Mr. Harris, after the death of her father, which occurred, Oct. 20, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Davis had always

lived near Sullivan, were of excellent families, and were highly esteemed. After their decease, the southern end of the house was rented for a time to *Wm. H. H. Law*, also to *Albert Corey*. Mr. Harris operated the saw-mill at 46, which was destroyed by fire, Jan. 13, 1898. See page 380. Since then, he has operated the old Ellis mill at 110. He is a man, who, through the activity of his mills, has helped the town, by adding to its industries and furnishing employment for several men. Mr. and Mrs. Asa Davis were living in this house when they celebrated their golden wedding. The celebration was in Union Hall, Nov. 28, 1893, which was well filled with their kindred and numerous friends.

37. Site of the old Wilson (later Symonds) tannery. The land on which this building stood, like other property in the village, was a part of the old Nathaniel Mason farm. It was purchased of Mr. Mason by Lanmon Nims, Mar. 14, 1835, and passed to all of the owners of the estate, No. 36, down to and including the second ownership of the property by John Symonds. The names of the owners and the dates of conveyances may be seen in the preceding paragraph. The site of 35 was included under the same title. The old tannery on this spot was built by DEA. ASA E. WILSON, about 1840. He operated it for nearly nineteen years. JOHN SYMONDS bought it, Feb. 1, 1859, and sold it, Jan. 23, 1872, to JOHN N. GROUT. The building was burned, Aug. 20, 1874. For a full history of the affair, see pages 565-6. No building was again built upon the site. The executors of Mr. Symonds sold the land, which also included the site of 35, to Martha D., wife of L. H. Goodnow, Sept. 16, 1885.

38. The house owned several years by Mrs. S. B. Rugg, where Byron J. Holt now lives, in the north part, and John H. Holbrook in the other part. LABAN S. BOND of Leicester, Mass., Mar. 22, 1872, bought this place of John Symonds, who had already erected a house to rent to men who worked for him. It was on the premises purchased by Symonds of Mr. Whitney. See No. 14. Mr. Bond lived here a few months until he had completed the building at 30. He then rented it. *Jacob Nash*, who came from Gilsum, was the tenant when SOPHIA B. RUGG, widow of Harrison Rugg, purchased the place, Feb. 23, 1876. Mrs. Rugg then built the addition which forms the northern portion of the house. She lived many years in that part of the house, or made it her headquarters. She rented the southern part of the building to various tenants, among whom were *Atwell C. Ellis*, for several years; *Mrs. Parker*; and *Fred A. Davis*. Mrs. Rugg was a person who had been trained in the olden school of New England household duties and could turn her hand readily to any one of those manifold services required of the women of her period. She nursed the sick, and was a kind and useful neighbor. She died, Apr. 16, 1900, nearly 92 years of age. JEDIDIAH R. HOLT bought the place of her administrator, E. E. Rugg, Sept. 29, 1900. His son, BYRON J. HOLT, on Feb. 4, 1905, came into possession of the place, by purchasing the rights of the heirs, after the death of his father, which occurred, Feb. 26, 1903, about two years after the death of Mrs. Holt. He has lived in the northerly part of the house since his father purchased it. The southerly part is now rented to *John H. Holbrook*. Mr. J. R. Holt was a native of Sullivan, but had lived considerably in other places before fixing upon this place as his last residence. The south part of this house was built by Mr. Symonds in 1869. Among his tenants were *Ira Robbins*, his brother-

in-law, *Leslie H. Goodnow*, who began his married life there, and *Charles F. Goodnow*.

39. House built by E. E. Rugg, present residence of J. F. McClure. ELLERY E. RUGG bought the land where this house stands of John Symonds, June 16, 1866. It was a part of the old Nathaniel Mason farm, for the succession of owners of which, see No. 14. Mr. Rugg bought the house in District No. 4, where E. Hubbard had lived, at 171, and moved it upon this spot. He was a blacksmith between seven and eight years in the shop now operated by Lyman Davis. He was also a good carpenter. See page 621. AUSTIN A. ELLIS moved here from his house at 111, but continued to operate his mill at 110. He purchased this place of Mr. Rugg, Mar. 15, 1881. A few years later, he sold the mill and moved to Keene, where he has been successful in a brush-handle business on Mechanic St., and has been mayor of the city. See page 613. The wife of CHARLES A. TARBOX bought the house of Mr. Ellis, Oct. 6, 1891. That family lived here three or four years and moved to Keene. See page 624. Asahel N. Holt, who lives at 48, bought this place of the Tarboxes, Dec. 2, 1895. JOHN F. McCLURE, son-in-law of Mr. Holt has lived in the house several years. *Wm. B. Hastings* was a tenant in the house, formerly, for a short time.

40. The house built by J. G. Stevens, now owned by Benjamin A. Hastings, and occupied by his brother, Harry C. Hastings. On Sept. 24, 1875, JOHN GILMAN STEVENS purchased of D. W. Rugg, that part of the old McIntire farm which was east of the Valley Road, excepting the house site at 41. Mr. Stevens built a new house on the opposite side of the road, on land of Mr. Rugg. On Nov. 27, 1876, Mr. Stevens purchased of Mr. Rugg the land on which his house stood (at 40), with a little more surrounding it, and, on the same day, purchased of Mr. E. H. Taft a bit of land south of the house. These three purchases constituted the estate now belonging to No. 40. All this land belonged originally to the old Nathaniel Mason farm, and most of it, later, to the McIntire farm. For succession of owners of the McIntire part, see Nos. 14 and 26, and of the lower part, No. 14. Mr. Stevens afterwards added some land in lot 3, range 9, which he purchased of the heirs of L. P. Nims, on May 20, 1893. Mr. Stevens owned this place between twenty and twenty-one years. He is a quiet, diligent man, a member of the church at East Sullivan, and an obliging neighbor. His sons, Alba L. and Elwyn G. Stevens, both still unmarried, have been employed at East Sullivan, and in other places. See page 623. Mr. Stevens deeded the place to the Keene Five Cents Savings Bank, May 16, 1895. The house was fitted for two families. Among those who were tenants upon the upper floor, were *Wm. Albert Wilson*, *Will. H. Harris*, *Joseph Gorman* (perhaps Gomont in French), *Charles F. Putnam*, *Charles E. Shults*, and *Charles Theberge* (usually called Brown). *S. G. Wilcox*, who operated the steam mill at 42, became a tenant in the lower part of the house, for two and a half years, moving in, Sept. 8, 1896. *Wallace M. Boutell* (or Boutwell), occupied the lower flat for a time. JOHN H. HOLBROOK of East Sullivan bought the place of the bank, Apr. 16, 1901, and lived here about four years, his sister being his housekeeper. BENJAMIN A. HASTINGS bought the estate, Oct. 7, 1905, and his brother, *Harry C.*

Hastings is now the only tenant of the house. Among the earliest tenants of Mr. Stevens were *John Little* and *William L. Huntley*.

41. Site of the house which was built by D. W. Rugg. This house was upon that part of the old Nathaniel Mason farm which was later the McIntire farm. For the succession of owners, see 14 and 26. DANIEL WILLARD RUGG purchased it of the McIntire heirs, the deeds bearing date of Mar. 29, Mar. 31, and Apr. 1, in 1869. He built a dwelling house here, which was destroyed by fire, in the night of Feb. 1 and 2, 1871, less than two years from the time it was built. No dwelling was again built upon the site. A shed now covers the spot where the house stood. Mr. Rugg has sold other parts of the McIntire farm, but still owns a small piece of land upon which this house-site is situated.

42. Steam-mill, nearly in ruins, erected by F. F. and S. G. Wilcox. The land on which it stands was a part of lot 3, range 9. The succession of the owners of this portion of the lot are given in the accounts of 27, 21, and 22, down to and including the heirs of L. P. Nims. They sold this little piece of land, about five acres, to John G. Stevens, May 20, 1893, who sold it to his sons, A. L. and E. G. Stevens, Sept. 27, 1894. The latter deeded it to F. F. and S. G. WILCOX, Jan. 16, 1897. The Wilcoxes erected a steam-mill upon the land, which was first started for business, May 8, 1897. It was operated about two and a half years, while they were sawing the lumber from the logs taken from the F. A. Wilson farm (135). Mr. S. G. Wilcox then moved to Keene, and sold his half of this property to the other joint owner, Ferdinand F. Wilcox, of Keene, Sept. 26, 1905.

43. The carpenter shop erected by George Kingsbury, who lived at 44, to which estate this shop, of course, belongs. It has not been much used for many years.

44. The house of George Kingsbury, now occupied (1907) by George S. Reid. This place is in the northern part of lot 3, range 9. For the succession of owners, to and including Lucius Nims, see 27, 21 and 22. Lucius Nims sold the northern part of the lot to David McIntire, Apr. 3, 1833. GEORGE KINGSBURY came into possession of the same portion of this lot by deeds of Nov. 5, 1852, from David McIntire; Mar. 29, Mar. 31, and Apr. 1, in 1869, from heirs of Mrs. David McIntire; and Apr. 15, 1884, from L. P. Nims. Mr. Kingsbury built this house in 1853. He lived in it more than a half century, and celebrated here his golden wedding, Sept. 9, 1902. His guests included nearly all the citizens of Sullivan, many from neighboring towns, and many relatives and friends from a distance. Mr. Kingsbury was, for many years, the town clerk. His mother and two of his aunts spent most of their last years here. Mr. Kingsbury has been the only owner of this house. Few men in town have owned one piece of property so long. He has been prominent in the affairs of the town and a kind and useful neighbor. He is now boarding at Mrs. Chase's, at 31, and his house is rented by *George S. Reid*. Mr. Kingsbury's daughter, Mrs. Wilson, now Mrs. Kittson, and her two daughters had a home here, with Mr. Kingsbury, for many years. At the time of the commencement of the Civil War, *Russell T. Holt* was living as a tenant in the northern end of the house. He died in the army and his funeral was here.

45. House built by Dauphin Spaulding, 2d, now the residence of Geo. W.

Holt, The land on which this house stands is in lot 4, range 9 of the Packersfield arrangement. The upper end of the lot was once covered by a part of lot 1, range 11, of the Gilsom divisions. For succession of owners of the lot 4, range 9, of Packersfield, see No. 64 in next chapter, to and including C. F. Wilson. Mr. Wilson sold the part of this lot east of Otter River to Lucius Nims, May 28, 1842. Mr. Wilson also sold to Jacob Spaulding the part which he owned between the Spaulding Brook and the Otter River, July 14, 1845. DAUPHIN SPAULDING, 2d, also bought of C. F. Wilson the part between the road, the first bridge, the Spaulding Brook, and the line of lot 3, range 9, Oct. 31, 1851. Spaulding also bought of his uncle, Jacob Spaulding, the south end of the latter's purchase, Feb. 28, 1852. These purchases constituted the original homestead, to which he later added several small pieces. In 1852, Dauphin Spaulding, 2d, built a fine story and a half dwelling upon the site of 45. It was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of July 4, 1854. See page 379. He built, immediately after, the present house upon the same spot and in the same fashion, the neighbors lending much kind assistance, as is always customary in the town under similar circumstances. Just before the breaking out of the Civil War, Mr. Spaulding temporarily moved to Keene and happened to be there when he enlisted in the service. He died in the army, Feb. 7, 1864. His funeral was at the house of his father, then living at 53, and the burial in East Sullivan Cemetery. While he was stopping in Keene, this house was rented to *Henry Macdonald* and the latter's brother-in-law, *Bachelor Hussey*. Both of these men went into the army. Macdonald was killed in battle, and his body was not returned to town. See page 523. Dexter Spaulding purchased this estate of his son's administrator, Mar. 27, 1865, and sold it, three days later, to George Kingsbury. BETSY W., wife of JACOB SPAULDING, bought the house and four acres of land of George Kingsbury, Jan. 30, 1868. She lived here more than 20 years and died here, July 29, 1888, willing the place to her daughter, SARAH ADELAIDE, formerly the wife of D. A. Wood, later the wife of CYRUS H. BEMIS, who lived here a time when Mrs. Spaulding was living, but from whom Sarah A. had been separated. The latter continued to own the place for over 17 years, and sold it, Dec. 20, 1905, to GEORGE W. HOLT, who now lives here. He had previously lived many years on the Ellis farm, at 112. He had a son in the Spanish-American War. See page 533.

46. Site of the mill built by Dauphin Spaulding, 2d, and last owned by Will H. Harris. DAUPHIN SPAULDING, 2d, built this saw-mill in 1852. The timber used, including the frame and the boards and windows, all came from the old second meetinghouse which stood at 77. The large ornamental window which was behind the pulpit was placed in the west gable of the mill. The other windows of the meetinghouse were placed in the sides and ends of the mill. Other parts of this venerable church were used in building the first house at 45, which was burned. Spaulding operated the mill about nine years and moved temporarily to Keene, while Henry Macdonald operated the mill according to some agreement which was made and Bachelor Hussey was also employed in the mill and boarded with Macdonald, who had married his sister. Mr. Spaulding went into the army and died, Feb. 7, 1864. The administrator sold the mill to Dexter Spaulding, father of Dauphin, Mar. 27, 1865, and the latter sold it to

GEORGE KINGSBURY, Mar. 30, 1865, who managed it for seventeen and a half years. Oct. 2, 1882, T. A. HASTINGS, D. W. RUGG and WILL. H. HARRIS bought the same of Kingsbury. Feb. 16, 1884, Mr. Rugg sold his share to Hastings and Harris, and, Aug. 23, 1886, Mr. Harris bought the interest of Mr. Hastings. Mr. Harris then operated the mill on his own account until it was destroyed by fire, Jan. 13, 1898. See page 380, also page 564.

47. House built by John Symonds, later owned by Louis Beaudoin (Bedaw), now the home of Herbert S. Currier. Like the rest of East Sullivan village, the land on which this house stood was formerly part of the old Nathaniel Mason farm. For the owners, to and including Joseph Whitney, see 14. John Symonds bought the land of Whitney, Nov. 27, 1865. He put up a small house here for his help. The place included a part of the purchase of Elbridge H. Taft of Mr. Symonds, Oct. 4, 1873. THOMAS B. HILL of Sullivan bought the place of Mr. Taft, Oct. 1, 1874. He had been living in the house and, a year later, he sold it, Oct. 26, 1875, to JOSEPH O. BEAUREGARD, who lived here five years. He deeded the house, Mar. 13, 1880, to Henry C. Rawson and Augustus F. Nims, who, eleven days later, deeded it to ZOPHAR WRIGHT. Mr. Wright died, shortly after, May 11, 1880, and his heirs sold it, June 25, 1881, to FRED. WESTON. The latter sold it, Mar. 14, 1882, to ALPHONSE GAUTHIER (usually called Alfred Gauthier). The latter sold it, Feb. 17, 1883, to LOUIS BEAUDOIN (usually called Lewis Bedaw). Louis added to his estate by purchases from Messrs. C. Goodnow, E. H. Taft, and T. A. Hastings. He lived here several years and was a kind and obliging neighbor. He moved to Keene in 1904, and sold this place, Aug. 17, 1906, to his son, called in English FRED. L. BEDAW, after owning it 23½ years to a day. HERBERT S. CURRIER, son of John S., bought this place, of Fred. L. Beaudoin (or Bedaw), Nov. 26, 1906, and is now living upon the place.

48. The home of Asahel N. Holt. This was a part of the old Jeremiah Mason farm. The succession of owners is traced in No. 51 to and including the joint ownership of G. S. Kingsbury and O. D. Beverstock. ASAHEL N. HOLT purchased this house site and land with it of Kingsbury and Beverstock, Nov. 19, 1875. Mr. Holt also bought the house at 150, known as the Levi Higbee house, and moved it here. He has lived here ever since, about 31 years in all to the present time, 1907. He has added two purchases to the estate, since he bought the house site. His mother came to live with him about 1879, and remained here until her death, June 21, 1892. Mr. Holt has been for several years the sexton of the town and the superintendent of cemeteries. He is a very useful man. He is an excellent nurse, a particularly kind and amiable neighbor, very ingenious, and especially efficient in managing funerals, a sad duty which falls to his lot as the sexton.

49. Site of the old mill erected by the Masons. The land on which it stood was partly in lot 2, range 7, and partly in lot 2, range 8. Both of these lots were sold by "Molly" Packer as the administratrix of Thomas Packer, Apr. 30, 1795, to her husband's son, Thomas Packer of Newburyport, who was a teamster. The latter sold both lots, May 19, 1813, to SAMUEL MASON, who was then living in Dublin. A saw-mill was built at this place, which was exactly on the range line, and partly in both lots. His cousin, ASA MASON, owned a one-fifth interest in the mill. The deed of Asa Mason is not recorded and was probably surren-

dered to Samuel Mason, for the latter was entitled to sell the same estate, shortly after, to Jeremiah Mason. Asa Mason, about 1813, bought the upper part of lot 2, range 8, of Samuel Mason and built the first house upon the Jeremiah Mason place, at, or on the site of, 51. About the same year, 1813, he began to operate this mill. He afterwards gave back the deed to Samuel Mason, about 1816, and went to the state of New York. He had several children. JEREMIAH MASON bought the same real estate of Samuel Mason, Apr. 1, 1816. The mill was operated but a few years after this. See page 564. On that page the mill was said to have been erected about 1814 or 1815. Later research makes it probable that it was erected as early as 1813. Joseph Mason and Samuel Mason owned four-fifths of this mill. Joseph worked in it several years.

50. Old farm of Joseph and Ashley Mason, later of Michel (French spelling) Beaugard. This was one of the lots conveyed by "Molly" Packer, as administratrix of her husband, Thomas Packer, to the latter's son, Thomas, of Newburyport, Mass., Apr. 30, 1795. Samuel Mason, then living in Dublin, bought it of the younger Packer, May 19, 1813. JOSEPH MASON, then living in Sullivan, bought this place of his brother, Samuel, Feb. 9, 1814. He built the house still standing upon the place, immediately after his purchase, and he lived here until his death, March 8, 1860. He was a cooper and famous for making sap buckets. He was a good performer upon the clarinet and was one of the musicians in the old military company and so were all his sons. He and his sons, Alonzo and Sylvester, played fifes, and his son Ashley played a copper bugle. ASHLEY MASON bought an undivided half of his father's homestead, Sept. 26, 1831, and the other half, Aug. 28, 1840, giving his father the customary bonds for his maintenance, &c. Ashley managed the farm 34 years, and sold it, Aug. 17, 1869, to Michel (French spelling) Beaugard. Mr. Mason moved to Keene, four years before this, and bought a place of Ashley Jones on Eastern Avenue, to which he moved the two-story portion of the house on the Sullivan farm. This house was burned later and another house built upon the same spot in Keene. Mr. Mason died there, Nov. 4, 1880. He had always lived in Sullivan until he moved to Keene, and was a reliable and substantial citizen. His son still lives in Keene. A daughter married G. W. Foster, another daughter married Allen N. Clapp, a wealthy merchant of Manchester, and still another was the wife of Col. Babbitt of Keene. Mr. Beaugard had been living upon the place in Sullivan before he purchased it, nearly four years. He lived here many years, then moved to Marlborough, doing little upon this farm. He died in Marlborough, April 13, 1898. He was a kind neighbor and an amiable man. He had eleven children, of whom ten are living, all boys but two. Shortly before his death, the ten had their photographs taken upon one plate, to please him, but he did not live to see it. These ten children were all agreeable and well-mannered and have been respected in the places where they have lived. Mr. Beaugard willed this place to his wife, who sold it, June 28, 1905, to Geo. H. Eames of Keene. The old farm was recently purchased of Mr. Eames by the wife of S. E. Jenkins, Jr., of East Sullivan, June 7, 1907, and it is likely that the buildings will be repaired and fitted for the occupancy of his son's or some other family. The two-story portion of the house, which was moved to Keene, was built by Joseph Mason, four or five years after the part now standing.

51. The Jeremiah and Levi F. Mason place, where N. Casteaux (called Castaw) lives. This house is on lot 2, range 8, and is one of the lots sold by "Molly" Packer, as the administratrix of her husband, Thomas Packer, to the latter's son, Thomas, of Newburyport, Mass. The last named sold it, May 19, 1813, to Samuel Mason, then living in Dublin (now Harrisville.) He bought it in reality for his cousin, ASA MASON of Dublin. Asa had a deed of the place, which included an undivided fifth of the mill at 49. The deed is not recorded at the registry, but was quite likely written and dated, nearly a year after Samuel's purchase of the place from Packer, perhaps, Feb. 9, 1814, the day that Joseph Mason bought the other part of Samuel's purchase from the same grantor. This is probable, as Joseph and Samuel had a four-fifths interest in the mill, and the whole trade was quite likely in the presence of all three. Asa Mason evidently decided to return the deed to Samuel Mason, for the latter sold exactly the same property to JEREMIAH MASON, Apr. 1, 1816. The deed of Joseph Mason, to which we alluded, mentions the sale of this place to Asa Mason. Jeremiah Mason lived here from his purchase in 1816 to his death, Sept. 12, 1858. He was a quiet, industrious man, a large land-owner, and a man who saved a comfortable competency. He willed the farm to his son, LEVI F. MASON, who was born and had always lived upon it. For a notice of L. F. Mason and his sons, see page 617. He died in Marlborough, Feb. 13, 1897. Mr. Mason sold this farm, Apr. 5, 1871, to GEORGE S. KINGSBURY, formerly of Roxbury, and DANIEL OSCAR BEVERSTOCK, formerly of Munsonville. Both men were highly esteemed in the community. Mr. Beverstock now lives in Keene, where he is engaged in manufacturing. He has five sons, and any father would be fortunate who has five sons of equal worth. See pages 612 and 605. Mr. Beverstock conveyed his interest in the farm, Mar. 23, 1878, to his mother, who was then, Mrs. Louisa M. McIntire, and she sold it on the 10th of September, in the same year, to G. S. Kingsbury, who then became the sole owner of the place. He owned it between 14 and 15 years, until his death, which occurred in Roxbury, at the house of his brother, Elbridge, Mar. 25, 1893. He was a veteran of the Civil War, was a respected citizen, and had much to do with town affairs while he lived. As he was unmarried, he had a family in the house much of the time. *John S. Currier's* family lived here considerably. Mr. Kingsbury willed the place to certain of his kindred, who sold it, May 16, 1894, to FRED. J. CUMMINGS of Keene, who sold it, Sept. 15, 1897, to Mabel, wife of NARCISSE CASTEAUX (usually called Nelson Castaw or Castor). This family has been living on the place ten years.

52. Site of the mill for turning wooden wares, erected by SYLVESTER MASON, shortly after his purchase of the place at 53, on which estate this mill was erected. ASHLEY MASON also owned an interest in the mill. They turned hoe handles principally, but had lathes for other work. For the successive owners, see 53. PERLEY W. FROST used the mill about ten years, 1846-56. Luke Parkhurst bought the place, but did not use the mill much. After DEXTER SPAULDING purchased the place, he got started to fit this old mill for a wheelwright shop, but death overtook him before his repairs were all completed. The mill was then idle and, in a few years, taken away. Leslie H. Goodnow has the first lathe that was used in this mill, which was the first lathe used in Sullivan. See page 565.

53. The S. Mason, or Perley W. Frost house, where J. S. Currier lives. July 15, 1839, SYLVESTER MASON purchased the land on which this house and the mill at 52 were placed, of Joseph and Ashley Mason. Apr. 20, 1844, Selim Frost became the assignee of the estate of Sylvester Mason. J. M. Melville and Reuel Nims, by foreclosure of a mortgage, gained possession, Oct. 8, 1844, and obtained a quitclaim of the same from Mr. Mason, Jan. 13, 1846. They sold it to PERLEY W. FROST, May 4, 1846. In about ten years, he sold it to his brother, Selim Frost, but the deed is not recorded, LUKE PARKHURST bought the place of Mr. Frost, Aug. 4, 1857, and mortgaged it to Mr. Frost. He never paid for it and surrendered the deed. Selim Frost died, Sept. 19, 1858. DEXTER SPAULDING purchased the place of his widow, then the wife of Benjamin Frost, Aug. 21, 1860. He died here, Dec. 30, 1865, and his widow lived here many years longer. For a further notice of Mr. Spaulding, see 121, CHAP. XVIII. By deeds of Oct. 4, 16, and 19, in 1882, George Kingsbury purchased the place of the heirs of Mr. Spaulding, and sold it, Oct. 30, 1882, to JOHN S. CURRIER, who has added two or three more pieces of land to the estate. Mr. Currier is a Civil War veteran and has resided in town about thirty years. He has had a large family of children, who are now widely scattered.

54. The Felt house, where D. M. Burpee lives. The original homestead was a part of lot 2, range 7. For former owners, to and including J. and A. Mason, see 50. JOSEPH FELT, Jr., who came from a neighboring lot in Nelson, known as the old Harrington place, and had been living for a time on the old Warren farm, at 56, bought this place of J. and A. Mason, July 3, 1839, and, shortly after, built the house now standing. He was chosen a deacon of the Congregational church, Apr. 26, 1838, and was dismissed to Winchester church, May 25, 1851. He had a large family of children, several of whom have been influential in the localities where they have lived. Mr. Felt became financially involved and deeded his farm, Mar. 14, 1851, to Reuel Nims of Nelson, who mortgaged it, Apr. 5, 1854, to Brigham Nims of Roxbury, who foreclosed the mortgage, Mar. 31, 1858. D. ALVARO FELT, who had been leasing the place for several years, bought it of B. Nims, Apr. 8, 1859. Mr. D. A. Felt operated the mill at 55, as we shall see in the next paragraph. He was a genial and intelligent man. He was the East Sullivan postmaster from 1859 to 1863, but the office was at the house of Caleb Goodnow. Mr. Felt went to the south for his health and lived in Florida between fifteen and twenty years. He died of consumption, at Beresford, Fla., Dec. 4, 1892. Mr. D. A. Felt sold this place to ELBRIDGE H. TAFT, Mar. 23, 1866, who sold it, Oct. 13, of the same year, to HENRY MELVILLE OSGOOD of Nelson. Mr. Osgood lived here between five and six years and converted the turning-mill at 55 into a saw-mill, but he became financially involved, and his assignee sold the place, Mar. 13, 1872, to CHARLES A. TARBOX of Nelson, who sold it, six years later, Dec. 21, 1878, to DANIEL M. BURPEE, who came from Manchester. Mr. and Mrs. Burpee celebrated their golden wedding, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1899, the exact date of the anniversary falling on Sunday, the day following. They received a large company of kindred and neighbors. One of their daughters is the wife of Rev. Mr. Renshaw. The eldest of the three daughters is the wife of Almon C. Mason of Marlborough.

55. Site of a mill on the same estate as the preceding and belonging, while

it was standing, to the owners of that place for the time. It was erected by the Felts in 1849 and designed, at first, for a starch factory. Before it had really been used for that purpose, circumstances caused the plans to be changed. It was used for a turning mill. D. A. Felt made butter tubs here out of spruce timber. At a later time, he made hoe-handles, step-ladders, camp stools, and rake-handles. H. M. Osgood converted the mill into a saw-mill. It was used for such a purpose a little while, but was afterwards taken down. See page 564.

56. The old Warren farm from which the buildings were long since removed. This land was sold by Thomas Packer to Thomas Packer, Jr., Sept. 5, 1788, and by the latter to WILLIAM WARREN, June 29, 1790. This was lot 4, range 7. Mr. Warren bought lot 3, range 7, on which the house stood, of Thomas Packer, Sr., of Portsmouth, Feb. 14, 1793. Mr. Warren was a great landowner. He also bought lot 3, range 8, Feb. 14, 1811, of James Sheafe of Portsmouth (who had bought it of Thomas Packer, June 30, 1795). Mr. Warren also bought lot 4, range 8, Dec. 10, 1813, of "Hepsy" Kidder, widow and administratrix of Isaiah Kidder of New Ipswich, who had obtained it of the Packers. This purchase included so much of that lot as lay south of the old Gilsam line. His purchases also included so much of lot 4, range 9, as was south of the old Gilsam line. Mr. Warren sold the home farm to SILAS BROWN, who had lived in Temple, but came here from Dublin, Apr. 23, 1794. He was a twin brother of the wife of Zadoc Nims. Mr. Brown remained only two years and sold back the place to WILLIAM WARREN, Sept. 26, 1796. Mr. Brown died at Putney, Vt. Mr. Warren did not retain all of this large landed property. He sold to John Wilson, June 25, 1817, all that he owned in lot 4, range 9. He also sold to Jeremiah Mason, May 7, 1818, the south half of lot 3, range 8. All of these lots are shown upon the map. Mr. Warren mortgaged the farm to Samuel Osgood of Sullivan, Feb. 6, 1822, and Anna, wife of Mr. Warren, sold her rights in the place to the same Mr. Osgood, Feb. 16, 1826. Mr. Warren finally disappeared from the town, leaving his family. After necessary legal steps had been taken, Nathaniel Osgood of Nelson was appointed attorney to sell the farm, and it was purchased by Josiah Osgood of Nelson, Mar. 29, 1831. Mr. Osgood did not live on the farm. It was occupied by Dea. Joseph Felt (formerly, Joseph Felt, Jr.), as a tenant for nearly fifteen years, from about 1825 or 1826 until about 1839 or 1840. He was followed by Alanson Bingham, who lived here a few years. Mr. Bingham's second daughter was born here, in 1842. Others lived here as tenants for short lengths of time. Josiah Osgood sold the farm to Jeremiah Mason, Jan. 1, 1847, but repurchased it of Mason, a year later, Feb. 24, 1848. The portion of the farm where the buildings stood was purchased of Josiah Osgood by Samuel Osgood of Nelson, May 1, 1848. It continued to be owned by him and his heirs, and was finally purchased by Henry D. Taylor of Nelson, Mar. 13, 1878, of the widow of H. M. Osgood, acting as the latter's administratrix. A large part of the farm was sold to Messrs. Lucius Nims, D. W. Buckminster, and Caleb Goodnow, Mr. Nims eventually acquiring all this portion, much of which his heirs sold to T. A. Hastings. Portions of the Nims purchase had been previously sold to Oliver Wilder; also to Dauphin Spaulding, 2d. Selim Frost also owned a part of the farm near the former buildings, which was purchased by Samuel Osgood and joined with his other

purchase. It is not expedient to carry into detail the many sales of the separate portions of this large farm. Mr. H. D. Taylor still owns the portion where the house stood.

Besides those persons mentioned as having been tenants in one or another of the different houses in this district, several men employed for short lengths of time in the tannery and the mills at East Sullivan have occupied tenements for brief periods. It would be almost impossible to recall all of them, but they did not become voters and were not citizens, but merely temporary sojourners, with proper residence, if any, elsewhere.

It is proper to take notice of the *Band Stand*, immediately east of Union Hall, on the same side of the street. It has been built several years. It was constructed by the joint efforts of neighbors. It has served its purpose well.

CHAPTER XVII.

FAMILY HISTORIES CONTINUED.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

This district is bounded east by the Spaulding Brook; north by Chapman Brook, Chapman Pond, lot 7 in range 9, west line of lot 6 in range 9, and north line of lot 5 in range 8 as far as the road; west by the middle of the road leading past houses numbered 104, 236, 230, 228, and others, to the old Gilsum line; and south by the old Gilsum line, as far as the Masonian Monument, then around the western, southern, and eastern sides of the farm of M. A. Nims, who lives at 108, thence by the southern line of the old C. F. Wilson (later the Hubbard) farm, to the Spaulding Brook. For school purposes, District No. 6, has, for many years, been a part of this district. The bounds of this united school district, as they were constituted in 1843, may be seen on pages 487-8 of this volume. The farm of M. A. Nims, as it now is, is at present included in this district. In this chapter, we shall consider only the second civil district, as bounded at the beginning of this paragraph.

57. Site of an old grist-mill erected by the brothers, Erastus and Roswell Hubbard, on land then belonging to Daniel Wilson. Erastus Hubbard understood the operation of such a mill and worked in it at different times. The mill was built about 1789. Abijah Wetherbee operated the mill between three and four years, from about 1789 to about 1793, when he moved to Surry. He lived at 57½. He was the father of the late Capt. Thomas T. Wetherbee, who personally gave to the writer the facts in this paragraph and the next one. We have no positive information that the mill was used after Mr. Wetherbee left it. The town laid a road to this mill, Aug. 27, 1792, from the house site at 59, where Martin Rugg afterwards lived, as indicated upon the map. Joshua Osgood built

a grist-mill at 163, about the year 1794, to which two roads were built shortly after by the town. Probably the mill at 57 was not afterwards used.

57½. Site of the house in which ABIJAH WETHERBEE lived while he operated the Hubbard mill at 57. We learn from a recorded deed that he purchased some land about this mill of Daniel Wilson. He obviously surrendered his deed to the Wilsons, for they continued to own all the land for many years. His son informed the writer that he had not paid for his land, was dissatisfied with the location, and returned his deed to Mr. Wilson. He moved to Surry, where he lived many years, but finally returned to Sullivan and died at the house of Capt. T. T. Wetherbee, at 117, where his widow also died.

58. The site of an old house on the farm later occupied by Martin Rugg. The house on this spot was built by Ezra Osgood. He had bought this farm of Rev. Clement Sumner, who had drawn it under the Gilsum grant, but the legislature decided that Gilsum properly was bounded east by the Patent Line. This land came into Packersfield and was sold by the Packersfield proprietors to other persons and Osgood's deed was rendered invalid. It was not recorded and we do not know the date. Osgood had previously owned the Keith farm, at 137, which he sold in 1787, and doubtless built a log house here, or a rude framed house, the same year. He had already gone on Aug. 27, 1792, when the old mill road was laid, for the "lay-out" marks the beginning of that road as "a little west of the place where Ezra Osgood's house stood". Ezra Osgood's second child, Henry, was born on that spot and died there. Mr. Osgood next settled upon the farm where M. A. Nims lives, at 108, and was the first settler there. He finally settled at 167. As the record speaks of the "place where Ezra Osgood's house stood" it may be that it was burned. It is hardly likely that it was worth moving.

59. The Martin Rugg, later the Comstock, farm. We have seen, in the preceding paragraph, that Ezra Osgood had attempted to purchase it of Rev. Clement Sumner, a Gilsum proprietor, whose right to sell could not carry a clear title. The Packers had conveyed this land to Isaiah Kidder of New Ipswich, and he sold it, May 27, 1808, to Samuel Seward and Josiah G. White of Sullivan. The nominal rights of Rev. C. Sumner had descended to his son, William Sumner, of whom they had been purchased for a merely nominal consideration by Dea. Josiah Seward. The latter sold his interest in this particular land, the west half of the second lot in the eleventh range of the Gilsum arrangement, to his brother, Samuel, Feb. 27, 1810. S. Seward and White then gave a clear title to NAHUM HAVEN of Sullivan, Oct. 20, 1812, who lived here two years and probably built the front part of the present house. Haven sold to ELEAZAR HATHORN, who came from Nelson, Oct. 19, 1814. Hathorn purchased of Dea. Josiah Seward the building, or a part at least of the building, in which the deacon had lived before he built the mansion that is now the house of Mr. Fifield at 139, and this became the ell of the house at 59. Hathorn lived here eleven years. He was one of the few men in that part of the town who attended the Baptist church. He sold the place, March 2, 1825, to MARTIN RUGG, who lived here until his death, Oct. 21, 1858. His body was the first buried in the Meetinghouse Cemetery. He was an honest, quiet, and industrious man. His son Andrew J., was in the Civil War and died in the service. He had intended

to manage this farm. Mr. Rugg willed the farm to his widow, LUCINDA RUGG, who owned it for fourteen years longer. *Henry Davis*, who married her daughter, lived here with her. Like her sister, Mrs. Harrison Rugg, Mrs. Lucinda Rugg was trained in the olden school of housekeeping, and could spin, weave, make carpets, and perform all of those manifold duties of women of her time. Modern machinery has revolutionized the home life. There is no woman in town today who can weave, in all probability. Fifty years ago, there were many still left who could make good broadcloth or flannel, and some who could spin flax. Mrs. Rugg sold this farm, Nov. 4, 1872, to IRA EMERSON COMSTOCK, who had been living at 147. He immediately moved here, where he lived until his death, Nov. 10, 1889. His heirs still own the farm. Mrs. Comstock continued to live here until recently. She married, for her second husband, MASON G. GUILLOW, who came here to live with her. They moved a few years ago to Marlborough, Mass. The house has been rented since to two or three different families. *Leslie L. Haskell* came here in 1904, shortly after the Guillows moved, and remained a year or more. *William J. Reid* is living on the place at the present time.

60. Site of the old Sartwell house. This was a part of the old farm which Thomas Morse, then living at 74, bought of the original proprietor, Rev. Clement Sumner, May 27, 1788. Morse sold the eastern end of his lot to Joseph Taylor of Gilsam, who does not appear to have ever built upon the lot. Taylor sold the same piece, July 20, 1790, to MICHAEL (or MICAH, as sometimes spelled) SARTWELL, of Sullivan, who had lived a short time on the Rugg place at 145, in a log house. Sartwell built this house at 60. July 22, 1790, two days after his purchase from Taylor, Sartwell bought more land of the farm from Mr. Morse. Shortly after, Apr. 1, 1793, JOSIAH GOULD WHITE, who had come from Uxbridge, Mass., bought the place which Sartwell had purchased from Taylor and Morse. Mr. White lived here ten or a dozen years or more, then moved to the site of 61. See next paragraph.

61. Site of the second house occupied by JOSIAH G. WHITE. See the preceding paragraph. On Apr. 1, 1795, Silas Rawson of Uxbridge, Mass., had purchased a large portion of the old Thomas Morse farm, next west of this, as we shall see under paragraph 65. Mr. Rawson was the father of Mrs. J. G. White, and this land came into possession of the Whites by inheritance. Shortly after, early in the eighteenth century, Mr. White built a house here which stood many years, very nearly upon the site now occupied by Samuel S. White, at 62. There was a tradition that Ezra Osgood had occupied a rude house built of logs between this one and the road, and that his son, James W. Osgood was born here. Upon careful investigation, we find that this is not so. James W. Osgood was born on the Keith place, at 137. Henry, second son of Ezra Osgood, was born and also died at 58. Mr. Osgood's purchase did not include any part of this farm. Mr. J. G. White died here, and his widow outlived him many years. He died, Nov. 16, 1839. She died, at No. 63, June 2, 1857. Mrs. Pompey Woodward, a negress, lived here several years and helped Mrs. White some about her work.

62. This house was built for SAMUEL S. WHITE, and stands upon a large portion of the site of 61. Mr. S. S. White, who succeeded his ancestors on the farm (see next paragraph), has lived here since his marriage.

63. House built for JUDSON WHITE, son of Josiah G. White. We have seen, under 60 and 61, how that Josiah G. White gradually came into possession of this farm. After the death of James Rowe (see No. 65), J. G. White, between Sept. 18, 1811 and Apr. 14, 1812, purchased of his numerous heirs, at different times, much of that farm, which was joined to this. Capt. Samuel Seward also acquired some of the Rowe farm. Judson White was married in 1813. On Apr. 10, 1817, he purchased the Rowe land of his father and Capt. Seward. Shortly after, he occupied this house, which was built about 1821, when George White was in his second year. Judson White died, Oct. 30, 1836, shortly before his father. Each had owned portions of this farm, but without formal division, and both had lived upon it. After their deaths, their widows continued to reside on the place several years. Mrs. Mercy White, widow of Josiah G., died in the house at 63, on June 2, 1857, and Mrs. Judson White, at John Dunn's, Feb. 16, 1856. GEORGE WHITE purchased the rights in this farm of the heirs of his grandfather's daughter, Mrs. Sally (White) Rawson, Sept. 1, 1857. She and Judson White were the only children of Josiah G. White. GEORGE WHITE also purchased the rights of his sisters and brother in this farm, March 11, 1854. He thus became the sole owner. He lived in the house at 63. He was an honest, reliable man, a good neighbor, and a supporter of the old church. He was a good singer, as are his son and grandson. He served the town two years as a representative to the General Court and held most of the important town offices at different times. At his death, he was one of the largest land-owners in the town. He died, in this house, Sept. 22, 1886. His widow died in the same house, Apr. 25, 1906. On Apr. 21, 1874, SAMUEL S. WHITE bought an undivided half of this farm, and, after his father's death, on July 3, 1888, he purchased the remaining half. He lives at 62. He is one of the substantial and influential citizens of the town, who has a great love for the place and is a loyal supporter of the centre church, as is also his son, WINFRED J. WHITE, who purchased an undivided half of the farm of his father, Dec. 25, 1895, and lives at 63. He is an estimable young man, a kind friend and neighbor, and an excellent singer. Mrs. S. S. White has been very active in the ladies' part of the church work at the centre of the town. Her father, JOHN LOCKE, the oldest man in town, spent his last years in her family. Mrs. George White, who recently died, lived to be the oldest member, both in years and membership seniority, of the old church at the centre. She was a worthy, industrious woman, who, like others of whom we have spoken, was well versed in the ways of the old New England housekeeping. She was a good milliner. This farm has been in the White family since 1793, being 114 years to the present time (1907), the longest period that any farm in Sullivan, as a farm, has remained in one family, with no change of surname.

64. The Daniel, John, and C. Franklin Wilson place, later the George Hubbard farm. DANIEL WILSON bought this place of Rev. Clement Sumner, by whom the land was drawn in the division among the Gilsum proprietors. It was in the portion of Packersfield which was annexed to Sullivan, but Mr. Wilson was never disturbed by the Packersfield proprietors. Perhaps he purchased the claims of the Packersfield claimants, but no such deed (or deeds) can be found in the Cheshire registry. As this land was all taxed to the Packersfield

proprietors in the early years of the town of Sullivan, it is very probable that Mr. Wilson bought their claims, most likely for a very small sum. We know that he purchased his original farm of Rev. Clement Sumner of Keene, Aug 10, 1791. JOHN WILSON, March 22, 1804, received the farm, by deed, from his father, giving the customary bond to maintain his parents. By subsequent purchases, on June 19, 1822, from Samuel Osgood, and on June 25, 1817, from William Warren, the original farm was extended east as far as the Warren farm. Daniel Wilson (great-grandfather of the writer of this history) was a housewright, as carpenters were then called. He made handsome pieces of cabinet furniture and could do almost anything in the mechanical line. He was the first pound-keeper, keeping the strays at first in his own barn-yard, later in the old hackmatack pound. See No. 67. John Wilson, son of Daniel, was a justice of the peace and one of the most important and substantial men of the town. He was a representative to the General Court, as were both of his sons at a subsequent time. He died Dec. 3, 1830, leaving the farm to his two sons, C. F. and D. W. Wilson. CHARLES FRANKLIN WILSON purchased the rights of his brother, D. W. Wilson, Mar. 15, 1844, and continued to occupy the place many years. He was one of the most valuable and highly esteemed citizens of the town. He was for many years the town clerk, a captain of the militia company, representative to the General Court, and a useful man in many ways. His son and daughter were educated at Meriden. The latter was an accomplished scholar, and the former lost his life in the battle of Opequan. See page 525. On March 14, 1868, Mr. C. F. Wilson purchased a fine house on Marlboro Street in Keene and moved there. For a short time, this house, at 64, was rented to *Daniel Towne*, who was living there when his eldest daughter was married to Albert Davis. GEORGE HUBBARD of Gilsom took possession of the farm, March 1, 1869, having purchased it of Mr. Wilson, Nov. 9, 1868. Mr. Hubbard is a veteran of the Mexican War. His family was an important acquisition to the town. His son, HENRY W. HUBBARD, resided on the farm with him. Henry served as a select-man and as a representative in the legislature. The latter's brother, *Arthur J. Hubbard*, has established an excellent reputation as a singer and teacher of vocal music. See page 588. Mr. Hubbard sold this farm, Jan. 22, 1904, to Gustave Polzer & Co. (Gustave Polzer and Leslie L. Haskell), and moved to Hanover, N. H. Polzer and Haskell purchased the farm for its wood and lumber and erected a portable saw mill on the place in which they sawed their logs. This firm (at that time, of Winchester) sold the farm July 5, 1905, to George H. Giffin of Keene, who cut most of the wood remaining on the place and worked up the "trimmings" into kindling wood, which he sold at his wood yard in Keene. He sold the farm to the Giffin Coal Co. of Keene, Sept. 19, 1906. He died very suddenly shortly after the sale. His widow, Mrs. Ella S. Giffin, purchased the farm of the Giffin Coal Co., June 5, 1907. PEDER JANSON (Peter Johnson in English) has recently, in 1907, moved to this farm, which he has arranged to purchase of Mrs. Giffin.

A half mile below the dwelling on the farm described in the preceding paragraph, on the old Haven Road leading from 64 to 26, is the remarkable "Triple Tree", which consists of a maple, beech, and lever-wood tree, with their trunks united into a single trunk. The location is indicated upon the map.

65. This is the old Thomas Morse or Rowe place. It was the second place of residence of each of the two men named. This land was claimed by both Packersfield and Gilsam proprietors. If the former ever pressed their claims there are no recorded deeds to show that they ever received anything for them. Rev. Clement Sumner of Keene drew many acres (including this farm) under the Gilsam grant. THOMAS MORSE, who had been living at 74, purchased of Mr. Sumner, May 27, 1788, the lower portion of what eventually became this farm. He lived here but a short time before removing to Canada. He sold this farm to four persons, a portion to Joseph Taylor of Gilsam, on Feb. 14, 1789; a portion to Michael Sartwell of Sullivan, on July 22, 1790; another portion to James Rowe of Sullivan, Aug. 23, 1790; and a large piece to Hon. Daniel Newcomb of Keene, Nov. 10, 1790. The part purchased by JAMES ROWE contained the buildings and the best part of the farm. Mr. Rowe had already, on June 2, 1789, purchased of Rev. Clement Sumner of Keene a large piece of land immediately north of his Morse purchase. The two pieces made a pretty good farm for him. Mr. Rowe continued to live here until Oct. 10, 1805, when he was burned to death in his own fireplace. See page 358. The farm was divided into small parcels among the heirs of Mr. Rowe. These parcels were eventually all purchased by Calvin Locke, J. G. White, and Capt. Samuel Seward. A strip along the northern part of the farm was incorporated into the Locke farm, the remainder was all, at last, joined to the White farm, which now also includes the whole Locke farm. ESTHER ROWE, widow of James, remained here for a short time only after her husband's death. On Dec. 10, 1805, two months to a day, from the tragedy, she purchased of James Wilson what is now the town farm, on which she had formerly lived, but in another house (see 68 and 70). She is supposed to have moved to the latter farm in the spring of 1806. *Jonathan Powell* lived at 65, with the Rowes, from his marriage in 1802 to the removal of Mrs. Rowe in 1806. He then moved to Chittenden, Vt. So far as known, this house at 65 was never again occupied.

66. Site of the first meetinghouse in Sullivan. The details concerning the erection of this building are given on pages 21 and 22 of this history. See also pages 386 and 387. The building was practically completed and first actually used for a town meeting, July 19, 1791, when materials for its construction which had not been used were sold at auction. The structure was probably used regularly for town meetings and religious services after this date, but it was not officially completed until Mar. 13, 1792, at which time the building committee was discharged. There was no formal dedication. The last service for worship was on Christmas, Dec. 25, 1808. The building had been in use seventeen years. On Aug. 24, 1905, a memorial tablet was unveiled with fitting ceremonies to mark the site of this first meetinghouse. See page 424.

67. Site of the old hackmatack pound, the first pound built in town. Previous to 1789, no provision was made by the town for impounding stray animals. Probably any man into whose yard animals had wandered would endeavor to care for them until the owner was found. At the March meeting of 1789, Daniel Wilson was chosen pound-keeper. At first he impounded the strays in his own barnyard. On Mar. 8, 1796, an appropriation was made for a town pound, a complete description of which may be seen on page 284. It was built on land owned, then

and now, by the town. It served its purpose until 1809, when the more substantial pound was built at 230. For list of pound-keepers, see page 193.

68. The original Olcott or Rowe place, the site of the second house in the town, as is supposed. In the division of the Gilsun land among the proprietors, this lot was drawn by *Seth Hayes* of East Haddam, Conn., who sold it, Feb. 27, 1764, to *William Markham*, of the same place, who immediately sold it, Mar. 2, 1764, to *Humphrey Lyon*, also of East Haddam. BENJAMIN OLCOTT, who also came from East Haddam, and had already established himself upon this lot, which is the fourth in the ninth range, bought an undivided half of it of Mr. Lyon, June 22, 1768. He and Stephen Griswold were the first settlers of what is now Sullivan. Olcott came in 1768, and bought his place on the twenty-second of June in that year, Griswold, also from Connecticut, settled on the lot which he drew, at the division of the land among the proprietors, and probably came with, or just before, Olcott. It is supposed that they came the same year and that Griswold's house, on the site of 102, was really the first house in the town and Olcott's, at 68, the second. Both houses were probably built in the same year. Griswold held a town office (in Gilsun, of course, which then contained his farm) in 1771. Olcott lived a little more than four years at 68. James Comstock told Atwell C. Ellis that a still-born daughter of Benjamin Olcott's wife was the first child born in what is now Sullivan, but Mr. Comstock himself was the first living child born within the present town limits. Mr. Olcott sold his half interest in this farm, Sept. 2, 1772, to Samuel Gilbert of Hebron, Conn., one of the largest landed proprietors of Gilsun, the first syllable of whose name forms the first syllable of Gilsun. The Olcotts then moved to Swanzey, where they and their descendants lived. On Mar. 15, 1773, Mr. Gilbert deeded this half interest in the lot which Olcott sold him, to his son-in-law and daughter, Rev. Clement and Mrs. Elizabeth Sumner, of Keene. JAMES ROWE (whose last name is often spelled Row) bought the same half interest in this lot, Apr. 11, 1774, of the Sumners, who were then living in Thetford (now in Vermont, but then claimed to be in New York). Mr. Rowe was from Hebron, Conn., and an old neighbor of the Gilberts. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe had no children, and, as they became advanced in years, wanted to settle their farm upon some one who would "see them through", as life maintenance was described in those days. Accordingly, upon Mar. 11, 1795, they deeded their farm to Jehiel Wilcox, then living in Sullivan, who gave his bond to maintain them, but, on the following day, owing to some dissatisfaction, not now understood, Wilcox deeded the farm back to Mr. Rowe. The undivided half of this farm which Humphrey Lyon retained was claimed by his heirs after his decease. By the judge of probate, a committee was appointed, May 22, 1799, consisting of Moses Hale, Esq. of Alstead, Lemuel Holmes, Esq. of Surry, Capt. Thomas Harvey of Surry, David Blish, Esq. of Gilsun, and Capt. Ebenezer Kilburn of Gilsun, to set off to the heirs of Mr. Lyon a half (considering quality as well as quantity) of this farm. On May 29, 1799, they set off the northern part of the farm to these heirs. The judge of probate approved their decision on the eleventh of June following. The heirs of Mr. Lyon sold this land to William Matson of Lyme, Conn., Oct. 2, 1799, and Mr. Rowe purchased the same of Mr. Matson, on the same day, making complete his title to the whole farm. On Dec. 15, 1800, Mr. Rowe deeded this farm

to JAMES WILSON of Sullivan, a son of Daniel Wilson. See 64. On the following day, Mr. Wilson bonded himself to maintain Mr. and Mrs. Rowe through their lives. In 1803 Mr. James Wilson built the house which stood at 70, and married and moved there. Mr. Rowe had already bought the farm at 65, several years before. See 65. In the deed to Mr. Wilson, he describes this place at 68, as "the place on which I now dwell". He probably moved to 69 soon after the sale of 68 to Wilson. For the subsequent history of this farm see 70. The first two Sullivan town meetings were held in the house that stood at 68. Miss Patty Leland informed us that *Josiah Coolidge* lived here about 1802-03.

69. Site of the barn belonging to the house mentioned in the preceding paragraph. In this barn was held the first public religious service in Sullivan. For a full account of that service see page 383. This service was on the second Sunday in June, 1788. Other services were held there until the completion of the first meetinghouse. See 66.

70. This was the second house upon the Rowe farm, now the town farm. JAMES WILSON built the house which stood here about 1803. He afterwards moved to New Keene, N. Y. He lost his life in the battle of Plattsburg. See page 511. Two months to a day after the death of James Rowe, his widow, ESTHER ROWE, on Dec. 10, 1805, bought back this farm of Mr. Wilson and spent the rest of her days here, except while living for a short time in Fitzwilliam, with her second husband, Caleb Winch, Sr. She married Mr. Winch, Aug. 26, 1807. After she went to Fitzwilliam, she rented this farm. *Jesse Morse, Sr.*, of Natick, Mass., whose wife was a sister of Mrs. Jeremiah Leland and Mrs. John Mason, was here in the year that Mrs. Rowe was married to Mr. Winch. He had probably moved to the place after the departure of the Wilsons in 1806. He was here about two years, living in the house at 70, and carrying on the farm for Mrs. Rowe (later Mrs. Winch). In 1808, *William Winch*, from that part of Fitzwilliam which is now Troy, came here and lived several years, renting the farm of Mrs. Winch, whose husband, Caleb Winch, Sr., was William's father. William remained here about two years and was succeeded by his brother, JOHN WINCH, who remained in town the rest of his life. After the death of Caleb Winch, Sr., in 1826, who died in that part of Fitzwilliam which is now Troy, his widow, always called by the neighbors "Grandmother Rowe", returned to this house and lived in it until her death, July 4, 1833. She willed this farm to the town for the maintenance of the poor, but subject to the use of it, during their lives, by Mr. and Mrs. John Winch. The latter couple spent their last years with their son, Thomas Winch. Mr. Winch died where J. A. Reed lives, at 107. Mrs. Winch removed with her son to Langdon and died in that town. *Rev. Sem Pierce*, while pastor of the Baptist Church in Sullivan, lived at 70, from about 1841 to 1845. *Miss Lydia Clark* lived here a few years, before and after 1850. The house stood idle for many years after it came into full possession of the town and was long since removed. The deed, giving the town a quitclaim to this farm, was signed, May 21, 1859, by Mrs. Lucy Winch (widow of John Winch) and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Winch. Thomas Winch, Jan. 20, 1844, had taken over the parental rights in this farm to maintain the parents. Since the town acquired the property, the farm has not been inhabited.

For the transfer by the Winches to the town see page 143. For a list of the town farm agents, see page 195. See also CARE OF THE POOR in the chapter on INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY. The town has derived a small income from this farm, by renting the pastures and selling wood. Formerly, also, the sugar orchard was occasionally rented. The Morses were relatives of Miss Patty Leland, who informed us that Jesse Morse, Jr., lived here for a time. We do not know the exact time.

71. The site of the Calvin Locke house, later the C. P. Locke house. The Locke farm, one of the largest in town, was purchased in two pieces, to which subsequent additions were made. The southern portion of the "gore", between the east line of the ninth range and the Patent Line, was purchased of Rev. Clement Sumner of Keene, a Gilsun proprietor, by JAMES LOCKE, JR., of Townsend, Mass., Apr. 7, 1780. He did not move to this land at once. He was still living in Townsend, July 26, 1783, when he purchased lot 1, range 16, of the Stoddard land of Levi Wilder and his wife, Sarah (Stoddard) Wilder. The latter inherited the lot from her father, Col. Sampson Stoddard, an original proprietor of a large part of the town of that name. Only the part of this lot which was west of the Spaulding Brook was retained by the Lockes. It appears that the taxes were not regularly paid upon this lot, and the town of Stoddard, to which at that time it belonged, sold it for non-payment of taxes. The part west of the Spaulding Brook was repurchased of Ephraim Adams, the Stoddard collector, by James Locke, Jr., Sept. 1, 1788. This date was after the incorporation of Sullivan, but the sale was for the taxes due while the lot belonged to Stoddard. The James Locke who made the first purchases was most likely James Locke, Jr., although the "Junior" is omitted, in the deeds, from the name of the grantee. There is no record of any sale of this place by James Locke, Sr., to James Locke, Jr., but, on the death of the latter, the elder James Locke became his administrator and, on Feb. 25, 1792, sold this farm, at auction, to CALVIN LOCKE, brother of James, Jr., and deeded the same to Calvin, Apr. 16, 1793. James Locke, Jr., had died at Thetford, Vt., in consequence of an injury received by a millstone falling upon him. This farm was in the possession of Calvin Locke until his death, who had owned it a few months more than fifty years. Mr. Locke built the two-story house which stood upon this site and replaced a smaller one which had stood there before it. Mrs. Cynthia (Locke) Gerould, wife of Rev. Moses Gerould, related to the writer a little incident connected with the raising of that mansion. In those days liquors were invariably served to all guests at a raising, as they were at all other functions. Such "hospitality" was the custom of the time. The boys, on such an occasion, enjoyed the joke of "drinking dry" the host, that is of exhausting his supply of cordials and asking for more, to embarrass him because of his inability to produce more at the moment. Such a joke had been played upon Dea. Seward, at the raising of his mansion in 1797, and Mr. Locke had heard it whispered about that the boys were "going to serve him as they did the deacon". He, therefore, purposely concealed a cask of the desired beverage in a secure place. At first, he refused to gratify their morbid appetites. As the time drew near that they must go home to do their chores, after declaring that they had drunk "old Locke" dry, the latter maintained his reputation for hospitality by producing

the concealed new rum and they were obliged to leave without consuming it. This anecdote is introduced to illustrate a quaint custom of the olden time, not because there was anything about it that was unlike what happened usually under such circumstances. The Lockes came of a very remarkable and intelligent family. The love for learning has characterized nearly all branches of the family. Probably no couple ever living in Sullivan became the ancestors of so many college graduates and academically educated persons as Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Locke. Among their lineal descendants we find thirteen persons who were graduates of colleges, with the degree of A. B., of which number three received the additional degree of M. D., and another was a graduate of the Harvard Divinity School. Besides the preceding thirteen, there were four physicians among their descendants, three of whom received the degree of M. D. There were also five who received the degree of S. B., one of the latter being also in possession of the degree of S. T. B. Two more were doctors of dental medicine; another was a doctor of veterinary medicine; another was a graduate, in architecture, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; another graduated, with musical honors, from the New England Conservatory in Boston; another is a graduate nurse. Besides all these, there are thirteen more who were educated at academies, seminaries, and normal schools, and two others, not heretofore mentioned, who graduated at high schools, making in all 43 descendants of Calvin Locke who took collegiate degrees or were academically educated. The fact is so praiseworthy, as well as so remarkable, that we deemed it worth the while to take the space to record it. Surely these descendants should place a suitable tablet upon the old hearthstone at the site of the old mansion. Calvin Locke died very suddenly, at his table, Aug. 12, 1843. His son, CHARLES PINCKNEY LOCKE, succeeded him on the farm. He bought the claims of the other heirs, Oct. 14 and 31, and Dec. 6, in the year 1844. He was a deacon of the First Congregational Church in Sullivan, later of the Congregational Church in Marlborough. His only child, a daughter, died at Mt. Holyoke Seminary, at South Hadley, Mass. Mr. Locke sold this large farm, Nov. 10, 1863, to *Osborne and Hale* of Keene, who wanted the wood and lumber upon it. *Osborne* bought the half interest of *Hale*, in two purchases, Nov. 15, 1864, and Nov. 9, 1871. *Asa Fairbanks* of Keene bought the same of *Osborne*, in two purchases, Nov. 9, 1871, and Apr. 2, 1874. *George White* of Sullivan bought the farm of Mr. Fairbanks, May 28, 1875. It has since remained in the White family and descended to *Samuel S.* and *Winsfred J. White*. See under 62 and 63. After Mr. C. P. Locke left the farm, a Frenchman named *Vicker* (so pronounced, we have no present means of determining the true word) lived here in 1864-5, and had a child born here. *Joseph O. Beauregard* lived here in 1866, and his oldest son was born in the house that stood here. Soon after this the house was removed.

72. The old Frost place, where Seth Nims lived many years. In the drawings of the lots of the original Gilsam, which then included this lot, the east half of the fifth lot in the ninth range was reserved for the first settled minister of Gilsam. This was REV. ELISHA FISH. *Capt. Samuel Seward* purchased this half-lot of Rev. Mr. Fish, Nov. 11, 1794. *Capt. Seward* sold the same, with other land to go with it, Oct. 1, 1804, to ELIJAH FROST, who came from Marlborough and brought with him a very intelligent family. The latter's

son, BENJAMIN FROST, bought an undivided half of the estate of his father, March 16, 1833. The Frosts were very prominent in Sullivan affairs. Elijah was many times moderator of the town meetings, select-man, and several times a representative to the state legislature. The son, Benjamin, was deacon of the church (Congregational) at the Centre. SETH NIMS, who married a daughter of Elijah Frost, bought the farm of Elijah and Benjamin Frost, Feb. 18, 1837. Mr. Nims lived here thirty-six years. His family was highly esteemed in the community. In 1873, he moved to 94. (See paragraph 94.) On June 13, 1874, Mr. Nims deeded the farm to his children, *Mrs. Ellen E. (Nims) Rawson* and *Augustus F. Nims*. JOSEPH O. BRAUREGARD bought this place of the persons just named, Apr. 17, 1877. He lived here about two years, but deeded back the farm to *Henry C. Rawson* and *Augustus F. Nims*, March 13, 1880. The old farm has since remained in the possession of the latter persons and their heirs. The house has been removed. This house site is a historic spot. Here were born four graduates of colleges, Messrs. Carlton P. Frost, Henry M. Frost, Edwin B. Frost, and Edward B. Nims. Two of these, C. P. Frost, M. D., Dean of the Dartmouth College Medical Department, and E. B. Nims, M. D., Superintendent of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital, were eminent physicians of international reputation. The three Frosts were graduates of Dartmouth College and Dr. Nims was a graduate of Williams College. Edwin B. Frost was a physician and lost his life in the army, and Henry M. Frost was a clergyman. The two sons of Dr. C. P. Frost are also remarkably well educated men and both are professors in Dartmouth College, from which they were graduated. Brainard D. Nims, the son of Augustus F. Nims, had also begun a course in the department of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Pennsylvania, but had to leave in 1906 in consequence of ill health. Thus at least seven descendants of Elijah Frost were men who received a college education, and two of these were also descendants of Seth Nims. This house site should be marked with a tablet to commemorate the birthplace of these scholars, several of whom have been eminent men.

73. Site of the Peter Freeman house, where Col. S. White lived, and where Frederick B. Nims lived for many years. This farm was a narrow strip of land along the western sides of the fifth and sixth lots in the ninth range. These lots were drawn by Daniel Dart, with the exception of the eastern half of the lower lot, lot 5, which, as we saw in the preceding paragraph, was set off to the first settled minister of Gilsam, who was Rev. Elisha Fish. THOMAS MORSE, who came here from Keene, but belonged to a Dublin family, and was brother of Reuben Morse, the elder, of Dublin (now Harrisville), whose son Reuben was the first settler of 2, bought this place of the heirs of Daniel Dart, Apr. 5, 1777. Mr. Dart had never lived here. This purchase included the west half of the fifth lot. On Nov. 10, 1782, Mr. Morse purchased of Daniel Dart's heirs the whole of the upper lot, lot six, containing a hundred acres. Mr. Morse lived in a house that stood at 74, not at 73. He was a brother of Mrs. Daniel Wilson, who lived at 64. On leaving this farm, he lived a few years at 65, then moved to Canada. On May 17, 1785, *Josiah Willard* of Keene purchased this farm of Mr. Morse for his son, LOCKHART WILLARD, who moved to it. Lockhart Willard lived here two or three years. He was the first town treasurer of Sullivan,

elected at the first town meeting, Oct. 29, 1787, at the house of James Rowe, at 68. He shortly after moved to Keene, where he became a lawyer and a very prominent citizen of that municipality. He served for a while in the state senate. He also lived at 74, not at 73. About 1789, HINDS REED of Fitzwilliam came here and lived at 74. He was a son of Gen. James Reed of Fitzwilliam and Keene. The latter was one of the generals of the Revolution. Hinds Reed was a brother of Mrs. Lockhart Willard. He was quite interested in the town affairs. The town meetings were held at his house (that is at 74) many times. The first two town meetings were at James Rowe's, at 68, the third (which was a special meeting) and many subsequent meetings were at the house of Hinds Reed, at 74. Dec. 19, 1792, Mr. Reed bought this place of Josiah Willard of Keene, father of Lockhart, the latter having lived upon it without owning it. Hinds Reed lived at 74 about five years. He sold this farm, Oct. 12, 1794, to PETER FREEMAN, a negro, who built the house at 73. Peter had several children born here, but we know little about him. COL. SOLOMON WHITE, an officer of the Revolution, who came from Uxbridge, Mass., bought this place of Peter Freeman, Dec. 10, 1804, the same year that his neighbor, Elijah Frost, bought the farm to the east of this. Col. White brought a large family of children, all daughters but one. The son was Dauphin White, who was considered to have been intellectually the brightest and most intelligent boy of that time in the town. He died young, but he had so impressed himself upon the affections of the people that many infant boys were named for him. It is to be hoped that some of his numerous relatives or of the descendants of namesakes will erect a new headstone at his grave to replace the present stone which is badly broken. The daughters of Col. White became the wives of Philander Nims, Iddo Osgood, Jesse Mason, and Peter D. Buckminster, the last named living in Roxbury. For an account of the painful circumstances leading to the death of the first wife of Col. White, see page 359. On March 22, 1834, FREDERICK B. NIMS, a grandson of Col. White, bought this farm. Col. White married a second time, moved to Roxbury, and died in that town. Mr. F. B. Nims was one of the substantial men of the town. He was a select-man for several years and a man of remarkably good business judgment. His eight children, four sons and four daughters, were all born at 73. The sons were very successful in business. For a fuller account of them see page 620. Mr. George H. Nims of Keene, one of the sons of F. B. Nims, has manifested his love for the old homestead by erecting a fine marble monument on the site of the old house, on which are inscribed the names of the eight children of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Nims, all of whom were born here. In the spring of 1857, F. B. Nims purchased the D. H. Mason property at Sullivan Centre and moved there. See paragraphs 97 and 94. This house was never again occupied. It was much out of repair and was soon removed. F. B. Nims died, July 15, 1871, and his heirs sold the farm to Joseph N. Nims of Sullivan, March 4, 1873, who has used it for a pasture. He had married a daughter of F. B. Nims.

74. The old Morse, Willard, and Reed house. This was the first house built on the farm described in the preceding paragraph. THOMAS MORSE, who bought the land of the Dart heirs, Apr. 5, 1777, built the house. He sold the farm to Josiah Willard of Keene, May 17, 1785, and subsequently, bought the

place at 65, where he lived a few years and then sold all of his Sullivan property and moved to Canada. See paragraph 65. LOCKHART WILLARD lived two or three years upon this farm and in this house. He was a son of Josiah Willard. HINDS REED of Fitzwilliam bought this place of the Willards, Dec. 19, 1792. He also lived in the old house at 74. While living here, Hinds Reed deeded the place to his father and, at a later date, his father deeded it back to him. PETER FREEMAN bought the farm of Mr. Reed, Oct. 12, 1794, and, soon after, built the house at 73. For the remaining history of the farm and for a fuller account of its earlier history see the preceding paragraph. Several town meetings were in this house, as we observed in paragraph 73.

75. Site of the first schoolhouse in District No. 2. A supposition long prevailed that the building on this spot was a house erected by S. Griswold and afterwards occupied by Joseph Ellis, and was the first house in what is now Sullivan. This supposition is proved to have been erroneous. The Griswolds and the Ellises never owned the land on which this building stood, as is shown by a careful examination of deeds. Ashley Spaulding informed his son, Henry O. Spaulding, that he went to school in a schoolhouse that stood here. The writer also recalls the fact that his grandmother spoke of attending school here. The first school in the district was in the barn of Mr. Rowe, at 69, where was also the first religious service in town. See page 383. The first schools in town were in the summer of 1788. See page 480. Oct. 11, 1792, the town appropriated 100/ to build schoolhouses. The first five schoolhouses (which did not include any in what was afterwards District No. 1) were probably built in the fall of 1792 and were doubtless ready for the winter terms. One of the five, costing about a hundred dollars, was located here. It was a very rude structure most likely. It served its purpose for about eighteen years. On Jan. 15, 1811, Abel Allen gave the district a deed for the land where the old schoolhouse stood at 98, which was later the armory. The language of the deed implies that the schoolhouse had already been built, probably in the fall of 1810. These dates fix the limits of the service of this first schoolhouse.

76. Site of the old horse sheds in the rear of the second meeting-house. On July 17, 1816, Enoch Woods, who lived at 80, gave a deed of the land on which these sheds stood to the following sixteen men: Samuel Osgood, Josiah Seward, Samuel Seward, Ebenezer Kendall, James Comstock, John Wilson, Calvin Locke, Elijah Frost, Messer Cannon, Abel Allen, Ellsworth Hubbard, Erastus Hubbard, Jonathan Heaton, John Mason, Joseph Mason, Reuben Morse. They erected that row of very low sheds which stood there within the memory of a large number of living persons. They were so low that a modern covered buggy could not have been taken into one of them without lowering the top. They all disappeared many years ago. The land still remains a part of the old common.

77. Site of the old second meetinghouse. The first building on the spot was the blacksmith shop of Mr. Woods. See 79. Nov. 5, 1806, the town voted to buy land of Enoch Woods for a meetinghouse. June 22, 1807, Mr. Woods gave a deed of the spot to the town. After much municipal contention about the site for the building and other matters connected with its construction, the building was finally completed and dedicated, Dec. 29, 1808. It was last used

for public worship, Dec. 3, 1848, and for a town meeting on May 31, 1851. It had been used forty-two and a half years. See pages 387 to 394 for a very complete description of the building.

78. The Sullivan Town Hall. It was built in the summer and autumn of 1851, in pursuance of a vote of the thirty-first of May of that year, in the last town meeting ever held in the old second meetinghouse building. Thomas Spaulding had erected the meetinghouse and his grandson, Dauphin Spaulding, 2d, took it down. The Town Hall was largely built with material from the meetinghouse. It was first used for a town meeting, March 9, 1852. It has served the town since then for town purposes. The timbers, windows, and other material of the meetinghouse were used by Dauphin Spaulding, 2d, in his mill and dwelling. Both buildings were destroyed by fire. See pages 379 and 380, also pages 647 to 649.

79. Site of a blacksmith shop of Enoch Woods. Mr. Woods had bought the place whose house stands at 80, Sept. 3, 1789. He was a blacksmith. His shop stood at first on the land which was afterwards covered by the meetinghouse at 77. To make room for that building, he moved it to 79. He used it during his life. He died March 25, 1836. It was not used afterwards and long since disappeared.

80. Formerly the Enoch Woods house, later the residence of Benjamin Kemp, Jr., and now the residence of Charles F. Jewett. This was originally a part of the old Comstock farm. See 106. For the owners to and including William and Mary Corey see also 106. There was no building upon this part of the original farm until ENOCH WOODS purchased it of William and Mary B. (Comstock) Corey, Sept. 3, 1789. Mr. Woods had lived here between 46 and 47 years when his life was ended by a sad tragedy, for the full particulars of which see pages 362 to 364. As is stated there, the sad affair was unquestionably the result of mental derangement. Mr. Woods had always been an important and influential man of the town. His first house on this spot was a small one. About 1808 or 1809, he built the fine two story mansion now standing at 80. He kept a public house. He had a license to sell spirits which was granted, Mar. 14, 1809; also a license as innkeeper, dated Oct. 16, 1810. He continued to keep a public house for many years, until near the time of the tragedy, at which time his farm was rented to GEORGE BAKER, whose death was the outcome of the sad affair. Oct. 21, 1835, shortly after the tragedy occurred, Mr. Woods sold the farm to his sons-in-law, *Benjamin Kemp* and *Rufus Mason*. On Nov. 19, 1835, Messrs. Kemp and Mason deeded back to Mr. Woods a small piece of land, adjoining the highway, in the north-west corner of the lawn north of the mansion. Mr. Woods designed this for a family burial lot. His own body was buried there, and his headstone was a conspicuous object for many years as one passed the place. In accordance with the wish of his descendants, the body of Mr. Woods was transferred to his lot in the old cemetery at the Four Corners, Nov. 2, 1904. See page 317. After the purchase of this place by Messrs. Kemp and Mason, BENJAMIN KEMP, one of the purchasers, moved here, where he lived more than thirty years. The share of Mr. Mason passed later, by deed, to GEORGE S. KEMP, son of Benjamin. The latter bought this undivided half of his son, Aug. 10, 1844. Mar. 24, 1851, Mr. Kemp sold an

interest in the farm to his son, B. FRANKLIN KEMP, but repurchased it, Mar. 24, 1853. On Apr. 1, 1862, Mr. Kemp sold an interest in the farm to his son, REV. GEORGE S. KEMP, but repurchased it, Nov. 21, 1863. Becoming enfeebled with age, Mr. Kemp, Apr. 24, 1867, sold the farm to *Alunzo Farrar* and *John Locke*, both of Sullivan, who sold it, Oct. 19, 1867, to GEORGE C. HUBBARD, then of Surry. Benjamin Kemp, who lived here many years, was a quiet, honest man, industrious and respected. His four sons were all educated in professions. Two of them received the degree of M. D., one graduated at the Bangor Theological Seminary with the degree of B. T. S., and another was a dentist. Mr. Kemp removed from town, and died at Orange, Mass., Feb. 19, 1874. Mr. Hubbard was a native of Sullivan and lived many years at 243. He remained on this place only a few months and sold it, March 28, 1868, to DEA. ASA E. WILSON, who had lived many years at 36, then in Marlow, and afterwards at 108. Dea. Wilson lived here eleven years and conducted the farm. For a fuller account of him see paragraph 36. CHARLES F. JEWETT of Nelson bought this farm of Dea. Wilson, Nov. 25, 1879. He still resides here. His family was a welcome accession to the town. They are good citizens, a strength to the church at the Centre, and prominent in social affairs. The sons are all bright young men. It is to be regretted that Sullivan cannot provide the business facilities for retaining within its own limits just such young men. Of course in so small a town opportunities for business are limited. On Jan. 2, 1880, JEWETT MORSE, father-in-law of Mr. Jewett, bought an undivided half of the place of Mr. Jewett. He was a man highly esteemed, a gentleman of the old school, as we say. He had already been living here before his purchase. He was a deacon of the church at the Centre for twenty years preceding his death, Apr. 2, 1900. His wife died near the same time and their bodies were buried at Munsonville.

81. The meetinghouse of the First Congregational Society. The land was deeded to the society by Benjamin Kemp, Apr. 23, 1849. The church was dedicated, Dec. 7, 1848, a few months before the deed of the land was given by Mr. Kemp. The bell was placed in the belfry, Oct. 27, 1860, and first rung upon that day. For a complete description of the building, see page 395. It is still used by the society and we trust that it will always be used for worship, unless replaced by a better one. It has a handsome spire which we also hope will be preserved and repaired as necessity requires.

82. The horse sheds in the rear of the meetinghouse. They were built shortly after the church was built by private individuals, in whose names, or those of their heirs or assigns, they still continue. On Jan. 1, 1850, the society passed a vote authorizing the sale to individuals of land for the purpose of building horse sheds. It was a part of the land which the society had purchased of Mr. Kemp. The sheds were built that year.

83. The tomb. On Aug. 23, 1892, the town received from CHARLES FRANKLIN WILSON, a former highly respected citizen of the town, the gift of two hundred dollars to be used in the construction of a tomb near the cemetery north of the meetinghouse. The tomb was built in 1892. It was first used as a temporary place of deposit for the body of Edwin Kent Morse, who died, March 4, 1893, and whose body was placed here on the sixth of the same month. This

body was subsequently taken to Pennsylvania for burial. See pages 156 and 352. The date on the latter page should be Aug. 23 instead of Mar. 8.

84. The hearse house at the Meetinghouse Cemetery. The cemetery was laid out and the hearse house built by authority of a vote passed in town meeting, May 16, 1857. Land was purchased of Samuel Locke on June 25, 1857, and of Asa Ellis and Selim Frost, July 1, 1857. The first burial in the cemetery was the body of Martin Rugg, who died Oct. 21, 1858, and the burial was on the 23d. See pages 328 to 341.

85. The Soldiers' Monument. It was dedicated, July 4, 1867. See pages 531 to 533 for a complete description of the ceremonies. The land on which it stands was deeded to the town, Apr. 27, 1867, by J. Locke and A. Farrar, who then owned the Kemp farm.

86. The fourth and present schoolhouse in District No. 2. It was built in 1859, in accordance with a vote of the district passed, Apr. 23, 1859. See page 496. Deeds for the land were given by Asa Ellis, June 24, 1859, and by Benjamin Kemp on Oct. 31, 1859. It was first used in the winter of 1859.

87. Parsonage of the First Congregational Society. This lot was a part of the old Griswold land. (see 102) which passed successively to Joseph Ellis, Sr., Sept. 24, 1776; Joseph Ellis, Jr. (by deed of heirs of preceding), Sept. 10, 1787; N. Hills, Jr., of Swanzey, Jan. 26, 1790; Abel Allen of Sullivan, May 5, 1796; and REV. WILLIAM MUZZY (now spelled Muzzey), the first pastor of the First Congregational Church of Sullivan, who bought it of Allen, June 30, 1798. For an account of Mr. Muzzy see pages 131, 132, 384 to 386, and 412. Mr. Muzzy severed his connection with the Sullivan church, May 22, 1827, and returned to his native town of Lexington, Mass., where he died, Apr. 16, 1835. After Mr. Muzzy's departure this house was rented for a time to *Jeremiah Leland*, also to *Ephraim Foster*. The old mansion, still well remembered by many of our readers, was a typical residence of a gentleman of that time, with spacious rooms, well finished, and, during Mr. Muzzy's ministry, well furnished with mahogany and other handsome styles of furniture, characteristic of the period. Here Mr. Muzzy took his bride, who was Anna Munroe (as they spelled it) of Lexington, soon after their marriage in 1798. The parishioners were out in full force to bid her welcome when she arrived, and she found one of them chopping a loaf of sugar on her new mahogany bureau, now carefully preserved by her granddaughter in Lexington, and still containing the scratches made by that sugar. Mr. and Mrs. Muzzy had received the best education and social culture of their time, and were regarded as "the law and gospel" of manners, conversation, and culture in the town. Here were born the five children of the Muzzys. Two of these children died very suddenly, Dec. 3, 1814, of "spotted fever," as it was called, now believed to have been *cerebro-spinal meningitis*. Their sister Emily, who lived to a great age in Lexington, informed us that they caught the infection while at the funeral of little Electa Hubbard, daughter of Esquire Roswell, this child having died of the same malady. Another daughter of Mr. Muzzy married Dea. Brigham of the Unitarian church in Lexington. William M. Muzzy, the only son of the Rev. William, was an importer of glass in Philadelphia, and a very wealthy man. See page 618. The daughters of Mr. Muzzy rode good horses and were skilled in that accomplishment. Mrs. Brigham told her daughter (who is living) of the

long rides which she took with Mireca Nims, afterwards Mrs. Houghton, also with Ursula Newell, daughter of Rev. Gad Newell of Nelson. While Mr. Leland lived in this house. REV. JOSIAH PRABODY, the second pastor of the church, boarded here. He married a daughter of Mr. Leland. He afterwards lived at 235. See pages 413 and 582. The next pastor, Rev. Job Cushman, boarded at Dea. Selim Frost's, at 108. See page 413. His successor, Rev. S. C. Bradford, lived with his father, on the Col. Hubbard farm, at 170. See page 413. *Asa Ellis* and *Dea. Selim Frost* bought this fine old mansion of Mr. Muzzy, July 11, 1834, and kept it in repair many years. Under their ownership, it still continued to be the home of the ministers of the parish. REV. JOEL WRIGHT, the next settled pastor, lived here six years, 1834-1840; for exact dates and particulars of his pastorate see page 413. *Ephraim Foster* lived here, for a time, between Mr. Wright and Mr. Alvord. REV. ALANSON ALVORD was here next, about two and a half years, 1842-44. See page 413. He was succeeded by REV. THOMAS SNELL NORTON, who moved to this house in Sept. 1844, was ordained, Feb. 4, 1846, and concluded his labors, March 10, 1859. He was the minister during the youth of the writer, who remembers him better than any other occupant of the house. See page 413. Shortly after Mr. Norton left, *Asa Ellis* bought of the widow of *Selim Frost*, the latter's interest in this estate, May 7, 1859. REV. GEORGE W. STINSON was the next occupant, 1859-61. See page 414. REV. NELSON BARBOUR came next, 1861-63. See page 414. The next occupant of the premises was Rev. JOHN M. STOW, whose pastorate extended from Sept. 1, 1863 to Aug. 21, 1870. During his ministry, Mr. Ellis rebuilt the house. He took down the old mansion which Mr. Muzzy built and erected a one and a half-story house which has been used since as the parsonage. It was first occupied by Mr. Stow's family. It was built in 1864. The "house warming" was January 3, 1865, when the parishioners left \$86 for Mr. Stow. The society also increased his salary a hundred dollars a year. See page 414. Next came Rev. JOSEPH FAWCETT, 1871 to 1873, respecting whom see page 414. He was followed by Rev. SAMUEL S. DRAKE, 1873 to 1878. During his ministry, *Mr. Ellis* died, Feb. 14, 1874, and willed this house to the society for a parsonage. See pages 414 and 423. REV. HENRY W. L. THURSTON was here from 1879 to 1881. See page 414. REV. T. S. NORTON, during a short second engagement in town, lived in this new house in 1882-83. See page 415. Rev. George Warren Rogers lived in Gilsum. REV. F. B. PHELPS lived here, 1886-89. See page 415. Mr. O. H. Thayer, who preached in town for a time, lived at Keene. REV. J. FAWCETT lived here again in 1892-93. See page 415. Messrs. Stuart and Woodsum boarded with parishioners. REV. L. D. PLACE occupied the parsonage in 1893-94. See page 415. REV. HERBERT WALKER lived here after his marriage, 1898 to 1902. He had previously boarded at Mr. Arthur H. Rugg's, at East Sullivan. See page 416. REV. T. M. PATTERSON lived here during his Sullivan ministry, 1903 to 1906. He lived a winter in East Sullivan, at 16. See page 416. MR. SAMUEL C. EATON, who supplied the Sullivan pulpits from July 1, 1906 to Sept. 26, 1907, also lived here. See Appendix. This house is situated considerably further north of the road than the position indicated upon the map.

88. Site of the second schoolhouse in District No. 2, later the armory of the 8th (afterwards numbered as the 6th) Company of the 20th Regiment of the

New Hampshire militia. On January 15, 1811, Abel Allen deeded to the town the land on which stood a schoolhouse, porch, and wood-shed. As the building had already been constructed when the land was deeded, it was probably built in 1810. For the owners of the land before Abel Allen, see 94. This building was used for the district schoolhouse until 1838. On the first Monday in December, 1838, the first term of school in the house at 90 began. See 90. This building had therefore been used for a school twenty-eight years. As soon as this building ceased to be a schoolhouse, it was taken for an armory, and William Brown, to whom the adjoining land had passed, through a succession of owners, (see 94), that there might be no question about the title (as it might be supposed that the land would revert to the successors and assigns of the original owner, if no longer used for school purposes), gave a deed of the land to the officers of the 8th Company of the 20th Regiment, Apr. 20, 1839. For a fuller account of this old building, see page 515. From 1839 until 1851, the men of military age assembled at this armory, always once, generally twice, a year for inspection and drill. One of the earliest recollections of the writer of this history was one of those old company inspections. Active militia duties ceased, after 1851, for many years, and never since to be revived in Sullivan. During the Civil war, there were a few "rally" meetings at the Town Hall, and, in the parades which formed a feature of those meetings, the guns at the old armory were used by the older men. See pages 28, 515, and 531. Finally, at a town meeting, March 14, 1865, the town authorized the sale of the old armory. On June eighth of the same year, William Brown, then living in Keene, deeded the town all the right or title that he had in the old armory or land on which it stood. Presumably on that day, although no deed is recorded, the same was purchased by Frederick B. Nims, who was living at 94. It belonged to his estate when sold by his heirs. For all the owners of the land on which this building stood, see 94.

89. Site of the old Simeon Ellis house. This farm originally consisted of only about 41 acres on the eastern ends of lots 1, 2, and the south part of 3, in the eighth range. It was a part of the "right" in Gilsum drawn by Stephen Griswold and sold by him, Sept. 24, 1776, to Joseph Ellis, Sr., who lived at the site of 102. After the death of Joseph Ellis, Sr., his real estate was divided among his heirs, who deeded this place to SIMEON ELLIS, one of the sons of Joseph, Sr., Sept. 10, 1787. Simeon had married Lydia Comstock. Their wedding was the first which was solemnized on the soil that now constitutes Sullivan. They were married by Roswell Hubbard, Esq. At a town meeting, Apr. 24, 1788, at Hinds Reed's, it was voted to post warrants on Simeon Ellis's north door (on the highway side of the house). The first two town meetings were at James Rowe's. The third (Apr. 24, 1788) and several subsequent meetings (all in fact until March 10, 1789) were at the house of Hinds Reed, at 74. Beginning with a special town meeting on March 26, 1789, all town meetings (and there were many special meetings in those days) were held at this house of Simeon Ellis, until May 30, 1791. At least twelve town meetings, two annual and ten special meetings, were held at this house. One of the special meetings, beginning Oct. 22, 1789, to take steps for building the first meeting-house, was continued by twelve adjournments, until Mar. 13, 1792. Seven of the adjourned meetings were here, which added to the twelve make in all nine-

teen town meetings in this house, the last of which was May 30, 1791. Simeon Ellis died, January 23, 1799, and his widow's thirds were set off to her, Apr. 14, 1802. Deacon Josiah Seward, as administrator, sold the eastern portion of the farm, Nov. 28, 1814, to *Rev. William Mussy*, who lived at 87. This was a piece of land about twenty-seven and a half rods in width, extending from the highway southerly to the line of the Roswell Hubbard farm. Mrs. LYDIA ELLIS, widow of Simeon, lived in the house until her decease, Nov. 4, 1828. *Amasa Miller* lived here with his family and did her work for a time. He was living here in 1821-1822. Mrs. Ellis had bought of the administrator, Nov. 28, 1814, all of the farm immediately south of her thirds, as far as the Hubbard, or old Keene line. After her death, ASA LELAND bought of her heirs (Ira and Asa Ellis) that part of the farm (including the house) which belonged to Mrs. Ellis at her death. The date of purchase was May 2, 1829. At first he did the work and boarded with his father, who lived at 87. He married in 1833 and began housekeeping here. This was the last family that lived here. Mr. Leland sold the place, Feb. 21, 1835, to *J. N. Wardwell*, who owned it until he died and used it for a farm. The buildings were removed soon after Mr. Wardwell purchased it. The latter lived at 232. After Mr. Wardwell's death, his heirs sold it, Oct. 26 and 27, 1859, to his son, *A. N. Wardwell*, who, on Oct. 28, 1859, sold it to his brother-in-law, *Albert G. Nims*. The latter's heirs sold it, Jan. 1, 1900, to *Theodore Frank Thomas*, who sold it, Apr. 10 1900, to *William A. Chapin*, who still owns it. The eastern part of the farm, which was sold to Rev. W. Muzzy, after the latter's death, was sold by Mrs. Muzzy, Dec. 23, 1835, to *William Brown and Ephraim Foster*. *William Brown* bought Mr. Foster's half interest, Oct. 19, 1840. *Rev. Josiah Peabody* bought the same of Mr. Brown, Nov. 17, 1841. *Ira W. Peabody* of Binghampton, N. Y., bought the same of the heirs of Mr. Peabody, Feb. 15, 1871; at the same time granting to Mrs. and Miss Peabody a certain annuity which is not of record.

90. Site of the third schoolhouse in District No. 2. It was a brick structure of a peculiar character, built upon a terrace in the side of the hill. The school-room was reached by a flight of stairs leading from a basement which formed the lower part (or story) of the west portion of the building. The door in the west corner of the south side was painted white. For a description of the building and its teachers, see pages 496 and 497. For the successive owners of the land on which it stood, see 94. The first term of school in this building began on the first Monday of December in 1838. The deed for the land was given to the district by William Brown, Jan. 12, 1839. The last term of school here was in the summer of 1859. After this, the present and fourth schoolhouse of the district, at 86, was used. See 86. On Oct. 18, 1859, the district deeded the old brick schoolhouse property to Frederick B. Nims, who had just built the new house at 94. See 94.

91. On this site (or possibly a few feet nearer to the guidepost at the corner) stood, for many years, an old blacksmith shop, which later stood at 92. For the successive owners of the land, see 94. One such owner was *Abel Allen*, who bought it on May 5, 1796. He had lived at 256, with a shop at 254. After buying this land, he lived on the site of 232, and built a shop here. Allen used the shop more than twenty years. He moved to Crown Point, N. Y., and sold

this land to *Samuel Seward*, (who lived at 135) and *Michael Saunders* (who lived at 242), Feb. 13, 1817. Saunders was something of a blacksmith. He moved to Pittsford, Vt., and sold his interest to *Samuel Seward*, Jan. 10, 1820. The latter sold the land to *Ephraim Foster*, Oct. 7, 1825. Mr. Foster lived at 237 and used this shop. *Joseph Thurston* bought the land of Foster, Apr. 16, 1828. He also lived at 237. He used this shop six years. He sold the land and shop to *William Brown*, Feb. 15, 1834, with the privilege of using the shop until Oct. 1, 1834. Brown was not a blacksmith, but a carpenter. He, therefore, exchanged this shop for an old store building, belonging then to Ephraim Foster and standing at 96. Mr. Foster moved the shop to 92. See 92.

92. The site of the second location of the old blacksmith shop which had stood at 91, now the site of the barn belonging to the estate at 94. As we saw in the preceding paragraph, Ephraim Foster, then living at 97, gave William Brown, who lived at 235, the old store which stood at 96, in exchange for this shop which stood at 91. Mr. Foster moved the shop to 92, in the last part of 1834, and used it until he sold his place to Daniel H. Mason, May 30, 1839. Mr. Mason used this shop eighteen years. Many readers of this volume will recall the old shop and the worthy Mr. Mason, who was also, for many years, the postmaster. Frederick B. Nims bought the premises, March 28, 1857. He removed the old shop and built his new barn upon the site of it. For the successive owners of the land on which this shop stood, see 97.

93. Site of the Baptist meetinghouse. For the successive owners of the land, see 94. See pages 424 to 437 for the general history of the Baptist church and society. They had formerly worshipped in the schoolhouse in District No. 5, sometimes, however, at the Sullivan Centre schoolhouse at 90, from 1832 to 1835 mostly in Wardwell's Hall (see 233), and sometimes at the old second meetinghouse. At a meeting of the society, Sept. 12, 1834, they voted that if William Brown (who had purchased the land, Feb. 15, 1834) would construct a building suitable for their purpose, they would rent it of him on certain conditions which they prescribed. Mr. Brown accepted the proposition and, in 1835, constructed the queer edifice which the Baptists used for worship for eighteen years. The ends of the building were towards the north and south, the sides towards the east and west. The lower story served for horse sheds and the upper as a place of worship. The baptistry was a tank constructed in the brook at 239. See pages 429-30 for a more complete description of the old Baptist edifice. The land on which it stood finally came into possession of Ephraim Foster, Nov. 30, 1844. See 94. In the latter part of 1852, Mr. Foster bought a lot on Union St. in Keene of William Brown, then of Keene. In 1853, he moved this old Baptist building to Keene and converted it into a dwelling. After this, the Baptists, while their society existed, worshipped in the Methodist Episcopal meetinghouse (now the Town Hall) of Gilsom.

94. House built by Frederick B. Nims, now occupied by the Theberge family. The land belonging to the estate on which this house is situated is that portion of the third lot of the eighth range north of the Stoddard road, west of the parsonage property, south of the fourth lot of the range, and east of the original Gilsom highway. It was a part of the old *Stephen Griswold* "right", sold by Griswold to *Joseph Ellis, Sr.*, Sept. 24, 1776; deeded by the latter's heirs to

Joseph Ellis, Jr., in the division of the estate, Sept. 10, 1787; deeded by the latter to *Nathaniel Hills, Jr.*, of Swansey, Jan. 26, 1790; and by Hills to *Abel Allen* of Sullivan, May 5, 1796. The most of the parsonage property was formerly a part of this lot, and was deeded to Rev. William Muzzy, by Allen, June 30, 1798. Mr. Muzzy bought still more land of Allen, Nov. 23, 1803. Mr. Allen also deeded the land, on Jan. 15, 1811, which was covered by the schoolhouse at 88, later used for an armory. Mr. Allen erected only one building upon the premises, which was the blacksmith shop in which he worked over twenty years. He sold this land, Feb. 13, 1817, to *Capt. Samuel Seward, Sr.*, and *Michael Saunders*. The latter sold his half interest to Mr. Seward, Jan. 10, 1820. *Ephraim Foster* bought it of Mr. Seward, Oct. 7, 1825, and sold it to *Joseph Thurston*, Apr. 16, 1828, who sold it to *William Brown*, Feb. 15, 1834, with the right of using the shop until Oct. 1, 1834. To this time, the only building on this section of land, west of the schoolhouse at 88, was the old blacksmith shop, for whose history see 91. After Mr. Brown's purchase of the property, changes became frequent. The old shop was moved away in 1834. See 92. In the same year, the old store was moved from 96 to 95 and converted into a carpenter shop for Mr. Brown. In 1835, this carpenter shop was burned. See 95. Also in 1835, Mr. Brown built the queer Baptist meetinghouse. See 93. Still again, the year 1838 brought another change, in the erection of the brick schoolhouse at 90, the land on which it stood being deeded by Mr. Brown to the district, Jan. 12, 1839. Not quite two years later, Oct. 9, 1840, Mr. Brown deeded the property to *David Boynton* and *Chauncy W. Rawson*, both of Sullivan, excepting the armory and brick schoolhouse. Soon after these men purchased the estate, another change was introduced. A year (or two years) later, they leased to Hosea Foster that little spot of land on which stood the house at 101, built by Mr. Foster, and occupied later for many years, by Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Smith. Boynton and Rawson, sold this estate, Nov. 30, 1844, to *Ephraim Foster*, excepting as before the armory and schoolhouse, and excepting the land leased to Hosea Foster. This last named small piece was sold by Messrs. Boynton and Rawson, Jan. 10, 1845, to Samuel Winchester of Sullivan, who lived at 193. *Daniel H. Mason*, who had been living more than a dozen years at 97, purchased this estate of Ephraim Foster, May 3, 1852. On May 6, three days later, he purchased of Mr. Winchester the little Hosea Foster place at 101, which he sold, Feb. 3, 1853, to Solomon Smith. The old Baptist Building was removed in 1853. **FREDERICK B. NIMS**, March 28, 1857, purchased all of the property of D. H. Mason at the Four Corners, including this estate. The following year, he built the good house now standing at 94. In 1865, he acquired the old armory spot. See 88. In 1859, he acquired the the old brick schoolhouse property. See 90. For a fuller account of Mr. Nims see 73. For an account of his sons see page 620. Mr. F. B. Nims died, July 15, 1871. His heirs sold the place, March 4, 1873, to **SETH NIMS**, who had lived many years at 72. See 72 for a fuller account of his family. See page 602 for an account of his distinguished son, Dr. E. B. Nims. Mr. Seth Nims died here, Oct. 25, 1897. His heirs, by deeds of Oct. 13, 1899 and Nov. 4, 1899, conveyed this property to **BRUNO THEBERGE** (often known in Sullivan as "Joe" Brown), who had lived at 3. Mr. Theberge was a good man who had the respect of the community. His death, Nov. 10, 1905, was the result of a

dreadful accident while he was teaming. See Appendix. He willed his property to his wife principally, including this place, upon which she is still living. Her son, PIERRE THEBERGE, lives with her. The house in which they live is now the only building left on the estate, as it was before the purchase by F. B. Nims. The little place at 101 had been purchased by Seth Nims, May 14, 1878. The house was removed later and the land was conveyed with the other land, by his heirs, to the Theberge family. See 101.

95. Site of the building which had formerly been used for a store, at 234, later at 96. *William Brown* (see 94) moved it here from 96 in 1834, exchanging for it the blacksmith shop which stood at 91. Mr. Brown used it for a carpenter shop. It had not been here a year when it was destroyed by fire. While Mr. Brown was at dinner one day, in 1835, his little daughter went into the shop and struck a match and set on fire some shavings which quickly ignited the whole building. The child's life was saved with great difficulty. She was nearly suffocated by the smoke when rescued and, when brought to the air, was resuscitated with difficulty. For successive owners of this land, see 94.

96. The second location of the store which was built at 234. It was moved to this location in 1824 by *Nathaniel Evans*, who had bought the house at 97, Oct. 14, 1824. The store remained here about nine years. It was immediately to the east of the house at 97, so near the latter that one could enter it from the house at 97 without going out of doors. It was not used much after I. N. Wardwell built his store at 233, about 1831. This store at 96, as we saw in the preceding paragraph, was finally disused as a store, and moved, about the last part of 1834 to 95, where it became Brown's carpenter shop and was burned in 1835. While standing at 96, the merchant was Nat. Evans, who lived at 97. After Evans moved to Keene, a young man clerked here for a time and boarded in the family of Curtis Spaulding, who lived at 97 about 1833-35. John Davis of Gilsun, in his diary, under date of Nov. 29, 1824, writes that Evans has bought Hubbard's store. This confirms what the deed did not expressly indicate, that the purchase of the house on Oct. 14, 1824, included also the store building standing at 234. The store was moved at once from 234 to 96. For successive owners of the land on which it stood, see 97.

97. Site of house occupied by R. Hubbard, Jr., Evans, D. H. Mason, Tirzah (Boynton) Kingsbury and others. This property, consisting for many years of about four acres of land, containing different buildings, on the south-east corner of the Four Corners, was a part of the "right" of Gilsun drawn by *Stephen Griswold* and sold by him, Sept. 24, 1776, to *Joseph Ellis, Sr.* At the division of the latter's property after his death, the portion of the estate of which this is a part was deeded by the heirs to *Nathan Ellis*, a son of Joseph, Sr., Sept. 10, 1787. *Enoch Woods*, who lived at 80, bought of Nathan Ellis four acres in this corner, Feb. 23, 1798. Mr. Woods erected a building here which was used for a store at first. It was afterwards a dwelling for many years. Its peculiar appearance will be well remembered by many residents. The first merchant was a man named Dorr. His first name is not certain. On June 1, 1801, a license to sell spirits was issued to *Josiah Dorr*. Some have thought that it was Joseph Dorr, who also had a store in Keene. It was more likely a relative of Joseph Dorr. *John Parkhurst* of Marlborough purchased the property, Aug. 3, 1801. It was

understood that he traded here for a time after Dorr. He was back in Marlborough, however, when *Rev. William Muszy* bought the place of him, March 7, 1807. Mr. Muszy sold the same to *Edmund Munroe* and *Lemuel P. Grovesnor*, merchants of Boston, Aug. 26, 1808. They advertised it for sale in the Keene Sentinel and alluded to it as having been used for a store. There is a tradition that the owners stocked it with goods and that a relative of the Muzzys operated the store for a time. CHARLES CARTER purchased the place of these Boston men, Feb. 6, 1812. He married a daughter of Enoch Woods. He was a shoemaker. He worked at his trade here a little more than two years, having refitted the building for a dwelling. EBENEZER B. COLLESTER of Marlborough (whose last name was spelled McAlister and McCollister, by different members of the family) bought the place of Carter, Apr. 22, 1814. He was also a shoemaker and continued that business in the shop which Carter had fitted on some part of the premises. He got financially involved and deeded the place, Sept. 7, 1818, to his father-in-law, *Phineas Gleason* of Dublin, and his own father, *Samuel Collester* (sometimes spelled McCollester) of Marlborough. Charles Carter owned the land on which the house at 98 stands before he bought this place, and it was included in the sale to E. B. Collester, and by him in the sale to the latter gentlemen. The shop was probably on or near 98. ROSWELL HUBBARD, JR., and BENJAMIN TYLER, both of Sullivan, bought this place of Gleason and Collester, Mar. 15, 1820. Hubbard was a merchant and already had a store at 234. See under 234. Tyler was a shoemaker. They divided this property between them. Hubbard kept the corner at 97, and Tyler took the lower part and built the house at 98. See 98. There are no recorded deeds to furnish the exact date of this division. Perhaps the deeds were exchanged when Hubbard sold 97 to Evans, so that he might give the latter a clear title. Roswell Hubbard, Jr., was a very brilliant young man, exceptionally capable in a business way, and a useful citizen. He removed to Crown Point in 1825, not more than a year after he had completed his new residence at 237. He had, shortly before, Oct. 14, 1824, sold the place at 97 to NATHANIEL EVANS, who came here from Concord, N. H. Mr. Evans, as we saw in the preceding paragraph, purchased Hubbard's store building at the same time and moved it here at once and placed it at 96. Mr. Evans did business here for eight or nine years and a relative of his clerked for him here for a short time after the place was sold. After leaving Sullivan in 1832, Mr. Evans located in Keene. He married for his second wife, Harriet Keyes, a sister of the merchant, Elbridge Keyes. She was a milliner. He established a store in the Wilder (now the Ball) building in Keene, using the east end of the building. His wife had a millinery store in the same place. A picture of his sign is distinctly visible in the picture of that building, opposite page 413 of Griffin's History of Keene. He died May 23, 1877, at Hopkinton, N. H. He had a son born here at 97, Lewis D. Evans, who was in the army. EPHRAIM FOSTER, who had lived at other places in town, bought this place of Mr. Evans, Feb. 13, 1832. He was a blacksmith. It was while he lived here that the old store building was moved from 96 to 95, and the old blacksmith shop was moved from 91 to 92. This change was effected about 1834. See 237, 196, 87, and 178, also page 614, for further notices of Mr. Foster. DANIEL H. MASON, who had been living a short time in Hancock, bought this place of Mr. Foster, May 30, 1839. He was

also a blacksmith and, for eighteen years, worked in the shop at 92. He was the postmaster at Sullivan for the last eleven years of his residence in this house. He was a bright, ingenious man, of strict integrity, and greatly respected in the community. His wife, who was a Miss Jones of Dublin, was a capable business woman. She tended the postoffice and had a beautiful flower garden which was always much admired. FREDERICK B. NIMS, who had been living many years at 73, where his children were all born, bought this lot and the land upon the opposite corner of Mr. Mason, March, 28, 1857. The old shop was operated three or four years longer by *William Baker*, who had lost one of his eyes. He was a brother of Mrs. Solomon Smith, in whose home he lived at 101. Mr. Nims built the pretty house at 94 into which he moved the following year. See 73 for a further notice of Mr. Nims. TIRZAH (BOYNTON) KINGSBURY bought this house of Mr. Nims, including only the land immediately around it, June 24, 1858. She owned it until her death, July 30, 1881, but did not live here all of the time. *Levi J. Barrett* was a tenant here in 1878 and perhaps longer. He now lives in Winchester. *Seth Nims* purchased the place of E. C. Winchester, administrator of the estate of Mrs. Kingsbury, Jan. 11, 1882. Mr. Nims lived at 94. This house at 97 was not again occupied, unless for a few weeks by some transient family that had acquired no residence. It passed by deeds of Oct. 13 and Nov. 4, in 1899, from the heirs of Seth Nims to *Bruno Theberge*. The latter died as the result of an injury, Nov. 10, 1905, having willed his real estate to his wife who still holds it living at 94. Mr. Theberge removed the house. The barn which F. B. Nims built on the site of the old shop at 92 still remains.

98. Site of the Tyler, later the Hersey Wardwell, house, where Mr. Gorman (probably Gourmand in French) lives. This was also a part of the "right" of *Stephen Griswold*, which was deeded to *Joseph Ellis, Sr.*, Sept. 24, 1776, and by the latter's heirs, at the division of the property, to *Nathan Ellis*, Sept. 10, 1787. *Roswell Hubbard, Esq.*, bought the lot on which this house stands, of Nathan Ellis, Nov. 27, 1802. *Charles Carter*, then of Sullivan, bought the lot of Mr. Hubbard, Oct. 2, 1811. He did not live here, but may have had a small cobbler's shop here for a time. The following winter, Feb. 6, 1812, Carter bought the place at 97. See 97. Carter sold the two lots to *Ebenezer B. Colleston* of Marlborough, Apr. 22, 1814, who moved to 97 and worked several years at his trade of shoemaking. He mortgaged both lots to his father and father-in-law, *Phineas Gleason and Samuel Colleston*, as we saw in the preceding paragraph, to whom he deeded the property, Sept. 7, 1818. Colleston lived here till 1820, when the joint owners sold both lots to *Roswell Hubbard, Jr., and Benjamin Tyler*, both of Sullivan, March 15, 1820. They eventually divided the property between them. The exact date is not ascertained, but it was perhaps at the time that Hubbard sold to Evans, so as to give the latter a clear title. BENJAMIN TYLER, in the division, took this lot at 98. He had lived here after the joint purchase and had erected the house now standing here. While living here, he erected a shop for the manufacture of shoes at 238, and employed several men in that business. See 238. Mr. Tyler married a daughter of Roswell Hubbard, Esq., and was a man of influence in the community. He afterwards moved to Massachusetts. The next occupant was EDWARD BARTON, M. D., a graduate of the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock, who came to town as a young physician and soon

married Harriet Wilson, a sister of C. Franklin and Dauphin W. Wilson. He afterwards became an eminent physician in Orange, Mass., and wrote the history of that town. See page 599. He bought the place of Tyler, Apr. 15, 1833. TIMOTHY L. LANE, M. D., another physician, widely known, who received his medical degree from Dartmouth College, bought this place of Dr. Barton, Oct. 20, 1834. For a fuller account of him, see page 598. EZRA WARDWELL of Nelson bought the place of Dr. Lane, Mar. 1, 1836. He was the father of Hersey and I. N. Wardwell. He was a sturdy and industrious farmer. He had two sons, Ezra and Granville, who entered the ministry. See pages 590 and 591. Mrs. Wardwell was the granddaughter of Gen. Josiah Whitney of the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Wardwell lived here the rest of their lives. Their son, HENRY WARDWELL, bought the place of them, July 18, 1840, with the usual obligation to care for his parents. Hersey was a shoemaker and worked at his trade, in a shop at the east end of the house, for a quarter of a century. He was the town sexton for several years and also the meeting-house sexton for a few years. He was also a town constable, collector, and member of the school board. He was a faithful supporter of the First Congregational Church. He removed to Westminster, Vt., and died in Massachusetts, but the burial was in Sullivan. Mr. Wardwell sold to GEORGE O. DOW, Dec. 25, 1865, who was to take possession, Apr. 1, 1866. He lived here between two and three years. He later lived in Keene and died there. DANIEL ADAMS NIMS, who had lived many years at 170, bought the place of Dow, Dec. 14, 1868. See 170. He had not lived here quite three years when he was killed, Nov. 21, 1871, while taking down a barn. See page 368. The place was left to his widow, who lived here until her death, Nov. 12, 1875. Her heirs sold it, Dec. 31, 1875, to Mrs. Emeline S., wife of EDGAR S. SEWARD, who was the son of Samuel A. Seward, who lived at 17. There was other land which went with this house-lot, making something of a farm. The Swards lived here a few years. They sold the place, Aug. 17, 1882, to D. S. PERKINS, who had already moved to the place. Mr. Seward became a baker in Fitchburg. Perkins mortgaged the place to *Mason A. Nims* of Sullivan, who foreclosed it, June 11, 1884. *Edouard Beauvrigard* was a tenant here in 1890, and for a time before and after that. JOSEPH F. GOURMAND (called Gorman in English) bought the place of Mason A. Nims, Aug. 17, 1895 and has since lived there. His son-in-law, *Chas. M. Dunbar*, has lived with him some of the time. His son, Joseph F., Jr., has been in one of the militia companies at Keene.

99. The old Nathan Ellis, afterwards Joseph Seward, farm, where Eddie C. Stone lives. This farm was a part of the lower portion of the old Stephen Griswold "right" in Gilsuim. It was deeded to Joseph Ellis, Sr., by Griswold, Sept. 24, 1776, and by the latter's heirs to NATHAN ELLIS, Sept. 10, 1787. Nathan Ellis lived on this farm twenty years. He built, about 1795, the house which became the ell of the house which Joseph Seward built, although he had probably lived four or five years at 100, then on the same farm. Mr. Ellis had several children born here. He was an uncle of the late Asa Ellis of Sullivan. *Capt. Samuel Seward* took a deed of this farm from Nathan Ellis, March 12, 1807, but he deeded it back to Ellis, Sept. 19, 1807. On the same day, Mr. Ellis deeded it to ELIJAH OSGOOD, who lived here for a year. See 102. STEPHEN PIERCE from New Braintree, Mass., purchased the farm of Osgood, Sept. 17,

1808, and two days later, Sept. 19, 1808, sold it to DAVID EMERY BOYNTON. Both of these men lived in town. Mr. Boynton lived here for about two or three years, then moved to what we know as the Boynton farm, at 176. Stephen Pierce paid a land tax in town in 1809-10, and a poll tax from 1811 to 1814. His wife was a sister of Mrs. D. E. Boynton. It is supposed that both families lived in the same house for a portion, if not all, of the time that Mr. Pierce lived in town. See 176. JOSEPH SEWARD, son of Capt. Samuel Seward, bought this farm of D. E. Boynton, March 22, 1811. It continued to be his home until his death, Feb. 12, 1872, when it passed by will to his widow LOVE SEWARD, and, at her death, Jan. 26, 1891, to Mr. Seward's son, JOSEPH B. SEWARD, in whose possession it remained until his death, Sept. 9, 1905, having been in the Seward family a century, lacking five and a half years. Joseph Seward was an old-time schoolteacher and, for his day, a well educated man. He was a very influential citizen. He served as select-man, town clerk, town treasurer, collector, constable, tithing-man, sealer, and pound keeper, which last office he held 52 years (not all consecutive), the longest service in the behalf of the town ever rendered by any citizen. He was the constable who arrested Mr. Woods at the time of the Baker tragedy. No other Sullivan man ever held so many of the different town offices. He had a large family, but most of his children died in infancy. A son, Quincy A. Seward, was for years a prominent merchant in Keene and Greenfield, Mass. He dealt in ready-made clothing and furnishing goods. The other son, Joseph B. Seward, was an honest, quiet, man, whose life was principally passed upon the old farm. His only child, a daughter, died a week after his own death, in a Boston hospital. Mr. M. W. Hubbard, as administrator of the estate of J. B. Seward, deeded the farm to EDDIE C. STONE, the present owner, Apr. 20, 1906. See 229, where Mr. Stone had previously lived.

100. Site of the old Lydia Clark house. This small lot of two acres originally belonged to the farm described in the preceding paragraph. Its owners to and including NATHAN ELLIS are there given. Mr. Ellis was married in 1789. It is believed that the old house which stood here was built by him and that he lived in it four or five years. About 1795, he built a better house at 99, which became the ell of the later brick house of Joseph Seward. On May 7, 1803, Mr. Ellis sold the south end of his land, including this lot, to *Elijah Carter*, who lived at 228. In a little more than three months, Aug. 31, 1803, Mr. Carter sold the northern strip of his purchase, being the little two-acre lot containing this house, to *Calvin Locke*, who lived at 71. In a few months more, June 6, 1804, Mr. Locke deeded the same little piece of land, with the house on it, to *John G. Bond*, a prominent merchant of Keene in those days. ELIJAH OSGOOD, who had previously owned the farm at 161, but had been living two years at 102, since Mr. Ellis sold this lot to Mr. Carter, bought the place of Mr. Bond, Apr. 19, 1806. He doubtless lived here more than a year at least, when he purchased the farm at 99 and moved there, as we observed in the preceding paragraph. In the mean time, Mr. Osgood had sold this lot, March 2, 1807, to *Rev. William Muzzy*, who lived at 87. In a year and a half, on Aug. 26, 1808, Mr. Muzzy sold it to *Edmund Munroe and Lemuel P. Grosvenor*, merchants of Boston. MISS LYDIA CLARK, a relative of the Lockes, probably lived here much or all of the time that Mr. Muzzy and the Boston gentlemen owned the place. She bought it of the

latter, June 6, 1812. She lived here a quarter of a century, perhaps longer, including some years before her purchase. She was a good woman, but a very eccentric character. Children enjoyed calling at her cottage to hear her quaint expressions. See page 543 for a more extended account of Miss Clark. After leaving this house, she was employed in different families in this and other towns. She lived for a time on the Winch (now the town) farm, at 70, and spent her last years and died in the home of Charles P. Locke, at 71. She sold this place at 100, to Ezra Wardwell, Nov. 7, 1837. Previous to this, about 1835-37, *Curtis Spaulding* lived here. His youngest son was born in this house. After *Ezra Wardwell* bought it, the land was cultivated, but the buildings disappeared. It is possible that other families may have lived here, while Miss Clark owned the house, for short lengths of time. From Ezra Wardwell this bit of land passed successively to *Hersey Wardwell*, July 18, 1840; to *George O. Dow*, Dec. 25, 1865; to D. Adams Nims, Dec. 19, 1868, and to Daniel H. Mason, Apr. 13, 1870, whose son still owns it. See 237.

101. Site of the Hosea Foster, afterwards the Solomon Smith, house. The little pieces of land on which this house stood belonged to that part of the old Griswold "right," which Joseph Ellis purchased. For all owners of the land to *Messrs. David Boynton and Chauncy W. Rawson* see 94. While the latter gentlemen owned it, in or about the year 1843, HOSEA FOSTER leased the land and built a house here. *Alden Davis*, who came from Stoddard, lived in this house while the Fosters were also living in it, for a short time, soon after the house was built. Mr. Davis also lived in one part of the house at 235. He was a brother of the father of Henry and Lyman Davis, who live at 6 and 20. *Samuel Winchester* bought the land of Boynton and Rawson, Jan. 10, 1845. *Ephraim Foster* moved his family here for a few months in 1845. Ephraim's son, Sumner C., was born here. Hosea Foster lived here more than five years, and moved to Keene in 1848. For a fuller account of him see page 614. *Daniel H. Mason* bought this place of Mr. Winchester, May 6, 1852. He sold it, Feb. 3, 1853, to SOLOMON SMITH. Smith lived here until he died, Oct. 15, 1859, and his widow kept the house for a home to which she could go, until her death, July 8, 1875. Mrs. Smith was an old-school nurse and was employed in many different families in Keene and elsewhere, especially as a nurse for young children. She took good care of her small earnings. At her death, she had over one hundred dollars in her purse, and half as much more in a savings bank. While away, families had lived in her cottage at different times. *John E. Dow* was living there in 1867, and *George O. Dow* was living there in 1871. While the Smiths lived in the cottage, *Daniel Smith* of Gilsom acquired a title to this small estate. He was a relative and doubtless took over the property in return for money advanced to them, but more particularly to keep any one else from depriving this aged couple of their home. After Solomon Smith's death, and even before his death, *William Baker*, a brother of Mrs. Smith, who had no family in town with him, made a home with his sister. He was a blacksmith and worked in the shop at 92 for a certain time after Mr. Mason left it. Mr. Baker died in some other place, May 27, 1861. He had lost one eye. *Seth Nims* had bought this place of Daniel Smith, May 14, 1878. The old buildings stood a few more years in a ruinous condition. Some rude youths posted the sign, "Parker House," over the door,

the name of a famous Boston hotel. At last all vestiges of the cottage disappeared during the nineties.

102. Site of the first house in town as is supposed. The old Joseph Ellis or Griswold place, later, for many years, the Samuel Locke place, where T. F. Thomas built a new house. This was the homestead of the "right" drawn by STEPHEN GRISWOLD, Sr. in the distribution of the Gilsun lots, to which the farm originally belonged. Griswold lived here about eight years and held offices under the Gilsun government as early as 1771. He sold the place, Sept. 24, 1776, to JOSEPH ELLIS, Sr., who owned all the land as far south as the north line of the Hubbard farm, east of the road, and as far south as the road leading by the cemetery, west of the central highway. His estate was large enough to provide a farm for all of his five sons, one of the farms being in Keene. In the division of the estate, Sept. 10, 1787, a few days before the incorporation of Sullivan, this place was assigned to JOSEPH ELLIS, Jr., who lived here a little more than four years. See 25 and 26. BENJAMIN DODGE of New Boston bought the land now owned by the Maratons, Dec. 1, 1791, and this farm, Apr. 19, 1792, and bought still more land near it, Apr. 29, 1792. He lived here a few months and was taxed in town and paid his poll-tax in 1792. His daughter Sarah was born here in June. ABRAHAM CLARK, Sr., of Townsend, Mass., bought both of these places of Dodge, Aug. 29, 1792. He brought a large family with him. Several of his children married while he lived here. He belonged to the church. He absented himself too frequently from the communion. Rev. Mr. Muzzy urged the tithing-man, Dea. Seward, to ascertain the reason. The deacon was very reluctant to make any report of his official action. When driven at last to do so, he said that Mr. Clark's reason was that "he was dissatisfied with the minister." About 1803 or 1804, Mr. Clark built the house at 236, where Mr. Marston lives, for his son, Abraham, Jr., who was married about that time. ELIJAH OSGOOD, June 18, 1804, bought this farm of Mr. Clark, who afterwards lived, for a few years, across the road, with his son, Abraham Clark, Jr. Mr. Osgood had previously lived many years at 161, afterwards the Kingsbury place. CALEB HUNT, who came from Stoddard, bought this farm of Osgood, May 20, 1807, and mortgaged it to Osgood. He obtained a license as innkeeper, June 10, 1807, and used the old Griswold-Ellis house for an inn. Hunt could not pay for his farm and surrendered the deed shortly after to Mr. Osgood. The latter in the mean time lived temporarily at 100 and 99. ELIJAH OSGOOD, on returning to this place, conceived the idea of opening a public house. On Jan. 3, 1809, he borrowed a sum of money of Ephraim Aplin, who lived in town, and mortgaged this farm to Mr. Aplin. He then built the large two-story house that stood here many years, in which the Lockes and A. F. Nims lived. The old house which had stood here, and which is believed to have been the first in town, formed a part of the material for the new one. But Mr. Osgood, as the English proverb is, "bit off more than he could chew." He received a license as innkeeper, Mar. 27, 1809, but he got badly in debt and, being discouraged, ran away from town one night and never returned. He located in Almond, N. Y., where his family afterwards joined him. He died there in 1847. Mr. Aplin was, of course obliged to foreclose the mortgage and take the farm. Mr. Osgood had been an influential man in town. He held many of the town offices and was the first cap-

tain of the Sullivan military company, according to information received from the late C. Franklin Wilson, who had the list of officers. On March 24, 1810, CALVIN LOCKE of Sullivan bought this farm of Mr. Aplin, but only for a business reason, for he sold it the same day to SAMUEL LOCKE, who was said to be of Boston, in the deed. He was from Fitzwilliam and was a relative of Calvin Locke, his father being a first cousin of Calvin's father. Mr. Locke occupied this old tavern house many years, always as a private house however. He was a justice of the peace and one of the most important and influential citizens of the town. He was town clerk many years, town treasurer, collector, and representative to the General Court. He discharged for many years the solemn duty of burial sexton and was the first sexton who drove the old hearse built by William Brown, the first in town. In the latter part of his life Mr. Locke moved to 237, where he died. His son, JOHN LOCKE, continued to live upon this place many years. After his father's death, John Locke bought such interest in the estate as he did not inherit, of the heirs, May 7, 1861. He had lived here about thirty years when he sold the farm, Nov. 9, 1877, to AUGUSTUS F. NIMS. Mr. Locke was a select-man and held various other offices. He lived to be the oldest resident native of the town. He moved from here to 202. After his wife's death, he went to live with his daughter, Mrs. S. S. White, at 62, where he died in 1907. Mr. Nims was a deacon of the First Congregational Church. His accomplished wife was a daughter of Rev. Mr. Drake, a former pastor of the church at the Centre. His son Brainard graduated at the Keene High School and had started upon a course of study at the University of Pennsylvania, but his health did not permit him to complete the course. Dea. A. F. Nims was highly esteemed by his fellow townsmen. He died, March 25, 1897, and Mrs. Nims died on the sixteenth of December of the same year, at Keene. BRAINARD D. NIMS, through his guardian, W. H. Jones of Keene, sold this farm, which he inherited from his parents, May 17, 1898, to ARTHUR P. MORSE, who had married a daughter of Dea. Jewett Morse. In less than a year, on March 31, 1899, Mr. Morse sold to THEODORE FRANK THOMAS, who came here from Westmoreland. He took down the old house and built the pretty cottage now standing upon the farm. The architecture exhibits very good taste. On Oct. 31, 1903, Mr. Thomas deeded the place to *George H. Eames* of Keene, who still owns it. *Edson Sewell Taft* was a tenant here in 1907.

103. Site of the first house on the old Baker farm. This farm was part of the "right" drawn by *Abner Mack* in the Gilsun lands. *Rev. Clement Summer* of Keene bought it of Mack, Dec. 4, 1761. On Jan. 19, 1762, it passed into possession of *Ichabod Fisher*, of Keene. *John Dimick*, then living in what is still Gilsun, bought it of Fisher, Nov. 23, 1767. He deeded it, for "love and affection," to his son *Isaac Dimick*, May 4, 1770. Isaac did not probably live here at any time. He was of Ashford, Conn., when he sold the lot, Jan. 10, 1772, to *Olcutt Fisher* of East Haddam, Conn. JONATHAN BAKER of Topsfield, Mass., bought the lot of O. Fisher, Apr. 7, 1777, and became the first actual occupant of the premises. Mr. Baker lived here henceforward until his death and raised one of the largest families in town. He had fifteen children. He died here, Oct. 12, 1833. His son Aaron, succeeded to the farm. MRS. SARAH BAKER, widow of

Jonathan, occupied this house until her death, Apr. 12, 1844. No one else lived in this house. For future owners of the farm, see 104.

104. The Aaron Baker house, later the G. W. Nims house, where Dea. J. N. Nims lives. AARON BAKER purchased a half of this farm of his father, Jonathan Baker, May 5, 1813, and the other half, Apr. 20, 1825, on condition of maintaining his parents. He built and lived in the house at 104. He finally sold the farm and moved to Columbia, Bradford, Co., Pennsylvania, where he died in 1847. He sold this farm to GEORGE WASHINGTON NIMS, Apr. 15, 1837, who bound himself to continue the maintenance of Mrs. Sarah Baker (mother of Aaron) through her natural life. Mrs. Baker lived at 103. Mr. Nims lived here twenty-seven years. He was the last captain of the Sullivan military company. After the death of the widow Baker, he removed the old house which stood at 103. He had no children. He afterwards moved to Keene and died there. He sold this place, Oct. 4, 1864, to *George H. Nims*, who sold it the same day to JOSEPH N. NIMS, the present owner. Mr. Nims is one of the present deacons of the First Congregational Church. He is a native of the town and has always resided in the place. He is an honored and substantial citizen. He has held various town offices, including those of select-man and constable. He was the burial sexton for thirty years, more than twice as long as the office was ever held by any other person. His son, *Edwin F. Nims*, also lives upon this place with him.

105. Site of an old grist-mill built by *William Comstock Jr.*, not long after 1801. For a more complete account of it, see page 563.

106. Site of the old William Comstock house. Rev. (afterwards Rev. Dr.) Lathrop of Springfield, Mass., and Rev. Clement Sumner of Keene, both were original grantees and drew "rights" in the original Gilsum. According to Hayward's Gilsum, pages 20 and 21, the "right" which included this farm, No. 55, was drawn by *Rev. Clement Sumner*. At some time, he seems to have exchanged rights with *Rev. Joseph Lathrop* (or Lothrop, as his name is spelled in the charter), for, on Jan. 5, 1769, WILLIAM COMSTOCK, then of Lyme, Conn., bought the "right" which included this place of Mr. Lathrop. The history of Mr. Comstock's family is unique in Sullivan. It could not have been duplicated. William Comstock was the first person who died on the soil of what is now Sullivan. His son James was the first living child born within the same limits. His daughter, Lydia, and Simeon Ellis were the first couple ever married within the same limits. The ceremony was performed by Roswell Hubbard, Esq. It is very remarkable that the first death, birth, and marriage within the limits of the town should all have been in one family. That family then lived at 106. Mr. Comstock was both a carpenter and a cooper. He died, Oct. 7, 1773, while on his way from Keene to his home. He had descended the hill now known as Hubbard Hill and was just opposite the place which is now the entrance to the cemetery when he died very suddenly in the road. With a tinge of superstition, characteristic of the time, the place selected for his burial was near the place where he fell. His grave was the first in that cemetery and the grave of Joseph B. Seward was (and will doubtless remain) the last in that enclosure. Mr. Comstock's widow, Mrs. Hephzibah, afterwards married JOHN ROWE, who came here to live. The marriage was Nov. 26, 1777. On May 16, 1788, there was an

equitable division of the farm and lands of Mr. Comstock among the heirs. The widow's thirds were set off upon the north-western part of the farm, including the buildings. Next east was the portion of Lydia (Comstock) Ellis; east of this the portion of Mrs. Mary B. (Comstock) Corey, wife of William Corey; next east the portion of William Comstock, Jr.; and east of this, the portion of James Comstock. The "widow" was already the wife of John Rowe, however. Mr. Comstock had another son, Josiah, who enlisted as a soldier of the Revolution, and died, Jan. 8, 1779. The Coreys bought the interest of Mrs. Lydia Ellis in this farm, Sept. 2, 1789. On the following day, they sold the same, with some of their own portion of the estate to Enoch Woods, which formed the nucleus of his farm, which he afterwards enlarged by purchases from William Comstock, Jr. and Joseph Ellis, Jr. WILLIAM COMSTOCK, JR., bought all of the right and title of his brother James in this farm, Apr. 7, 1793; of the Coreys, Aug. 11, 1794 (who had already, as we have seen, bought and sold the portion of Mrs. Ellis); and of John Rowe, Mar. 3, 1801. The latter had come into possession of 21 acres of the south-west corner of the farm. He is the same who married the widow Comstock. William Comstock, Jr., then owned all of the farm which had not been already purchased by Enoch Woods, who lived at 80. Like his father, William, Jr., was a carpenter as well as a farmer and a miller. He built the grist-mill to which reference is made in 105. Early in the nineteenth century, William Comstock, Jr., built the house at 107. See 107 for the future owners of the farm.

107. House in which Wm. Comstock, Jr., T. Winch, and A. Farrar lived, and where J. A. Reed now lives. WILLIAM COMSTOCK, JR. built this house early in the nineteenth century. He was three times married and had, in all, eleven children. The youngest was HON. CHARLES CARTER COMSTOCK, the only native of Sullivan who has ever been a member of Congress. See page 610. See also page 612 for an account of Dauphin White Comstock, the tenth child of William, Jr., who was also born here. See page 376 for a case of a sneak thieving connected with this house. Mr. Comstock finally moved to Jaffrey and died there. He was the first man in Sullivan to be interested in the sect of the Methodist Episcopalians. THOMAS WINCH bought this farm, Nov. 30, 1836, and lived here eighteen years and a half. See page 627 for an account of Mr. Winch and his sons. ALONZO FARRAR bought the farm of Mr. Winch, March 24, 1855. He lived here until his death, Sept. 24, 1895. He was a deacon in the Congregational church at the Centre. He was burial sexton for a long time. He was a quiet man, conscientious, and upright. His widow, MRS. LOUISA STONE FARRAR, continued to occupy the house until her death, Dec. 11, 1903. Her brother, *George Stone*, cared for the farm. Since the death of Mrs. Farrar, her daughter and her husband, JOSEPH A. REED, have continued to occupy the premises. Mr. Reed was a native of Stoddard. He has considerably improved the farm. Mrs. Reed is a devoted member of the Centre church and active in its various organizations. Alonzo Farrar willed the farm to his wife. The latter willed an undivided half of it to her daughter, who purchased the interest of the remaining heir, Jan. 19, 1904, and transferred an undivided half interest to her husband, Jan. 18, 1908.

108. The S. Osgood, Selim Frost, and D. Spaulding farm, where M. A.

Nims lives. This farm originally belonged to District No. 1, but was set off to this district, Dec. 10, 1880. It is the north-west corner of the old first school district, as originally constituted. It is on the west line of what originally was Packersfield. Its north-west corner is at the Masonian Monument. EZRA OSGOOD, who had lived at 137 and 58, bought this place, Sept. 27, 1792, of Jeremiah Stiles of Keene. The land originally belonged, like all the land in Packer's Quarter, to the heirs of Thomas Packer. The records do not show how Stiles obtained it, but perhaps through a sale for the non-payment of taxes. The north line of the farm was on the south line of the first granted townships of Boyle and Gilsun, which encroached on the Masonian lands afterwards included in Packersfield (Nelson) and Stoddard. Ezra Osgood lived here five years and moved to 167. SAMUEL OSGOOD of Methuen, Mass., of another line of Osgoods, a blacksmith, bought this farm of Ezra Osgood, May 13, 1797. He afterwards bought much more land and had a very large farm. He was one of the wealthiest and most influential men of the town. He built the mansion house now standing on the place. He had a blacksmith shop near the house. The first barn was south of the house, on the opposite side of the road. Having no children, Samuel Osgood and his wife took into their family the children of some of their relatives. Among these were Samuel Osgood, 2d, and his sister, Ruby Osgood, who married Charles Kingsbury of Keene. Samuel, 2d, and Ruby were the son and daughter of Col. Josiah Osgood of Milford, N. H., a brother of Samuel. Another nephew, Joseph Osgood, son of Samuel's brother, Joseph, also lived here with his uncle for a time. Still later, Selim Frost lived with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Osgood, as did also Lydia Heald, a niece of Mrs. Osgood, who became the wife of Selim Frost, and also Sarah G. Marshall, another relative of Mrs. Osgood, who became the wife of C. Franklin Wilson. Samuel Osgood died here, Dec. 8, 1826. On the day before his death, Dec. 7, 1826, he sold to SELIM FROST, who had lived with him, an undivided half of this farm. The other half he gave to his wife, Mrs. Lucy Osgood, who lived here until her death, March 19, 1843, after which, on Sept. 19, 1844, Mr. Frost bought of her heirs the other undivided half of the farm. Mr. Frost was a deacon of the First Congregational Church and one of the most respected and influential men of the town. After having been the proprietor of the farm for thirty-one years, he sold it, March 18, 1857, to GEORGE WARDWELL. Mr. Frost moved to Athol, Mass., and died there, in the following year, Sept. 19, 1858. Mr. Wardwell had lived here a short time before Mr. Frost deeded the place to him. Only six days after the deed was signed occurred Mr. Wardwell's sad death. See page 366. Mr. Wardwell had been severely injured in the woods, when a young man, by a tree falling upon him. He never fully recovered. He was an upright man and his comparatively early death was a loss to the community. His heirs sold the farm, Feb. 4, 1858, to DAUPHIN SPAULDING (who was called at first Dauphin White Spaulding). He had lived many years upon the old homestead of his wife's father, the old Kingsbury place, at 161. He was an ingenious man and a good thinker, and, for his time, a good scholar. He was a natural mathematician. Later in life, he was much afflicted with a nervous malady. He had a large family of children. He died in this house, Aug. 13, 1864. By deeds dated Dec. 30, 1864, and Jan. 2, 1865, the heirs of Mr.

Spaulding sold this farm to *Daniel Adams Nims* and his son, *Alanson A. Nims*, both of Sullivan. These gentlemen sold the farm to DEA. ASA E. WILSON of Marlow, Jan. 2, 1866. See 36, where he formerly lived at East Sullivan. Dea. Wilson lived not quite two years here and sold the farm, Oct. 25, 1867, to *Daniel Adams Nims* who was living at 170, later at 98, and who died, Nov. 21, 1871. MASON A. NIMS lived here and bought the place of the heirs, June 5, 1872. He still lives upon the farm, which he has owned 36 years to the present time (1908). He is one of the most energetic farmers of the town, is a capable business man, and has been very successful. His farm is in a high state of cultivation and very productive. His brother, *Rev. George Lyman Nims*, spent his last years here, and died here.

PROFILE ROCK is a natural curiosity within the limits of this district. It is near the summit of Morse Hill, south-west of 72, at an elevation of nearly 1640 feet above the sea. If one selects the proper position a few rods south-east of this rock, the outlines of a human face, like a medallion, are plainly visible upon the south-western angle of the bowlder. In another position, may be seen the outlines of a still smaller face or medallion upon the upper part of the former. This remarkable bowlder can be plainly seen from the road leading past the Town Hall. It is well worth the while to visit this rock. It is a pity that wire fences have so blocked the ancient road leading from 68 to 72 that it is difficult to reach it by this route. A better way is to take the old road, called the Morse Hill Road, leading from near 173 past 73.

CHAPTER XVIII.

FAMILY HISTORIES CONTINUED.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

This district is mostly composed of land which was originally the town of Stoddard. The part of the district south of the southern line of the Dunn and Luther Wilder farms was taken from Packersfield (now Nelson). The district is bounded north by Stoddard, east by Stoddard and Nelson, south by the southern line of the C. F. Wilson and Holt and Ellis farms, and west by the Spaulding Brook and the Great Brook and Patent Line.

109. Site of the barn on the Great Meadow, now covered generally by the water of the Ellis, or Great Meadow, Reservoir. "Molly" Packer, widow of Thomas, sold the fifth lot of the sixth Packersfield range to *Isaiah Kidder* of New Ipswich, Apr. 19, 1798. The "Proprietors of Gilsum" claimed this land, as well as all that portion of the original Packersfield. *Capt. Samuel Seward* bought of these Gilsum proprietors the land east of the Comstock farm, south of the first lot of the fourteenth Stoddard range, and north of the original Gilsum line, June 18, 1794. The grantors were bonded to defend Seward against Packersfield

claims, but the latter gentleman does not appear to have ever pressed his claim to the land. *Dea. Josiah Seward* purchased an undivided half of this land of his brother, Samuel, March 23, 1795. He also purchased the title of William Sumner, a son of Rev. Clement Sumner, in several of the Stoddard and Packersfield lots, Sept. 6, 1799. Sumner had drawn these lands under the Gilsum patent. He could not legally have held them after the location of the PATENT LINE, but it was thought advisable to end his contention by purchasing his "rights" at a nominal price. *Josiah Seward, Jr.*, bought an undivided half of his father's interest in this land, which was mostly included within the Great Meadow, Mar. 31, 1824. He purchased the undivided half interest of Captain Samuel Seward, Oct. 25, 1826. *Dea. Seward* died, July 10, 1828, and *Josiah Seward, Jr.*, died, Sept. 14, 1831. *Mrs. Polly Seward*, widow of *Josiah, Jr.*, bought the rights of all the heirs of *Dea. Seward*, May 1, 1832. The barn which stood on this spot was built by the Swards early in the 19th century. On Mar. 13, 1839, *Mrs. Seward* and her husband's other heirs sold this meadow to three Sullivan neighbors. *Harrison Rugg* bought an undivided half and the other undivided half was purchased jointly by *Abijah and William Hastings*. On Oct. 22, 1851, the meadow was equitably divided between the three men. The northern portion, $58\frac{1}{2}$ rods in length on the western side, was set off to *Mr. Rugg*, also the western half of the barn, which had great double doors at the north and south ends. The south-western section, west of Otter River, was set off to *William Hastings*, also the north half of the east side of this barn. The south-east section of the meadow west of the river was set off to *Abijah Hastings*, also the south half of the east side of the barn. The share of *Harrison Rugg* was purchased by *Daniel Holt*, then of Nelson, June 28, 1865. *Mr. Rugg* had already purchased of the heirs of *Abijah Hastings* all of the latter's land in the meadow, the deeds bearing the date of Apr. 28, Apr. 30, and May 30, in 1857. All of this was included in the sale to *Holt*. *Caleb Goodnow and George Kingsbury*, in order to make a reservoir, purchased these shares and other adjoining lands, by deeds bearing dates of Oct. 1, Oct. 14, and Dec. 5, in 1867, and Nov. 9, 1871. *Austin A. Ellis* purchased *Goodnow's* interest, Nov. 10, 1871, and *Kingsbury's* interest, Apr. 1, 1873. *Mr. Ellis* sold this reservoir and mill privilege to *Manson L. Fowler*, formerly of Swanzey, Nov. 20, 1893, who sold the same, Feb. 24, 1898, to *Will. H. Harris*, the present owner. See the next paragraph.

110. The *Ellis* mill, now owned by *Will. H. Harris*. This mill was on the old Comstock farm, for the successive owners of which, see 112. *Asa Ellis* bought a large part of the old farm, as far south as Otter River, March 6, 1818. In the early twenties, he built this mill, which he operated, part of the time assisted by his son, *Atwell C. Ellis*, for about fifty years. It was built for a saw-mill, but lathes were afterwards introduced and objects of wooden-ware were turned here. *Mr. Comstock*, who died, Apr. 6, 1861, willed some of the land on the farm to *Atwell C. Ellis*, son of *Asa*. On May 3, 1871, *Asa* and *Atwell C. Ellis* sold to *Austin A. Ellis*, son of the latter and grandson of the former, this mill, with land immediately about it, and such rights as the *Ellises* still possessed in lands flowed by the reservoir. As we observed in the preceding paragraph, *Austin A. Ellis* soon after acquired the reservoir which covered the Great Meadow. For dates and facts, see 109. *Mr. A. A. Ellis* owned the mill 22 years,

and sold it, Nov. 20, 1893, to *Manson L. Fowler*. See 111. Mr. Fowler only owned the mill about four and a half years, and sold it, Feb. 24, 1898, to *Will. H. Harris*, whose mill at 46 had been burned shortly before he made this purchase. See page 380. Mr. Harris is still doing a good business at this mill.

111. House built for the joint occupancy of Jonas Adams and Atwell C. Ellis, now occupied by Charles M. Ward. This house stood upon land belonging to the old Comstock, or Asa Ellis, farm, for the successive owners of which previous to Austin A. Ellis, see 112. In 1851, JONAS ADAMS of Stoddard took down his house in that town and moved it to this spot. He first occupied the house here, Nov. 1, 1851. His daughter and only child had married ATWELL C. ELLIS, whose family also occupied this house jointly with Mr. and Mrs. Adams. Mr. Adams was a very quiet, honest man. Both Mr. and Mrs. Adams were members of the First Congregational Church. Mr. Adams died, June 14, 1861, and Mrs. Adams died, Apr. 22, 1872. At the death of Asa Ellis, Feb. 14, 1874, his son, Atwell C. Ellis, who was living here, acquired by his father's will the part of the farm including this house, and became the owner of the whole farm. AUSTIN A. ELLIS was married, Feb. 7, 1872, and began housekeeping in this house. After the death of Asa Ellis, his son, Atwell C., moved into the old house at 112. Austin bought this house of his father, Dec. 30, 1874, and the whole farm, Feb. 5, 1886, having already bought the mill, May 3, 1871. Atwell C. Ellis was a deacon in the First Congregational Church. He and his wife presented an elegant silver communion service to that church. See page 419. He was many years the town clerk and also church clerk. He was an elegant penman and a well informed man. He held many town offices, such as select-man, sealer of weights and measures, and representative to the General Court. About 1882, he moved to East Sullivan, to 38, and finally to Keene, where he died. His only son and child, Austin A. Ellis, lived here several years, then bought the house, No. 39, at East Sullivan, in 1881. See 39. He moved to Keene, Sept. 2, 1891, where he has been eminently successful in the brush handle business, on Mechanic Street. He was the mayor of Keene for the year 1900. After Austin moved to East Sullivan, this house was unoccupied for a time. *Eugene George McClenning*, whose name originally was George Washington Eugene McClenning, was here in 1887. Men working temporarily in the mill at 110, but who were not residents of the town, may have used the house at times. It was empty much of the time until MANSON L. FOWLER moved here. He purchased a part of the Ellis farm and the mill, Nov. 20, 1893, of Austin A. Ellis. Mr. Fowler is a brother of Herschel J. Fowler, the prosperous box manufacturer of Keene. Their father was Rev. Thomas L. Fowler, a Methodist Episcopalian clergyman, who was born in Bridgewater, N. H., and had settlements in Pottersville, Marlborough, Chesterfield, and Westport (Swanzey). Mr. Fowler sold the mill to Will. H. Harris, Feb. 24, 1898. After living here twelve and a half years, he sold this house, with most of the land which he had purchased in connection with it, to CHARLES M. WARD of Sullivan, March 29, 1906. Mr. Ward had lived at 175, 117, and 122, before moving here.

112. The James Comstock and Asa Ellis house, where James Brason lives. The land which constituted the original farm on which this house stood was claimed by Gilsum and was included in the original charters of Boyle and Gilsum.

The charter of Packersfield carried the limits of that town west to the Patent Line. This farm was then wholly in that town. We do not know that the Packersfield proprietors (who were heirs of Thomas Packer) ever pressed their claim to this particular land which covered portions of several lots. JAMES COMSTOCK purchased of the Gilsum claimants, through a committee appointed by the town, consisting of David Blish, Samuel Whitney, and Zadok Hurd. It was the land granted to the town of Gilsum by the proprietors for a "school right." We do not know that Mr. Comstock ever purchased the claims of the Packers or their assigns. There is no such record. He had some trouble nevertheless, growing out of a clause in the Sullivan charter, which allowed Sullivan a portion of the public land. See pages 174-177. Mr. Comstock's purchase was Jan. 9, 1798. The first house which he built upon the farm was at 113. Mr. Comstock was married in the last part of 1799, and the house at 113 was probably built that year. The town laid out a road to this house, from the Stoddard road at 122, Mar. 10, 1801. The house at 112 was built about seven years after the first house, in 1806, in which year the old Comstock road was built from 112 to the road that led to Nelson by the Warren house. Mr. Comstock was at first a Methodist, but both himself and his wife united with the First Congregational Church. Mr. Comstock willed a wood lot to that society. See page 419. He was a very quiet, peaceful, and good man. He had no children. Lucy Rugg, Martin Rugg, and Asa Ellis, were taken into his family. Mr. Comstock died, Apr. 6, 1861. ASA ELLIS, who had lived in his family, bought the larger part of the farm of Mr. Comstock, March 6, 1818, under certain conditions. At the death of Mr. Comstock, Mr. Ellis and his son, Atwell C., received by will the remainder of the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis were highly esteemed as neighbors, as well as members of the First Congregational Church, to which society Mr. Ellis willed the parsonage at 87. See pages 419 and 669-670. Mr. Ellis built and operated the saw mill on this farm. See 110. He was prosperous and accumulated a comfortable property. He died at 112, on Feb. 14, 1874. By his will, his son, ATWELL C. ELLIS, received all of the farm which he had not already received through the will of Mr. Comstock, excepting the mill, with its yard and privileges, which had already been purchased by Austin A. Ellis. Mr. A. C. Ellis moved from 111 to 112 after his father's death, to care for his mother. Austin A. Ellis moved from 111 to East Sullivan, in the fall of 1881. See 39. About a year or a little more after Austin moved to 39, his father, Atwell C. Ellis, moved to 38. He lived here about eight years, and moved to Keene, Oct. 9, 1890. His son, Austin A., who lived at 39, moved to Keene, Sept. 2, 1891. After Atwell C. Ellis left 112, the house was unoccupied some of the time until Mr. Holt purchased it. While Asa Ellis was living, the family of *William H. H. Thorning* lived here for a year or perhaps two years, in the apartments formerly used by Mr. and Mrs. Comstock. Dr. William B. Thorning was born here in 1872. See pages 603-4. Wm. H. H. Thorning was in the Civil War, in the 2d N. H. Reg. He also lived at 147 and 63, and finally moved to Keene. He died at the Soldiers' Home at Tilton, Jan. 10, 1903. *Reuben A. Dunn* was a tenant in this house, about 1882-3. He now lives in Harrisville. *Austin A. Ellis* bought all of the farm which he did not already own, of his father, Feb. 5, 1886. He sold the portion which now constitutes

the farm on which stands 111 to Manson L. Fowler. See 111. He sold the portion containing this house, May 13, 1886, to GEORGE W. HOLT, who came here from Munsonville and lived here twenty years, lacking a few months. He is an honest, industrious man, and a good neighbor and citizen. He had a son in the Spanish-American War. See page 533. Mr. Holt was a grandson of Ephraim Adams Holt, and a nephew of David and J. R. Holt. See 115. He sold the farm, Nov. 13, 1905, to *Allen C. Wilcox* of East Swanzey, who wanted it for the wood and timber upon it. Wilcox sold the land, exclusive of all but a small amount of standing wood, Jan. 8, 1906, to MR. and MRS. JAMES BRASON, who came here from Keene and are now (1908) living in this house. It seems like vandalism to destroy these good old farms to gratify an insatiate thirst for money derived from the sale of wood and timber, which have become so valuable that sentiment and local patriotism are often not sufficiently powerful, or at least effective, to restrain the desire to wipe a farm out of existence, practically speaking, to realize a ready cash value for its forest products.

113. Site of the first house built upon the farm described in the preceding paragraph. It was only occupied about seven years, from 1799 to 1806. It was then reached by the road leading from 122. See 112.

114. House built by David Holt, now occupied by David L. Richardson. So much land as is connected with this house was a part of the original Comstock, or Ellis, farm, all of whose owners down to *Atwell C. Ellis* may be found under 112. DAVID HOLT bought the land on which this house stands of A. C. Ellis, Oct. 24, 1866. He built this house. He died, Jan. 10, 1877. He was a son of E. A. Holt, who built the house at 115. He was a man, impulsive in temperament, but honest and unobtrusive. He came to town as a child and lived in Sullivan the remainder of his life. He outlived all of his family except a second wife. J. R. Holt, as administrator of David Holt, sold this little place to *Luther Richardson*, who was living at 115, on June 16, 1877. The latter bought more land of A. C. Ellis, March 8, 1883, and sold the same to the wife of his son, DAVID L. RICHARDSON, July 25, 1884. Mrs. Richardson bought still more land of A. C. Ellis, Feb. 25, 1886. The Richardsons have lived here twenty-four years to the present time (1908). They are quiet, industrious persons, excellent neighbors, and highly esteemed in the community.

115. The Holt place, where Francis O. Ball, Jr., now lives. This land was claimed by the proprietorship of Gilsun and was a part of their lot numbered one in the eleventh range. It was really a part of the original Packersfield, but there are no records to show that the Packersfield proprietors ever contested the Gilsun proprietors, who, through their agents, Levi Fuller of Surry and Clement A. Sumner of Keene, on Dec. 15, 1813, sold the eastern portion of this lot, originally drawn by *Roger Dewey*, one of the proprietors, to *Calvin Locke* of Sullivan. The sale was exclusive of a considerable portion of the lot already sold to Daniel Wilson. Dewey's interest in the lot had lapsed to the proprietors for some reason, probably because he or his heirs had failed to comply with all conditions or to pay taxes on it. Locke bought, in this way, about 63 acres or more on the east end of the lot. On Nov. 1, 1815, the heirs of Calvin Locke sold the eastern portion of this purchase, containing 54 acres, to EPHRAIM ADAMS HOLT, who had lived in Temple, New Ipswich, and Nelson. He built the house

at 115, living in a portion of Mr. Comstock's buildings at 112 while constructing his house. He had a large family of twelve children, three of whom were born in Temple, three in New Ipswich, one in Nelson, and the youngest five (Recta, Irene, Eliud, Elijah, and Jedidiah R.) in Sullivan. Mr. Holt was a quiet, peaceful neighbor. He lived here 42 years, and died here, July 31, 1857. He willed the place to his wife, MRS. RHODA HOLT, who continued to reside here until her death, Jan. 28, 1867. Her son, David Holt, had some rights in the place, which she purchased, Sept. 26, 1864. By two deeds, of Jan. 6, 1868 and Jan. 8, 1870, Mrs. Holt's daughter, MRS. RACHEL P. RICHARDSON, who had lived here the larger part of her life, purchased this farm of the heirs. Mrs. Richardson was the second wife of LUTHER RICHARDSON, formerly of Stoddard, whom she married for her second husband, having formerly been the wife of Ebenezer Tarbox of Nelson. Mr. Richardson died, Oct. 2, 1884. She outlived him seven years and died here, Dec. 25, 1891. She was a woman who read considerably and was interested in the writings and works of Spiritualists. She made a gum from the wood sorrel, *oxalis acetosella*, which she applied to cancers, to "draw them out," as she expressed it, a treatment said to have been efficacious in two or three cases. She was a good woman and a kind, obliging person. DAVID HOLT came to this farm to live in 1838, having previously lived at 117, where his eldest child was born. A small addition was built upon the west side of the house to accommodate his family. He lived here many years. His youngest three children were born here. His first wife and youngest child died here. He brought his second wife here, but afterwards built and lived in the house at 114. Mrs. Rachel P. Richardson willed the place to her brother, JEDIDIAH R. HOLT, who lived here some at different times. See 38. He sold it to *Daniel Willard Rugg*, June 26, 1902, who wanted some wood and timber upon it, and who sold all of the farm, except some timber lands to FRANCIS O. BALL, Jr., who has rebuilt the house and still lives upon the place. He is the leader of the East Sullivan Band, and is a useful, upright man, who has the confidence and respect of the community. The date of his purchase was July 5, 1902.

116. Site of a blacksmith shop built by Capt. T. T. Wetherbee in 1838. He lived at 117 and afterwards at 122. He used this shop about 12 years. It was not used for that business after Mr. Wetherbee left town in 1850, and was shortly afterwards removed.

117. The Curtis Spaulding house, where Capt. Wetherbee, Phebe Wilder, Alfred Richardson, and Lovisa Kingsbury lived, one after the other, the last named several years. It is now owned by her heirs. It is a part of the old Martin Rugg farm, for the successive owners of which down to Martin Rugg, see 59 in the last chapter. CURTIS SPAULDING bought a small bit of land, large enough to contain some buildings, of Martin Rugg, March 3, 1831. He was a painter and also worked in the mill at 118 with his brother Jacob. He had lived at 253 before coming here, also, afterwards, at 97, 100 and 107, also at 246. His third child was born here at 117. Dauphin W. Spaulding (who always omitted the "W." in later years) bought this place of Curtis Spaulding, Jan. 4, 1832, but the latter seems to have lived nearly two years longer here. We do not know that Dauphin lived here. The latter sold the place to DAVID HOLT, who began his married life here. His eldest child, Lydia, was born here. He bought the house,

March 19, 1834, and sold it, Apr. 11, 1838, to CAPT. THOMAS T. WETHERBEE, who lived here ten years and worked in his blacksmith shop at 116. He had been a militia captain in a Swanzey artillery company before moving to Sullivan. He was a person of estimable character, well informed, intelligent, a helpful and useful neighbor. His father and mother came to live with him at 117, and both died there. In former days, they had lived near the old mill at 57 in a house which stood at 57½. MISS PHEBE WILDER bought this house of Capt. Wetherbee, her brother-in-law, March 31, 1848. *Elijah Holt* was a tenant here in 1849-50. His son, George W. was born here. *Dauphin Spaulding, 2d*, was a tenant here in 1851-52. His daughter, Nancy C., was born here. After leaving Sullivan, Miss Wilder became the wife of William Parker of Keene and, after his death, of Joseph Wheeler of Keene. She sold this place to ALFRED RICHARDSON, then of Stoddard, Feb. 13, 1855, who lived here between three and four years. He subsequently moved to Keene and died there. His first wife was a daughter of Abijah Hastings, who lived at 141. He had two daughters, now Mrs. S. S. Quinn and Mrs. Joseph W. Cummings, both living in Keene. Mr. Richardson sold the house to MISS LOVISA KINGSBURY, Aug. 21, 1858. She owned it until her death, Jan. 17, 1890. She died, however, at the house of her nephew, George Kingsbury, at 44. She owned the place 32 years. It is still owned by her heirs and managed by George Kingsbury, the administrator. Since Miss Kingsbury's death it has been unused much of the time and is rapidly going to decay. *Chas. M. Ward* was a tenant here for a time. He was here in 1898. He now lives at 111. *Thomas W. Dane* was a tenant in 1899-1900. His little son was burned fatally in this house. See page 370. *Willis Cunningham* lived here for some time. His housekeeper was his mother who brought her family with her. He was here in 1902. He moved to Roxbury, to a house which has the number 54 upon the map. Foreigners, especially Poles, employed in wood chopping and the lumber business, have lived in this house for different lengths of time. They were not citizens of the town in the proper sense of that word. They acquired no residence here. One of these Poles was *Jacob Rudinsky* (Jacob is English spelling), who was here in 1904.

118. Site of the saw-mill and grist-mill so long used by Jacob Spaulding. THOMAS SPAULDING bought the land on which it stands of Eleazar Hathorn, Apr. 6, 1816. He built the mill that year, which was operated by himself and different sons of his during his ownership. JACOB SPAULDING bought the mill, with the land that adjoined it, of his father, Thomas, Sept. 30, 1831. He operated this mill 34 years. All the neighbors, as well as persons from adjoining towns, brought their grists here to be ground, also logs to be sawn into boards or planks. Mr. Spaulding sold the mill, with his house and lot, to *Roswell C. Nurse*, Aug. 31, 1864, and the latter sold to *Hiram H. and Elliot J. Davis*, Apr. 7, 1866. They operated the mill as a saw-mill. Elliot purchased Hiram's interest, Aug. 30, 1866. He was the last man who used the mill, which was afterwards allowed to decay. For the future owners of the land on which it stood, see 119, to which estate this spot has continued to belong.

119. The Jacob Spaulding house, where M. Barnes also lived, now owned by a Mr. Rowe. The site of the house was included in the purchase which *Thomas Spaulding* made of Eleazar Hathorn, Apr. 6, 1816. It was a part of

the old Hathorn or Martin Rugg farm. For the previous owners of that farm, see 59. Men who operated the mill lived in the Hathorn house, at first, or boarded in that family. JACOB SPAULDING, after living a few years in Keene, returned to Sullivan, about 1820, and moved into a part of the Hathorn house at 59. He continued to live in that house for a year after Martin Rugg bought the farm (March 2, 1825). Jacob leased the mill of his father. They built the house at 119 in 1826. Jacob bought the little corner between the old roads, where the barn was built, of Martin Rugg, June 1, 1830. He bought the mill and house of his father, Thomas Spaulding, Sept. 30, 1831. He lived in that house 38 years, and had operated the mill about 45 years, at the time of his sale of the property, Aug. 31, 1864, to ROSWELL CURTIS NURSE. Nurse sold the place to HIRAM H. and ELLIOT J. DAVIS, Apr. 7, 1866. *Elliot J.* bought Hiram's interest, Aug. 30, 1866. Elliot lived here and operated the mill eleven years. He was a native of Gilsum, but had lived several years at the old steam-mill place in the north-western corner of Nelson, not far from the east line of Sullivan, where his former wife and two children died. Mr. Davis was a peculiar man. Circumstances of a serious character led to his leaving the place, as well as his second wife's divorce from him, to whom the court, at the October term in 1877, decreed this place as alimony. She was known as *Mrs. Sarah T. Davis*, who was left with several young children, some of whom found a good home at the orphan asylum in Franklin, N. H. The youngest graduated at a dental college in Philadelphia, and he is now practising dentistry. Mrs. Davis sold this place to MALACHI BARNES, May 3, 1879. He came here from Hingham, Mass. *Asahel Dunton*, a former Fitzwilliam man, boarded in his family. Mr. Nurse had added to the farm the home lot of the Dexter Spaulding estate, which has since been included in this estate. It made quite a respectable farm, which Mr. Barnes cultivated. The latter was a most eccentric man, unquestionably insane for many years. Mr. Dunton died, Sept. 22, 1903, from the effects of a murderous assault upon his person, on Sept. 19. Mr. Barnes was charged with the murder and convicted and sentenced for life to the state prison at Concord. See pages 370-372 for the particulars. This unfortunate little estate has been the scene of many infelicitous happenings and has had a sad and tragic history. At the April term of court, 1904, this place was decreed to *Mrs. Mary E. Barnes*, wife of Malachi, for her support. She sold it, June 29, 1905, to *Chas. Wellman*, who lives at 135. Two or three families, the men of which have been employed in the lumbering business, have lived here. *Bert Cutler* was living here in 1904. *Matti Mikaeli Juhannoika*, a Finn (called in English Michael Johnson or Michael Janson), came here in 1905, and remained a year or longer. *Edward Cookson* lived here a year. WILLIAM F. ROWE bought the place of Mr. Wellman Oct. 28, 1907, and moved here, and still lives in the house. He is unmarried and lives alone.

120. Site of the wheelwright-shop of Dexter Spaulding. For the previous and subsequent owners of the land, see 121. This shop was built about 1827. Unfortunately it was connected with the dwelling numbered 121. It was heated by an open fireplace. On the evening of Feb. 24, 1859, sparks from this fireplace ignited shavings in the shop from which the building was set on fire and, in the early morning of Feb. 25, the shop and adjoining dwelling were totally

burned. The house was replaced by a new one. See 121. Mr. Spaulding had commenced to build a new shop upon the opposite side of the road, but the projected new road which led around his buildings, leaving them away from the main highway, induced him to sell his homestead, and the shop, which was to have been built upon the east side of the road, was never completed.

121. Site of the Dexter Spaulding house. This homestead was in the part of the town that was taken from Packersfield. *Thomas Packer* came into possession of all this section. See pages 628-29. *Isaiah Kidder* of new Ipawich obtained the lots containing this land of the heirs of Packer. On June 27, 1806, *Calvin Locke and Samuel Seward* bought considerable of this Packer land of Mr. Kidder. Dea. Josiah Seward, who had purchased, at different times, the comparatively worthless Gilsun claims to the same land, as well as to practically all of the land in that part of the town which was taken from Stoddard, sold; for a nominal sum, all such interests in the land in question to *Samuel Seward*, Feb. 17, 1810, who bought the interest of Mr. Locke, June 3, 1811. *Luther Wilder*, who lived at 123, bought so much land of Samuel Seward as constituted the Dexter Spaulding place (possibly a little more), Apr. 1, 1814. *Judson White*, who lived at 63, purchased the same of Wilder, Feb. 24, 1819, the latter purchase including a little of the southern edge of the Stone farm at 122, which Wilder had also purchased. DEXTER SPAULDING purchased this place of Mr. White, Dec. 5, 1825. He had been married in the previous month, and began housekeeping at 254. In a few months, he moved into the house at 119, which had just been built for Jacob Spaulding. In the latter part of 1826, he moved into the house at 59, which had recently been purchased by Martin Rugg. Dexter continued to live here until he had completed this house, into which he moved in 1827. His family was the only family which ever lived on this spot. He occupied the first house until it was burned in the early morning of Feb. 25, 1859. See page 379. He moved temporarily into the house of his brother Jacob, at 119. He built a new house at 121 in the summer and fall of 1859 and had started to build a shop on the east side of the road. Dexter Spaulding was a good carpenter as well as a wheelwright. He was a man of good sense and a good neighbor. He was a useful man in the community, for there were so many mechanical employments to which he could apply himself. He built the new schoolhouse in District No. 3, in 1849. He built, or assisted in building, several houses of the town. His only two sons who reached maturity died in the army in the Civil War. His only daughter died unmarried. He was an honest, straightforward man, who enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him. The agitation for a new piece of road, from 119 to 122, which would leave his house away from the main road, and which was really built shortly afterwards, together with the desire to have a shop in which he could use water power, induced him to sell his homestead, Apr. 6, 1860, to *Lanmon Nims* of Keene, who wanted the timber upon the place. On the first of December, of the same year, *S. W. Hale* of Keene, bought the portion containing the largest part of the timber, of Mr. Nims. On the same day, *Asahel Nims, Jr.*, later of Keene, who was living at 148, bought the home farm, properly speaking, of his brother, Lanmon Nims. On May 13, 1865, *Roswell Curtis Nurse*, who was then living at 119, bought this homestead and annexed it to the little estate at 119. The buildings at 121,

which had recently been erected, were reserved and removed from the premises. This place has since been subject to the same transfers of ownership as 119,

122. Site of house built by Oliver Stone and occupied by A. M. Wilder, T. T. Wetherbee, and Justus Dunn. The present house was built by Mr. Dunn. This farm originally included all of the first Stoddard lot of the sixteenth range which was east of the Spaulding Brook, also all of the second Stoddard lot of the sixteenth range. *James Locke, Jr.*, then of Townsend, Mass., but who, soon after, lived at 71, bought lot one, range sixteen, of Levi Wilder and Sarah, his wife, July 26, 1783. Mrs. Sarah Wilder was daughter and heiress of Samson Stoddard of Chelmsford, Mass., who drew nearly all of the lots in the Stoddard section of Sullivan. JONATHAN BURNHAM, who is supposed to have come here from Wilton or Lyndeborough, was living, in some kind of a house, at about 125, as early as Aug. 29, 1783, when a road was laid to his house by the town of Stoddard. We do not know just when or how he came into possession of the first lot of the sixteenth range. It may have been immediately after the purchase of it by James Locke, Jr. He appears to have owned only the portion east of Spaulding Brook. He may have purchased that part of the lot of Mr. Locke on the day of Mr. Locke's purchase, or on some day between that day and the twenty-ninth of August in the same year, when he was already living on or near the lot. Mr. Burnham purchased the second lot of the sixteenth range of Levi and Sarah Wilder, Sept. 20, 1784. His first (perhaps his only) house is thought to have been at 125, just north of the line dividing the lots. The deed of his purchase of the first lot is not recorded. Mr. Burnham's wife, Rachel, was one of the covenanters of the first church in Sullivan. Mr. Burnham joined it later. He had a large family of children, several of whom were born at 125. After leaving Sullivan, he moved to Johnson, Vt., where he became a deacon in the Congregational Church. It is possible (but not probable) that Mr. Burnham built a house on the site of 122. Mr. Burnham sold his place, what he then owned of lot first, sixteenth range, and all of lot two, range sixteen, except a narrow strip east of the road sold to Mr. Bolster, and the north-east corner, which became the little Woodward homestead, Apr. 28, 1792, to *Samuel Mitchell* of Peterborough, who never moved to the town. Mitchell sold the same, June 9, 1796, to *Gates Thurston*, a hatter, of Lancaster, Mass., who never moved to the town. A few months later, May 2, 1797, Thurston sold the same to *Robert Townshend and Dr. James Carter*, both of Lancaster, Mass. Shortly after, Oct. 24, 1798, *Daniel Wilder and Joel Wilder*, both of Lancaster, Mass., bought the interest of Mr. Townshend. These owners, after Burnham, were all non-residents. The Wilders are said to have erected the first house that stood on the site of 122. Elderly citizens of Sullivan informed us that the Wilders came here at times for a short time only. A family of negroes of the name of *Dorchester* lived in the house at 122 for several years. They were either relatives or old friends of the Woodwards, another negro family who lived at 127, 130, and 129. The head of the family was *Ishmael Dorchester*. It was his son, David Dorchester, who, riding through town with a kettle upon his head, gave rise to the riddle of Capt. E. Nims. See pages 579-80. *Daniel Wilder* bought the interest of Dr. Carter, Oct. 1, 1807. He must, in some way, have acquired the interest of Joel Wilder, for, Apr. 5, 1815, he sold the farm to OLIVER

STONE, who had been living upon the place a certain time. The farm then contained 120 acres, being the same that Burnham sold to Mitchell. Mr. Stone was a native of Gardner, Mass., but had lived in Nelson and was a connection of the Nelson Stones. He built the house which stood at 122, in the year 1823, in which the Stones, Wilders, Wetherbees and Dunns lived. He owned the place 23 years. He afterwards lived with his son in Milford and Gilsum, and died in Gilsum in 1874. Mr. Stone sold to ALLEN MERRILL WILDER, Nov. 21, 1838. Mr. Wilder was born and had always lived at 123. His eldest two children were born at 123, the next three at 122. He moved to Lempster, thence to several places in the West. He died at Mitchell, South Dakota, Feb. 2, 1883. He sold this place to *C. Franklin Wilson and Lucius Nims*, both of Sullivan, Nov. 12, 1847. *C. F. Wilson* bought the interest of Mr. Nims, Apr. 2, 1848. CAPT. THOMAS T. WETHERBEE, who had been living at 117, bought this place of C. F. Wilson, Apr. 13, 1848. His purchase did not include a half of the old Burnham farm, but it included the homestead at 122. Mrs. Wetherbee died soon after, and Mr. Wetherbee sold the place. For an account of him, see 117. The place was purchased by JUSTUS DUNN, July 15, 1850. His original name was Justus Perry Dunn, but he did not use the middle name in later life. Mr. Wetherbee moved from Sullivan to Swanzey and lived at Sawyer's Crossing. He died at the house of his wife's daughter, Mrs. Streeter, in Westmoreland, May 31, 1887. Mr. Dunn had six children. The eldest two were born in Stoddard, the third in Keene, and the youngest three here at 122. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn celebrated their golden wedding here, Nov. 17, 1891. The old house built by Oliver Stone was burned, Sept. 30, 1878. The fire is said to have been caused by a defective chimney. See page 380. Mr. Dunn immediately rebuilt the house which now stands upon the place. He died in the new house, Feb. 5, 1894, in the forty-fourth year of his occupancy of the farm. He was an honest, peaceful man, mingling but little with the social life of the town. He had supported a large family to which he had been devoted and faithful. A few years before his death, he sold the farm to his daughter, MRS. AGUSTA O. CHASE, who still owns it. She purchased her mother's rights in the farm, Apr. 30, 1898. The farm has therefore been in that family fifty-eight years (to 1908). Although we have found families that have retained an ownership of land in this town for more than a century, it is nevertheless true that this record of fifty-eight years represents one of the longest continuous ownerships. Since Mrs. Dunn left the farm it has been rented to several families. *Charles M. Ward* was living here in 1899; *George F. Cummings* lived here in 1900-1901; *Nelson Gray*, of Orange, Mass., an agent of the lumber firm of Smith & Rice of Barre, Mass., who had a steam mill on the upper Great Brook, near the Patent Line, used the house in 1904, and had for a housekeeper a *Mrs. Ann McEvoy*, widow of Patrick McEvoy; and *Max Cotenoir* (usually called "Mike Abbott") came here in 1907, and still remains (1908). He is sometimes called "Mark Abbott."

123. The old Luther Wilder place. This was drawn by *Samson Stoddard, Sr.*, of Chelmsford, Mass., at whose death it came into possession of his daughter, *Sarah Stoddard*, afterwards wife of Levi Wilder of Lancaster, Mass. She sold it, Aug. 13, 1779, to *Peter Fletcher* of New Ipswich. Those owners were all non-residents. LUTHER WILDER, a native of Lancaster, Mass., bought this

lot of Fletcher, Apr. 27, 1789. He was the first settler upon the place, and the families of himself and son were all which ever lived upon it. Mr. Wilder had seven children born here, all daughters except the eldest and youngest. He died very suddenly, July 22, 1838, while backing his horse from a shed at the old second meetinghouse. See page 364. About six years before, he had sold the farm, on Sept. 3, 1832, with the customary reservation of maintenance for himself and wife, to his younger son, ALLEN MERRILL WILDER. Soon after his father's death, A. M. Wilder purchased, on Nov. 21, 1838, the farm at 122. He still owned this place and his mother and sister, Phebe, lived in the house. Nov. 10, 1847, he sold this old farm to *Amos Wardwell* and *Thomas Winch*, both of Sullivan, excepting a portion along the western side, containing the sugar orchard and timber, which he retained and which was, after this, connected with the Dunn farm, at 122. By deeds of March 24, 1855, and Apr. 8, 1857, *Alonso Farrar* of Sullivan purchased the Wilder farm of Wardwell and Winch respectively. It has been pastured for many years. It is on the summit of Wilder Hill from which there are fine views. After owning this land 37 years, Mr. Farrar sold it to *John S. Currier* of Sullivan, May 10, 1892. It is more than sixty years since anybody lived on this place, and the buildings long ago disappeared. No one but the Wilders ever lived here.

124. The Wyman or Eastman Bolster place. This lot was drawn by *Nathaniel Richardson* of Townsend, Mass. It came into the hands of his son, *Richard Richardson*, who was the second man to move a family into Stoddard (not upon this lot). His son, named Richard for himself, was the first male child born in Stoddard, and the younger Richard's wife lived to be the oldest person in Stoddard. Richard Richardson sold this place, December 6, 1771, to *Sarah Richardson*, spinster, of Townsend, Mass., who was probably his sister. She probably married a Bathrick, for the place was purchased, Oct. 5, 1785, by SAMUEL WYMAN of Pepperell, Mass., of *Sarah Bathrick*. The owners before Wyman were non-residents and, supposedly, of the same family, the second and third owners being presumably son and daughter of the man who drew the lot. Mr. Wyman was the first settler upon the farm and may have built the house which stood at 124. We know very little about him. He sold the larger part of the place, the westerly 42 acres, containing the buildings, Apr. 22, 1788, to a syndicate consisting of *Josiah Seward*, *Samuel Seward* and *Elijah Carter*. He had mortgaged the eastern end of 38 acres to Sarah Bathrick, whom Sullivan taxed for it in 1790. Mr. Wyman called himself of Sullivan when he sold to the syndicate. Practically the whole lot, however, was sold by the Stoddard tax collector (Caleb Hunt), Apr. 1, 1790, to *Samuel Seward*, for non-payment of taxes. It appears that none of the nominal owners had been paying taxes. The small amount not thus sold was probably regarded as belonging to Capt. Seward, who had probably paid taxes enough to secure that amount of land. The rest was deeded to Mr. Seward the same day. He was then in possession of the whole lot, as he claimed the right to sell the whole of it. EASTMAN BOLSTER, a son of Nathan Bolster, who lived at 128, was a tenant here for a few years. He was paying a poll-tax as early as 1811. Mr. Seward sold the north-west quarter to *Luther Wilder*, June 3, 1811, and he sold all of the remainder to *Nathan Bolster*, Feb. 22, 1815. *Ebenezer Benson*, then of Walpole, who had married a daughter

of Nathan Bolster, took a deed of this lot from Mr. Bolster, Aug. 22, 1822. He may have lived here for a little while. He evidently never paid for it and surrendered his deed. He was the last occupant of the house, as we have been informed. *Asa Ellis* bought of the administrator of the estate of N. Bolster (Stephen Foster, Sr.), Feb. 25, 1824, all of the lot not sold to Luther Wilder. On Sept. 26, 1842, A. M. Wilder, son of Luther, who had purchased his father's place (see 123), sold the Wilder portion to Mr. Ellis, who then owned the whole lot. Since then this lot has belonged to the owners of the Ellis farm (see 112). When that farm was divided, this lot was divided between the owners of the two portions of the farm. For them and their successors, see 111 and 112.

125. The old Jonathan Burnham house. It was the first house built upon the farm described in 122. See that paragraph for the owners of the farm.

126. The Edwin J. Dunn house. This house was also upon the farm which is described in 122. When *A. M. Wilder* owned this farm, he sold the portion west of the highway to different persons. *Dexter Spaulding* bought a large slice of it, Mar. 20, 1840. This was the westerly portion. *C. F. Wilson and Lucius Nims* bought the greater part of this section of the farm of Wilder, Nov. 12, 1847. The house at 126 is on this section. *C. F. Wilson* bought the rights of Mr. Nims in this land, Apr. 2, 1848. *Dexter Spaulding* bought 46 acres of this land, immediately west of the highway, Apr. 27, 1848, of Mr. Wilson. No. 126 is on this Spaulding purchase. The same was sold by Mr. Spaulding to *Lanmon Nims*, Apr. 6, 1860, who deeded it to *Asahel Nims Jr.*, Dec. 1, 1860. *Justus Dunn* bought of Mr. Nims, Dec. 4, 1860, two acres immediately joining the so-called Pompey Woodward place, on the south. This little piece of land has long been enclosed by a wall and cultivated. *EDWIN J. DUNN* bought the same two acres of his father, *Justus Dunn*, June 29, 1874. Edwin erected a rude house here in which he lived about twenty years until his sudden death, Aug. 22, 1894. See page 369. He had no family and lived alone here. The house is now practically in ruins. The barn upon the place was burned recently. on Edwin's death, the place passed to his mother, which she sold with the rest of the farm to Mrs. Chase. See 122.

127. The site of the Grindall Keith house, last occupied by Pompey Woodward's family. *Jonathan Burnham* bought the second lot of the sixteenth Stoddard range of Levi Wilder and Sarah, his wife, Sept. 20, 1784. The house at 125 was on this lot, or possibly just south of the lot line, in lot one. Burnham sold the north-east corner of the lot to *GRINDALL KEITH* of Uxbridge, Mass. We cannot find a record of the deed. The births of four children of Grindall are recorded on the Sullivan town records, and the baptism of a fifth child is noted upon the church records. The eldest child was born, Sept. 1, 1781. It is probable that this child was born in Uxbridge, Mass. Ichabod Keith of Uxbridge, Mass., who lived later at 137 and 138, had bought the third lot of the fifteenth Stoddard range, Dec. 4, 1781, of Levi Wilder and Sarah, his wife, of Lancaster, Mass., the latter being daughter and heiress of Samson Stoddard, who drew the lot. Ichabod also bought the third lot of the fourteenth range, of the same persons, at the same time. This last lot was sold by the Stoddard tax collector for non-payment of taxes. Grindall Keith bought of his brother the third lot of the fifteenth range. We have no record of the deed. Grindall did

not record his deeds. Nathan Bolster, who lived at 128, married a sister of the Keiths. Bolster bought his place, on the same day that Ichabod Keith bought the two lots just mentioned. Ichabod never settled these lots. It is probable that he sold one or both of them almost immediately to his brother, Grindall Keith. Bolster had a child born in Uxbridge in 1782. His next child was born at 128 in the early part of 1784. He probably moved there in 1783. His brother-in-law, Grindall Keith, doubtless came at the same time. Grindall may have put up a log house on the third lot of the fifteenth range, but no old resident ever heard of his living anywhere in town except at 127. He may have lived a year with the Bolsters. As Burnham did not buy the second lot of the sixteenth range until Sept. 20, 1784, Grindall Keith could not have purchased it before that date, but he probably purchased what he owned in that lot shortly after this date, if not at that time. It was not an unusual thing, in those days, for men to settle in the woods, by an agreement with owners, for months, sometimes for years, before the land was deeded. In that way Grindall Keith probably settled here. He built the house at 127. JAMES SMITH of Peterborough bought this farm of Grindall Keith, Oct. 26, 1793. The farm, at that time, was made up of the north-east corner of lot 2, range 16; south half (from east to west) of lot 3, range 16; the whole of lot 3, range 15; and the north-west corner of lot 2, range 15. It was really a large farm as thus bounded. ELIJAH RUGG of that part of Lancaster, Mass., which is now Sterling, bought this same farm, containing 120 acres then, of Mr. Smith, Oct. 27, 1795. He was the ancestor of the Ruggs who are living in Sullivan to-day. His wife was in consumption, and only lived about two years after coming to town. She was a sister of Mrs. James Comstock, Mrs. Amos Wardwell, Sr., and Edward Wilder. After the death of Mrs. Rugg, Mr. Rugg returned to Lancaster, Mass., married there a second time, and died there. THOMAS MCLEOD of Lancaster, Mass., a cooper, bought this farm, now reduced in size, from Mr. Rugg, Sept. 6, 1798. In the deed which conveyed this property, land is described bordering upon the pond, which is here called "Snowshoe Pond." It is the same that we call the Bolster Pond. Mr. McLeod worked at his trade here as a cooper. The late Edward Wilder informed us that he was in the coopering business with Mr. McLeod, and that they did quite an extensive amount of work in that line. They had been old friends in Lancaster. Mr. McLeod remained in town about nine years and had several children born at 127. On Apr. 1, 1806, he mortgaged his farm to Ebenezer Kendall. He remained in town about a year after this, but being unable or unwilling to redeem his mortgage, he surrendered the place to Mr. Kendall, who sold it, July 7, 1807, to POMPEY WOODWARD, a negro, who came from Sterling, Mass., and had known the Ruggs and McLeods. Pompey was a very honest man and had the unqualified respect of all his neighbors. He had been twice married. His first wife died in Sterling. He was married, in 1800, to his second wife, whose name is given as Mary Harry of Worcester, upon the Sterling license. A daughter, Milly, by the first wife, came to town with them and died here and her body was buried in the old cemetery, south-east corner lot, near her father's body. Mrs. Woodward was a "character," as we say. Her skin was a glossy black, like ebony. She was honest and, in her day, a very valuable domestic. She was esteemed an excellent cook, and, for many

years, made wedding cake for the most stylish weddings in Keene. She had a morbid curiosity and wanted to know every person who passed the house and where they were going and what they were going to do. To accomplish her object, she would raise her window and hail persons who were passing. She annoyed physicians by asking them where they were going, who was sick, what was the ailment, and the like. The neighbors were so accustomed to her that they paid little attention to her salutations. Strangers were often puzzled to know how to get along with her. Poor Pompey was a paralytic. He could write his name quite legibly, which he always wrote "Pomp." He had borrowed considerable money, especially from Capt. Seward. In order to insure a home for the old man, and to prevent his creditors from getting his little farm away from him, *Capt. Samuel Seward* took it over to himself, by deeds dated, Dec. 18, 1820, and Jan. 14, 1824. He gave Pompey a bond assuring the income of the place to the latter and his wife while they lived. Capt. Seward died, Dec. 8, 1833. *Joseph Seward*, the latter's son, the administrator of the estate, bought this place of the heirs, Nov. 26, 1842. It was, of course, subject to the bond which Capt. Seward had given. As time went on, the income, the farm being uncultivated, kept growing constantly smaller. The old lady, not understanding this, and improperly suspicious that Mr. Seward was holding something back, and having a pretty incisive tongue, said to him one day: "Joseph, you have got a devil in you as big as an ox." The old lady was inordinately proud, and she wanted to live in an upright house. During the twenties, she prevailed upon poor Pompey to commence an "upright house" as she called it (a two-story house) at 130. Pompey was reluctant to commence it, but she insisted and ruled. With the help of some friends, they got the frame raised. Then they stripped to pieces the old house at 127, to use the boards in building the new one. The late Mrs. Sophia Rugg told us that they had succeeded in getting one room boarded in, in the south-east corner of the frame. She said that it was the most unsightly object that could well be conceived. As winter approached, the neighbors saw that it was positively certain that the negroes could never go through the winter in that crazy abode without perishing. After harvesting, the neighbors all clubbed together and took the materials of the old house at 127, with such as were good for anything in the one which they had tried to build at 130, and built them a little cottage at 129, and made no charge for the work. The old lady was very angry because they did not complete her "upright" house. She said, with a stammering which we will not try to imitate, but which those who knew her can imagine: "What have I done that I cannot have a house with as many stories as Dea. Seward and Capt. Seward?" Mrs. Rugg said that her husband, the late Capt. Harrison Rugg, and Dexter Spaulding shingled the roof, and, while they were at work, someone called to see the old lady and they were amused to hear her scold and revile the neighbors "because they thought that a one-story house was good enough for black people." She said to Mr. Rugg, when he came down from the roof: "My heart is as proud as yours, if my skin is black." This aged negro couple continued to live at 129 until Mr. Woodward died. He had lived to a great age, and had suffered for years from "shaking palsy," as the malady was called then. She continued to live in the cottage until, in the early winter of 1844, it was burned.

See page 378, also pages 542-43, for further accounts of the fire and of her peculiarities. The town afterwards provided a home for her in different families. She finally went to Worcester, Mass., and died there. This small farm was purchased, July 18, 1846, by A. M. Wilder, who lived at 122. Subsequent owners are the same as of 122. It was never inhabited after the cottage was burned.

128. The Bolster house, where David Esty and Solon Esty lived, and where Mrs. Preckle lives. NATHAN BOLSTER of Uxbridge, Mass., bought this lot of Levi Wilder and Sarah, his wife (the latter, daughter and heiress of Samson Stoddard, who drew the lot), of Lancaster, Mass., Dec. 4, 1781. Mr. Bolster began the farm in 1783, beginning with a log house adjoining this, which he erected a few years later. He had a large family of fifteen children, all but the eldest having been born upon this farm. He purchased more land in adjoining lots of Jonathan Burnham, Thomas McLeod, and Pompey Woodward. He died, Feb. 23, 1823, very suddenly in Keene, upon the street. On his headstone in the old cemetery, the date of his death is inaccurate. The farm was sold at vendue, Nov. 28, 1823, to his son, JAMES BOLSTER. The deed of it was given to him, March 31, 1824, by Stephen Foster, the administrator of the estate, and, on the same day, Bolster deeded the farm to DAVID ESTY, then living in Peterborough, on a farm on the slope of the Pack Monadnock Mountains, and also working at his trade of a shoemaker, or cordwainer, as he would then be called. Mr. Esty's wife was a Keith, and a niece of Mrs. Nathan Bolster. Mr. Esty lived here eighteen years and, afterwards, lived at 237. He was a worthy man and an esteemed townsman. He was brother of Solomon Esty, who lived at 144, and of John Esty, who lived at 156. JAMES RAWSON, a brother of Chauncy W. Rawson, who lived at 175, purchased this place of Mr. Esty, March 3, 1842, and mortgaged it to Mr. Esty. He did not pay the mortgage and the estate of David Esty foreclosed it and sold the place at auction, June 20, 1846, to SOLON ESTY, a son of Solomon, and a nephew of David Esty. Jacob Esty of Keene, a brother of, and the administrator of the estate of, David Esty, gave the deed to Solon, July 4, 1846. The sale also included a large pasture in the fourteenth range. Solon lived here twelve years, and his only child, Sylvia, was born here. He sold the place, Oct. 2, 1858, to his brothers, HENRY O. and JAMES M. ESTY. They, at the time, were unmarried. *Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Esty*, who had been living in Keene, returned to town and lived here a time with the sons. *Sabin Sherwin*, who married their sister Adeline, also came here and lived a short time and Mrs. Sherwin did the housework. *Mrs. Solomon Esty* came again and kept house for her son, James M. After owning the place thirteen years, Henry and James sold the farm, March 31, 1871, to MRS. MARY ANN PRECKLE, wife of John R. Preckle. Mr. Preckle died here, and Mrs. Preckle and her son, JOHN F. PRECKLE, still live upon the place. They have owned it 37 years (to 1908), the longest that anybody ever owned it except the Bolsters.

129. The site of the last cottage in which the negroes, Mr. and Mrs. Pompey Woodward lived. While living here, a little girl named Ivy Dorchester lived with them. See 127.

130. Site of the "upright" house which the Woodwardes tried to build, but never completed. See 127.

lawyer of Athol, Mass. Another Keene. After a life of honor and His widow still survives (1908), Athol. The heirs sold the place who has spent much money up to preserve the beauty of the the barn with very fine, sub his summer home, but is oft as Sullivan is glad to welco especially to that neighbor He is not a man who tears preserves. He is not a m done in this state) to gr places to their original f building up the town. cultivate the farm. H of Keene was the first to whom he was rel citizens of the town. Thayer, was born he in 1903. *Mr. and* since lived here and excellent farmer at Keith farm. See Mr. Barker, who in order. The c Sullivan boys v tral estates.

136. Site of the fifteen' Stoddard of (estate, Dec. here. Dur BURNHAM. 26, 1786, 1 appeared Burnham of the S never r lived b lists e last p Feb. ern 136

K

138. The Keith place, where E. A. Blood lived several years, until 1908. EZRA OSGOOD of Lancaster, Mass., purchased this lot of land of Levi Wilder and Sarah, his wife, of the same town of Lancaster, Apr. 24, 1784, for thirty pounds. Mrs. Wilder was the daughter and heiress of Samson Stoddard of Chelmsford, Mass., who had drawn the lot when the Masonian Proprietors granted the Stoddard lots, of which this was originally one. Mr. Osgood lived at 137 three years. He afterwards lived at 58, 108, and 167. On Sept. 28, 1787, the day after the incorporation of Sullivan, he sold the lot to ELIJAH CARTER, who also came from "old Lancaster," as they used to call it. Mr. Carter was one of the first deacons of the church in Sullivan. He had an interesting family and his descendants are numerous and many of them distinguished persons. One of his sons entered Yale College, but died of consumption early in the course. See page 606. The first house on the site of 137 was probably a log house. Later there was a very good framed house here. It is not certain whether Osgood or Carter built it, but probably Carter. ICHABOD KEITH of Uxbridge, Mass., bought this place of Mr. Carter, Oct. 17, 1793. He was the collector of taxes for the town of Uxbridge that year and the record of some of his business late in that year at Uxbridge makes it probable that he did not go to Sullivan until the first part of 1794. That he came to town as early as that is ascertained by the fact that his daughter Mary is known to have been born in Sullivan, June 18, 1794. It was the day that a barn was raised on the farm of Ebenezer Kendall, at 145, and Mr. Keith was suddenly summoned to leave the "raising" and return to his home. Mr. Keith had a long service of nearly seven years in the Revolution. He was an honest, intelligent, industrious man. He was a lineal descendant of the Rev. James Keith, the first minister of Bridgewater, Mass., and a graduate of Aberdeen University in Scotland. In 1806, Mr. Keith built the house which still stands at 138. While hewing the timbers for this house in the early part of the year, his wife gave birth to an infant which lived but a few days. While Mrs. Keith was ill, a little son of two years of age wandered out to see his father hew the timber and caught a severe cold and died of pneumonia a few weeks after the death of the infant. Mr. Keith lived at 138 until his death, Nov. 7, 1839. On Apr. 23, 1811, his elder son, HAMMOND KEITH, bought the place of his father, giving the customary bond for the maintenance of his parents. He built the northern wing of the house. It was really another house placed against the former, although there was a passage from one to the other. Hammond's house is now simply a shed. Hammond Keith was a good farmer, a capable man, and an independent thinker. He married a daughter of Capt. Samuel Seward. Their younger daughter, Celestine, afterwards wife of S. Newell Fifield, was, in many ways, one of the most energetic and brilliant, and probably the best known woman who ever left the place. See pages 606-7. On account of the declining health of Mrs. Keith, Hammond moved to Keene for a short time, and lived two or three years in the old Ralston house on Main St. Here Mrs. Keith died, in the spring of 1839. In the mean time *James Matthews*, a native, and for the most of his life, a resident of Hancock, moved here to care for the aged Ichabod Keith, whose daughter he had married. Hammond Keith, after his wife's death, returned to the farm and lived here until his own death, July 14, 1843. His daughters continued to live upon the farm. *Lyman P. Pettis*

was a tenant here and managed the farm for three or four years. His wife was a niece of Mrs. Hammond Keith. CALEB WINCH, who married the elder daughter of Hammond Keith, purchased the place of the heirs, June 14, 1847. He had been married in the preceding spring and came here to live. He did not remain a year. He sold the place to *Daniel Seward* of Sullivan, Nov. 22, 1847. On Mar. 15, 1848, BEZALKEEL KEITH, another son of Ichabod, leased the farm of Daniel Seward, and purchased it of Mr. Seward, Apr. 2, 1851. He continued to live upon this place until his death, Oct. 9, 1866. He was a hard-working, capable, and strictly honest man. His wife was a woman of a good mind, with a decided taste for literature, and well educated for a woman of her day. Their five children were all born before they moved to this place, which was the farm on which Mr. Keith was born. The eldest daughter, Mrs. Bixby, still living in Leominster, Mass., is a bright, intellectual person, well versed in good literature, and from whose pen contributions often find their way to local journals. The second daughter, Mrs. H. K. Rugg, was a talented woman, who taught many terms of school with marked success, and was always eagerly sought for reengagements. Her health, in early life, was damaged by a stroke of lightning which greatly impaired her physical powers. After her marriage, she suffered from another shock by lightning, which burned the dwelling in which she was living. These calamities resulted in loss of locomotion and the power of movement, and, at last, even the ability to swallow, resulting shortly in death. The elder son, George W., became a physician, but he, too, has long been a victim of ill health. He had a large brain and was a natural scholar, but his life plans have been seriously retarded by the impairment of his physical powers. See pages 601-2. The younger son, Henry H., died in his young manhood. The youngest daughter, like her elder sister, was for years a successful schoolteacher. She is the best writer of verse that Sullivan has produced. See pages 585 to 587. The heirs of Mr. Keith sold this farm, March 17, 1871, to REV. GEORGE WAUGH of Stoughton, Mass., who had been a Methodist Episcopal, but later Second Advent, preacher. He was a good citizen, but an inexperienced farmer. See page 595. Mr. Waugh sold the place to his daughter, Mrs. Josephine B., wife of *Isaac S. Merriam*, of Worcester, Mass., Dec. 28, 1874. The latter sold it to *Hiram M. Blackmer*, of Worcester, Mass., Feb. 16, 1876. The latter sold it, a month later, Mar. 14, 1876, to Mary E. F., wife of *James A. Bucknam* of Easton, Mass. The Bucknams moved here and lived a year. They sold the farm, Aug. 14, 1877, to IRA E. CHASE of Keene, who had married Augusta O., daughter of Justus Dunn, of the same neighborhood. The Chases lived here for a short time and owned the place three and a half years. On May 16, 1881, Frederick A. Wilson, who owned the farm next south, bought the place, and his son-in-law, EDWIN ALBERT BLOOD moved here. At his death, July 24, 1897, Mr. Wilson willed this farm to his daughter, the wife of Mr. Blood. Mr. Blood and all his family attended the church at East Sullivan. Mr. Blood was one of the deacons and nearly all of his family united with this church. He lived twenty-seven years upon the place and moved, in 1908, to a farm which he purchased in Templeton, Mass. On Jan. 18, 1908, Mrs. Blood sold this farm to *Walter S. Barker*, the highly esteemed owner of the farm at 135. Mr. Barker is certain to put the place in order and, under his management, the farm will doubtless be well preserved and kept in good shape.

139. The home of Dea. Josiah Seward, Josiah Seward, Jr., David Seward, and others, and the present residence of H. R. and F. L. Fifield. It was the birthplace of the writer of this volume, who was born in the south-east room upon the lower floor. The place was purchased by JOSIAH SEWARD, the writer's great-grandfather. He purchased the sixth lot of the sixteenth range of *Margaret Stoddard*, widow of *Samson Stoddard* of Chelmsford, Mass., Apr. 7, 1781. He purchased the south half of the sixth lot of the fifteenth range, Sept. 6, 1783, of Oliver Carter of Lancaster, Mass., who had purchased the whole lot of Levi Wilder and Sarah, his wife (daughter of Samson Stoddard), on the twenty-first of January in the same year. These lots were drawn by *Samson Stoddard*, as one of the grantees of the town named for him, by the Masonian Proprietors. Dea. Seward, like his brother, Capt. Samuel, became a great land owner. Besides his home farm, he owned, at one time or another, the farms which were later owned by William Hastings of Sullivan, and by George Graves, Marcus Davis, Asa Chandler, and others in Stoddard. Mr. Seward's first house, a log house, was built at 140, in 1781. He lived here seven years. His first four children, including the writer's grandfather, were born in that house. In 1788, Mr. Seward built a good framed house at 139, partly covering the site of the present house, but extending further to the east. The well was in the line of the front yard fence which was later built. Here were born his other children, and here the youngest, a little daughter, died. In 1797, Mr. Seward built a mansion at 139, which was of a pattern very common in those days. It was exactly like the house built by his brother, Capt. Samuel Seward, in 1799, the original form of which is still well preserved. It is the house owned by Mr. Barker at 135. The house built by Dea. Josiah Seward at 139 still stands, but it has undergone so many changes that it hardly resembles the original structure. The front rooms of these houses were prettily and even elaborately finished, as may be seen by looking at the house of Mr. Barker, which preserves the original finish in those rooms. The framed house which preceded the mansion was moved away. The ell was purchased by Nahum Haven and moved to 59. Haven lived in it. After Mr. Hathorn bought this place at 59, he built the front of the present house at that place, and this old house became the ell. The main portion of the first framed house at 139 was moved to the rear and used as a shed for many years. Finally it was moved to a position between the two barns where it remains, in some shape, today. Dea. Seward and Capt. Seward were soldiers of the Revolution, and were both at Bunker Hill, both marching with Prescott from Pepperell, Mass. Mr. Seward was chosen a deacon of the First Congregational Church in 1798 and held the office until his death, July 10, 1828. He held all the important town offices and was a representative to the General Court. He was present, by invitation, as a survivor of the Battle of Bunker Hill, at the laying of the corner stone of Bunker Hill Monument by Lafayette, and, with the other veterans, was presented to this honored visitor. In those days, such a journey was an event of the town. See an account of it in the letter of Dauphin W. Comstock on page 40. The deacon was an invalid for several of the last years of his life. He went to Saratoga Springs, for a season, to take the waters, and stopped at the first Congress Hall Hotel. The treatment was not efficacious and he died at 72 years of age. His son, JOSIAH SEWARD,

JR., the writer's grandfather, purchased a half interest in the homestead, March 31, 1824. He survived his father a little more than three years, and died, Sept. 14, 1831, of malignant typhus fever, which was a very fatal epidemic, that year, in the town. His eldest son, JOSIAH SEWARD, 3D, had succumbed to the same disease, on the eighth of August preceding. See pages 361, 362, and 609. MRS. POLLY SEWARD, widow of Josiah Seward, Jr., bought the remaining half interest of the heirs of Dea. Seward, May 1, 1832. She was a strong woman intellectually, a very capable manager, trained to every form of duty required of a housekeeper of that time, including spinning, carding, weaving, and the manifold industries connected therewith. She superintended the farm remarkably well during the minority of her sons. DAVID SEWARD, her third and youngest son, the father of the writer, bought the interest of all other heirs in the estate, March 13, 1839. He was commissioned as a justice of the peace and did much business in former years. He tried such petty causes as come before a justice, although he endeavored, if possible, to settle the little troubles before they came to trial, and usually succeeded. He settled several estates, executed deeds, and married several couples. For his family, see pages 594 and 622. He moved to Keene, Nov. 1, 1862. After living a short time in the house of Col. Robert Wilson, his kinsman, he purchased the house on the north-east corner of Wilson and Emerald Streets, which was his home until his death, Nov. 3, 1886. On leaving the house at 139, *Jedidiah R. Holt* moved into it and remained a year. The family of *Roswell C. Nurse* came next for a short time, in 1863. Then the house was empty a few months. *Jacob Spaulding*, after selling the place at 119, moved here and remained until he purchased the house at 45, in 1868. In the mean time, David Seward had sold an interest in a large part of the farm, Mar. 26, 1866, to *Sylvester Spaulding* and *L. P. Dean*, both of Keene. The three owners sold the portion west of the highway and lane, June 5, 1869, to *Theodore Burrill*, then of Keene. He sold it, Sept. 6, 1869, to *Charles L. Wait* of Boston. The latter sold to *William R. Proctor* of Lunenburg, Mass., July 25, 1870. The last three owners never lived here, but the Proctors stopped here for short intervals in summer. GEORGE W. CHRISTIE of St. Albans, Me., bought the place, Dec. 9, 1871, and moved here, but he could not pay for it, and *Wm. R. Proctor*, to whom he mortgaged it, "peaceably entered" and took possession, Dec. 17, 1873. From him it passed successively to a series of non-resident owners,—to *Henry Pearson* of Somerville, Mass., Dec. 26, 1877; then to *Lydia P. Emerson* of Bedford, Mass., on the same day (Dec. 26, 1877); then to *Henry Pearson* again, Jan. 18, 1878; then to *William H. Clark* of North Reading, Mass., Feb. 16, 1878; then to *Joseph H. Wyeth* of Chelsea, Mass., Aug. 31, 1878; next to *Mrs. Sarah Ann Proctor*, wife of William R., Nov. 22, 1878. In the mean time, *Eli N. Cotton* came here from Stoneham, Mass., and remained as a tenant through 1876-77, and Ben. Woodbury was a tenant in 1878. CYRUS GORMAN of Leominster, Mass., bought the farm of Mrs. Proctor, June 27, 1879, who moved here and made some repairs upon the buildings and lived here two years. Finally, July 23, 1881, Mrs. Rua A. Fifield, wife of HORACE R. FIFIELD, bought the place of the Gormans and that family moved here. The latter's son, FRANK L. FIFIELD, bought an undivided half interest in the farm, Jan. 13, 1898. The Fifields have lived here twenty-seven years (to 1908) and have been industrious, prudent, and prosperous.

They are good citizens and share the respect and confidence of the community. Mr. H. R. Fifield served several years on the board of selectmen and as one of the library trustees. The family are members of the Grange, and Mrs. Rua Fifield has been the secretary. H. R. Fifield was second master of the Grange, and F. L. Fifield was master in 1907. Mrs. H. R. Fifield is a valuable nurse, whose services have been much sought. The writer has purchased from the heirs and still owns a part of the farm, including Bowlder Hill, which has been in the Seward family since 1783, 125 years. No other piece of real estate in the town has remained so long in one family, with no change in the surname of the owner.

140. Site of the first house erected by Deacon Josiah Seward. See 139.

141. House in which lived Abijah Hastings, William Hastings, C. A. Howard, and Chas. L. Tuttle. This is the original Hastings farm. It originally consisted of lots 6 and 7 in the fifteenth range. They were drawn by the prominent grantee, *Samson Stoddard*. In the division of his estate, these lots went to his daughter, *Sarah*, wife of *Levi Wilder*. The Wilders sold the seventh lot to OLIVER CARTER of Lancaster, Mass., Jan. 21, 1783, and the sixth lot, on the fourteenth of August in the same year. A few days later, Sept. 6, 1783, Carter sold the south half of the sixth lot to Josiah Seward, in whose farm it remained. Oliver Carter was hardly a resident of Sullivan, although he signed the petition for incorporation. He was a merchant in Lancaster, Mass., where his family lived. His brother, *Elijah Carter*, lived on this farm a short time before he purchased the place at 137. The Carters built the house which stood at 142, about 1785 or 1786. The old frame has been moved to a position southwest of 141 and is used as a shed. It is a little more than 120 years old at present. After Elijah Carter moved to 137, the house and farm at 142 were rented to *Enos Bailey* (or Rayley, as sometimes spelled), who also came from Lancaster, Mass, and had married Patience Kendall, a sister of Jonathan, Jr., and Ebenezer. BENJAMIN HASTINGS of Bolton, Mass., a soldier of the Revolution, bought the farm of the Carters, May 8, 1806. He moved that year into the house at 142. He lived here until his son, Abijah, built the new house at 141, in 1843, and lived with him there. He died, however, at the house of his son, William, at 147. He acquired a good farm and owned several whole lots which were used as back pastures. He sold the farm to his sons, ABIJAH and WILLIAM HASTINGS, Mar. 16, 1829, reserving his maintenance out of it. ABIJAH HASTINGS bought the half interest of William in this homestead, March 23, 1840, shortly before the former's second marriage. Abijah lived all his life upon this farm and died at 141, Oct. 24, 1856. He had been an honest, hard-working man. He had no sons to take the old homestead, much to his regret. His second wife lived in Marlow after his death and died there. *Lucius and D. A. Nims*, bought the farm at auction. Their deeds from the different heirs are dated, Apr. 28, and Apr. 30, in the year, 1857. On May 6, 1857, they deeded the place to WILLIAM HASTINGS, brother of Abijah, who returned to the old homestead for the rest of his life. He left two sons, and it was his fond hope that they would spend their days upon the old farm and always keep it in the family, but fate is decidedly averse to such a continuance of estates in one family, as a rule, in these restless, unstable, modern days. It is exceedingly sad to those of us who have considerable sentiment to see the old homesteads go to ruin. William

Hastings died upon this place, Jan. 4, 1866. He was a strongly-built, hard-working man, prudent and industrious. His wife was an excellent helpmate. She could perform almost any household service, was an excellent cook, and, for years, one of the most competent and reliable nurses. Mr. Hastings left the farm to his two sons, THOMAS A. and WILLIAM B. HASTINGS, allowing for the widow's maintenance. They remained a few years upon the farm, but eventually preferred to engage in other business. The widow sold her rights in the place to the sons, Dec. 9, 1889, and, on the same day, the latter sold the farm to CHARLES A. HOWARD, who came here from Marlborough, and, after remaining nearly eighteen years, returned to Marlborough. He was a thrifty farmer and a good neighbor. He was a descendant of the Stoddard Taylors. His family were well liked in town. He was a soldier of the Civil War. His son is an electrician. He sold the place, Nov. 20, 1906, to *C. W. Hubbard* and *L. H. Goodnow, Esq.*, who wanted it for the timber upon it. They sold it, Mar. 30, 1907, to *Charles L. Tuttle*, who came from Alstead, and now (1908) lives here.

142. Site of the old house built by the Carters, and in which Benjamin and Abijah Hastings lived, until Abijah built the new house at 141 in 1843. This new house was built from the material of the old Amasa Brown mansion which stood at 258. The Browns moved to Keene in 1842. For owners of the Hastings farm, see 141.

143. Site of the first house, a log house, occupied by Jonathan Kendall, Jr. See 144.

144. Site of the house occupied by the Kendalls, Solomon Esty, and D. L. Richardson. The man who originally drew this lot paid no attention to it. It was sold by the Stoddard tax collectors for the non-payment of taxes, in four different instalments. E. Adams and another collector sold two pieces, on Apr. 24, 1783, and Apr. 28, 1784. Nathaniel Evans, as collector, sold another piece, Aug. 3, 1786; J. N. Mather sold the fourth piece, Mar. 20, 1787. The purchaser, in every case, was *Samuel Seward*, who thus acquired the whole lot. He sold it, Apr. 11, 1788, to JONATHAN KENDALL, JR., who came here from Lancaster, Mass., the original home of so many Sullivan settlers. This was not a particularly good farm. The land was not of a character to be very productive, but several large families have gained a living upon it. Mr. Kendall was a brother of Ebenezer Kendall, who lived at 145. His father, *Jonathan Kendall, Sr.*, spent his last years here, where he died, Sept. 18, 1809. SPARHAWK KENDALL, son of Jonathan, Jr., bought an undivided half of this farm, Aug. 22, 1818. An ell was then constructed upon the south end of the building for his accomodation, which became the future kitchen of occupants of the house. Sparhawk also purchased land of Hammond Keith, to enlarge his farm. Sparhawk died, Apr. 4, 1827, and his body was the first in Sullivan to be carried to the cemetery in the first hearse of the town, which was built by William Brown. The remains of this hearse are still preserved in the hearse-house near the meetinghouse. At this funeral also liquors were served for the last time at any Sullivan funeral. Black gloves were also given to those who attended the service, a custom not afterwards observed in town. JONATHAN KENDALL, JR., purchased of the heirs of his son, Sparhawk, all of their rights in the farm, May 24, 1828. ALPHEUS KENDALL, another son of Jonathan, Jr., then purchased the farm of his father,

July 30, 1828, but, after living here nearly five years, sold it back to his father, Apr. 23, 1833. Alpheus was a fine musician and played the violin remarkably well for one who had received no more instruction. He was one of the musicians in the old military company, and Sparhawk had been the captain of that company. Alpheus Kendall moved to Charlestown, N. H. Jonathan Kendall, Jr., in a year after he had purchased the farm, sold it and lived, partly with his daughter, and partly with other persons, for several years, and died, May 18, 1845, at the house of John Dunn, at 151. He had sold the farm, Apr. 1, 1834, to SOLOMON ESTY, a native of Keene, who had been living in Stoddard, on the Petts Hill, just above Chandler's mill. Mr. Esty had twelve children who grew to maturity, of whom the youngest five were born here. Alpheus Kendall was still living in part of the house when the Estys moved in. He shortly afterwards moved to Charlestown. Mr. Esty owned this farm more than thirty years. For his family, see the genealogies. His son, Charles D., was a successful business man in New York. See page 613. Another son, Lyman E., was in the army. Mr. Estey moved to Keene in 1856 and rented the farm to *Seneca Wilson*, formerly of Chester, Vt., who lived here in 1856-57. *John Foster* and *George F. Russell*, who married a daughter of Mr. Foster, rented the farm, 1857-59. Mr. Russell enlisted in the First N. H. Vols., at the beginning of the Civil War. The Fosters and Russells moved from this place to Keene and finally to Fitchburg, Mass. The Estys returned to the farm for a short time, 1859-60. At a later date, Mr. Esty made an arrangement with his son, *Solon Esty*, with regard to his maintenance, and Solon took a deed of this place from his father, May 4, 1864. Solon sold it, June 18, 1866, to DAVID L. RICHARDSON, who still owns it. The buildings have disappeared. The house stood until within three or four years, but had not been habitable since about 1890. The pattern of the house was the same as that of the Comstock house where George W. Holt lived many years, at 112. Mr. Richardson moved to 114 in 1884, where he has since resided. See 114. He was the last occupant of the old house on this spot, which was already partly demolished before he left it. He has cultivated the land to some extent since he left it, but it is mostly pastured.

145. The original proprietor of this lot had neglected it and it was sold, Sept. 22, 1787, for non-payment of taxes, by James Scott, the Stoddard tax collector, to MICHAEL SARTWELL, who came from Wilton. He was a tailor by trade and built a log house on the place for which he was taxed for two years. In those days, tailors went from house to house and carried their patterns and cut and made clothes for men and boys. These duties were, however, more frequently performed by women. JOSEPH MORSE, who came here from Gilsum, bought the place of Sartwell, Aug. 20, 1789, and sold Sartwell, in return, 86 acres of land in Gilsum. Morse was a farmer and had perhaps intended to settle upon this lot, but he suddenly changed his mind, and, in a month after the purchase, he sold the place to EBENEZER KENDALL, Sept. 23, 1789. Mr. Kendall was a native of Leominster, Mass., and came here directly from Lancaster, Mass. On the same day, Sept. 23, 1789, Mr. Kendall bought of Samuel Seward thirty acres from the north side of this farm, which Mr. Seward had bought, June 15, 1789, in consequence of the non-payment of taxes, of William Towne, the Stoddard tax collector. Mr. Kendall also bought the eastern end

of the fourth lot in the fifteenth range, of Stephen Burnham, Feb. 17, 1795. He also bought of Nathan Bolster, Apr. 15, 1820, the third lot of the fourteenth range, next south of his homestead. These three purchases constituted the permanent farm, which, at certain periods, also included other lots of land. A barn upon this farm was raised, June 18, 1794. The framed house was built in the fall of 1794. The ell still stands and is the oldest dwelling in that part of the town, excepting the Preckle house at 128, which Nathan Bolster built in 1788. HARRISON RUGG went to live with the Kendalls at seven years of age, about 1798. His mother died the same year, at 127, and his father returned to Lancaster, Mass. Harrison's father was a first cousin of Ebenezer Kendall. Mr. Rugg bought this farm of Mr. Kendall, March 19, 1822, giving the customary bond to maintain Mr. and Mrs. Kendall. The latter two were both members of the First Congregational Church and highly esteemed in town. They both died in the forties upon this farm. Mr. Rugg had owned the farm 37 years at his death, May 25, 1859. He had been a captain in the militia, but had declined the promotion to major. He was a very honest, industrious man, greatly respected by all who knew him. He was one of whom it could truly be said that "his word was as good as any law." He was a man of generous impulses and a kind, obliging neighbor. His wife was a very useful woman. She was thoroughly trained in all the manifold duties of a housewife of her time. She was a member, and faithful attendant upon the services, of the First Congregational Church. She was a particularly good nurse and many a sick person had occasion to bless her for her timely assistance in sickness. After the death of Mr. Rugg, his children, at different dates in 1860 and 1863, deeded their rights in the farm to Mrs. Rugg. DANIEL WILLARD RUGG, son of Harrison, was married to his former wife in the last part of 1858 and lived upon the homestead nearly eleven years. Arthur H. Rugg, Esq., the town clerk of Sullivan, his son and only child, was born here in 1863. Hon. D. W. Rugg was the only person ever elected to the state senate while a resident of Sullivan. For a fuller account of him see page 611. In 1869, D. W. Rugg built the house at 41, near East Sullivan, and has since lived in that neighborhood. See 41, 26, and 22. This house was not used much after D. W. Rugg left it. *Quincy B. Nash* lived here a short time. *H. Melville Osgood* was living here in 1875, and his son, Fred Wheeler Osgood, a graduate of Dartmouth College, was born here. The eldest daughter of Harrison Rugg married Daniel Towne. See 135 and 26. The elder son, Horace K., was a soldier in the Civil War. So also was the second son, Gardner H., whose home, after his marriage, was in Illinois, where he died. The youngest son, Ellery E., lived here a time, also at 39, which house he built. He is a blacksmith and carpenter, now living at Keene. See page 621, for a fuller account of him. The younger daughter, Edna A. L. Rugg, was a young lady of rare beauty of character, amiable in disposition, lovely in manner, and kind to the sick and needy. Her early death was a severe blow to her mother, from which she never recovered. Hon. D. W. Rugg purchased this old homestead of his mother, Feb. 24, 1880. The house stood empty for many years. Within a few years, Mr. Rugg and his brother, Ellery E., have removed the main part of the house, repaired and restored the ell, so that it can be occupied by several persons, and placed a bowlder, suitably inscribed, upon the founda-

tion of the old chimney, to indicate to future generations who have lived upon the spot. After these changes had been made, Mr. Rugg invited his kindred and old neighbors to assemble at the old farm, where a day, crowded with reminiscences of the past, was most happily spent by all who were there.

146. Site of the house built by Peter Barker, from whose first name this little hill was called Peter Hill. The land with which this house was connected was a small portion of the western ends of lots six and seven in the fourteenth Stoddard range. As we have already seen, Gilsum originally claimed this part of the town. *Samuel Seward*, on Apr. 23, 1795, bought of Obadiah Wilcox of Surry 25 acres of land, and, on Oct. 16, 1796, of Ebenezer Dewey of Royalton, Vt., 21 acres more, laid out upon these lots. Samuel Seward and his nephew, Josiah Seward, Jr., had also bought the claims of the Stoddard proprietors to these lots, as we shall see under 147. On Apr. 7, 1806, PETER BARKER, a negro, who came from Sterling, Mass., bought of Samuel Seward and Josiah Seward, Jr., so much of the purchase of the Gilsum proprietors as lay east of the fifteenth Stoddard range. On that day, Samuel and Josiah, Jr., did not give a deed to Peter, but bonded themselves to deed the place to Peter as soon as the latter should pay certain notes which he had given to the Swards. Peter Barker, in 1806, built the house that stood here. He married a daughter of Ishmael Dorchester, the colored man who lived on the farm known later as the Dunn place, at 122. The Barkers had no children. They lived here about four years. Peter was very fond of chestnuts. He mourned because he could not find any in Sullivan. There are a few such trees in town known to the writer. There were two or three on the old Charles Nash farm (202). Peter declared that if ever he could go to old Sterling he would have his everlasting eat of chestnuts; and he did. He went to Sterling about 1810, and ate so many chestnuts while there that he died from the surfeit of them. As his notes to the Swards were never paid, the latter took possession of the property. On Sept. 11, 1810, JOSIAH SEWARD, JR., bought the interest of Capt. Samuel Seward in this place. The former had already come into possession of the sixth and seventh lots of the fourteenth Stoddard range, as we shall see under 147. Josiah Seward, Jr., moved temporarily to this house at 146, and his son, Daniel Seward, was born on this spot. The house was then moved to a new position at 147 and rebuilt and enlarged, as we shall see in the next paragraph. This small place was permanently united with the farm upon which the house at 147 stood.

147. Site of the house where William Hastings lived many years. This farm is made up of the sixth and seventh lots of the fourteenth Stoddard range, so far as they lie west of the line that divides Sullivan from Stoddard. James Dnnn, an original proprietor, had sold the sixth lot to Nathaniel Cummings of Dunstable, Mass., May 14, 1779. The latter sold the same to Capt. Samuel Seward of Sullivan, July 13, 1804. JOSIAH SEWARD, JR., the grandfather of the writer, had purchased of the Jaffreys of Portsmouth, the seventh lot, Nov. 19, 1804. He also purchased the sixth lot of Capt. Samuel Seward, July 19, 1806, excepting such portions as the latter had bonded himself to deed to Peter Barker. The Barker trade collapsed and, Sept. 11, 1810, Josiah Seward, Jr., bought of Samuel Seward the latter's rights in the Barker place and then owned the whole farm. Josiah, Jr., moved the house from 146 to 147 and rebuilt and en-

larged it. This was about 1815. David Seward, the father of the writer, was born in the house at 147. On Apr. 24, 1818, Josiah Seward, Jr., moved back to the old Deacon Seward homestead, at 139. On the same day, THOMAS SEWARD, his brother, contracted to buy the farm at 147. As the conditions were not fulfilled, the deed was never given, but Thomas lived here fourteen years. It had been the intention of Dea. Seward to settle Thomas upon the old homestead at 139, as he seemed to be the favorite son, but, like many "favorite sons", he became very intemperate. The deacon could not bear that. Hence a change was effected and Josiah, Jr., returned to the old homestead and Thomas went to 147. His habits prevented his paying for the farm and complying with the conditions of the contract. His father, in his will, made certain provisions for him. He moved to a small farm in Stoddard, where he spent the rest of his life. He became a perfectly temperate man and died respected. Benjamin Hastings, who lived at 142, bought this place of the heirs of Josiah Seward, Jr., July 21, 1832. The latter had died, Sept. 14, 1831. Mr. Hastings made extensive repairs upon the house and his son, WILLIAM HASTINGS, who was married in 1836, moved into the renewed house. William purchased the place of his father, May 23, 1840, and, on the same day, purchased of his brother, Abijah, certain rights which he claimed to a portion of the farm, between the Kendall Lane and the range line. Ten of the eleven children of William Hastings were born upon this farm. The eldest daughter married Manley McClure, a successful brick manufacturer of Keene and Greenfield, Mass. Another daughter married William Henry Preckle, who lived several years with Mr. Hastings upon this place, and is now living at Olean, N. Y., a successful machinist, who has acquired a handsome competency. Another daughter married a son of Manley McClure by his former wife. She resides in Springfield, Mass. The latter's twin sister married Quincy B. Nash. See 26. The elder son, Thomas A. Hastings, is a stirring business man at East Sullivan. See 7, 13, and 14. The younger son, William B., lived with his brother a short time at 141, but later at East Sullivan. See 7 and 39. After living twenty-one years upon this farm, William Hastings purchased the old Hastings homestead, in 1857, and moved to 141, where he died, Jan. 4, 1866. See 141. He continued to own this place for a few years. *Ephraim Nash* was a tenant in this house in 1857-58. On Apr. 22, 1862, Mr. Hastings sold this farm to IRA EMERSON COMSTOCK, who came here from Gilsuam, but he was a descendant of William Comstock who once lived at 106 and 107. Mr. Comstock lived here ten years, until he bought the Martin Rugg place at 59, in 1872. See 59. He died, Nov. 10, 1889. *Wm. H. H. Thorning* was a tenant here in 1879-1880. His widow, with her son, as administratrix, sold the place, excepting a piece upon the north end which Fred J. Comstock had purchased, Oct. 3, 1890, to *Mary E. Tobie* of Buffalo, N. Y. The latter sold it, July 1, 1896, to a stranger named *Ferdinand Fernason*, who took no interest in it and did not pay the taxes. The whole was sold by the Sullivan tax-collector, Lyman Davis, in four sales, for non-payment of taxes. The part north of the highway, containing the house, was purchased by Henry Davis of Sullivan, July 21, 1902. Mr. Davis has removed the buildings. The house was a good one, needing some repairs of course. It seems a pity that this place could not have been preserved, although the farm was pretty rough and not as

arable as some land. However, large families had got a good living upon it. The part south of the highway was purchased by Francis O. Ball, Jr., at three sales, March 16, 1903, June 14, 1904, and June 10, 1905.

There have been some portable steam-mills in this neighborhood, which we have not particularly described, as they were not located upon the map. One of these, upon the upper Great Brook, was really in District No. 5, and we shall speak of it in Chapter XX. Another was on the west side of the highway, at the bend in the road, west of the small brook, west of 122. Another was south-east of the Preckle house at 128, in the east end of that lot. There was another formerly in the west end of the eighth lot of the sixteenth range, known as the Perham lot, and another more recently in the east end of that lot. Still another, operated by the company in which Mr. Dodge is interested, is a short distance east of the Sullivan boundary, in Stoddard.

It is a singular fact that of the few fires which have occurred in Sullivan five were in this district, upon farms which are successively joined together. These were the fires which destroyed the Dexter Spaulding house and shop at 120 and 121, Feb. 25, 1859; the one which destroyed the Dunn house, Sept. 30, 1878; the one which destroyed the barn upon the E. J. Dunn place, Apr. 7, 1907; the one which destroyed the Woodward cottage, in the early part of 1844; and the one which destroyed the Preckle barn, in 1877.

CHAPTER XIX.

FAMILY HISTORIES CONTINUED.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

This district is the part of the town taken from Keene. Originally, it was that part of the town south of the old Gilsum line, west of the Patent Line, and bounded south and west by Keene. A part of the first lot in the twelfth Packersfield range was annexed to this district, and the old Sawyer and Joshua Osgood farms were taken from this district, and annexed to District No. 6. For the exact bounds, see page 489.

148. The Asabel Nims, Jr., place, where John H. Woodbury now lives. This farm was mostly a part of the original Eliakim Nims farm, which belonged with the house at 149. The successive owners of that farm may be seen in the next paragraph, 149. While ASABEL NIMS, JR., owned the farm at 149, he built this house for himself, in 1851. It was the first house upon the place. He had already sold a large portion of the farm at 149 to Samuel A. and Alfred Seward, Apr. 26, 1850. He retained this southern portion for himself, which, with other land that he purchased in town, made up the new farm at 148. Mr. Nims was a capable and prosperous farmer. Mrs. Nims was a worthy helpmate, a capable, intelligent, and delightful woman, who lived to a great age and died

recently at the house of her son, W. J. Nims, in Keene. Their children and grandchildren reside in Keene and are among the most active and influential business persons in the city. Two of the grandsons are dentists. After living in the new house about fifteen years, Mr. Nims moved to Keene in 1866. He resided at West Keene, where he died in 1869. He sold this farm, Sept. 5, 1865, to GEORGE H. NIMS, then of Keene, but a native of Sullivan; now again a resident of Keene. He has been very successful financially and is a man of remarkably good judgment with respect to values. He has traded extensively in real estate, wood, and timber. He lived here a little more than five years and sold the farm, Dec. 14, 1872, to Dauphin W. Nims of Sullivan, who lived at 153. A year later, Dec. 10, 1873, D. W. Nims sold the same farm to THEODORE S. RICHARDSON, who lived here nearly thirteen years, his son, EDWARD W. RICHARDSON, acquiring an interest in the place. They were natives of Woburn, Mass., but had lived in Swampscott and Lynn. Edward W. now lives in Keene. His father is dead. They sold the place, Sept. 9, 1886, to WILLIAM E. BURDETT, who was born in Gardner, Mass., but had lived in Munsonville and Keene, and moved from here to Keene. He was the superintendent of the Burdett Chair Co., a flourishing business in Keene built up by the Burdett brothers and now owned by the Pearsons. Mr. Burdett deeded the place, Dec. 10, 1887, to Mrs. Augusta O., widow of D. W. Nims. Mrs. Nims then lived in Keene. The heirs of Mrs. Nims sold the place to JOHN H. WOODBURY, the present owner, in two deeds, dated, May 29 and Aug. 22, in 1896. Mr. Woodbury is a very thrifty farmer and a very capable business man. He has much ambition and energy. He has repaired his buildings in a very tasteful manner and everything about his premises indicates prosperity.

149. Site of the old Capt. Eliakim Nims house, where Asahel Nims, Asahel Nims, Jr., William and Lanmon Nims; also Samuel A., Alfred and Orlando Seward had lived; also A. Nichols Wardwell. This was originally in Keene. The land in the Keene township was not divided into lots and ranges, as was the case in other towns, excepting only the land upon the two sides of the main street. The remainder of the land was drawn by the owners of these village house lots, in accordance with the terms of the original settlement of the place and the drawing of the lots. Those who drew the after divisions had the right of choice to a given number of acres anywhere in the township, in the order of the numbers drawn from a box. They obviously selected according to quality, without any regard to the shape of the pieces. These pieces were called *pickers*. They were recorded and mapped, and those maps are a curiosity. They resemble animals of all shapes, from coiled snakes to many-legged spiders. This Capt. Nims farm, in its original form, was a *pick* drawn by Capt. Isaac Wyman and set off to him. He sold it, Nov. 16, 1773, to ELIAKIM NIMS, son of David Nims, the first town clerk of Keene. Mr. Nims immediately came here to live, erected a log cabin near the site of 149, and lived alone a few years before his marriage. His brother, Asahel Nims, lived with him, while clearing his own farm at 152. They enlisted together in the company of Capt. Wyman, marched from Keene on that eventful morning commemorated by the tablet on the "Wyman tavern", and were both in the battle of Bunker Hill. Here young Asahel Nims lost his life. Capt. Nims lived in the house which he built at 149

until the middle of the eighteenth century and was the last Revolutionary pensioner in Sullivan. For an account of his poetical talent, see pages 578-580. Capt. Nims had no children. He took into his family ASAHEL NIMS, son of David Nims, Jr., to whom he deeded his farm, Oct. 4, 1804, taking a bond for the maintenance of himself and Mrs. Nims. Asahel lived here until his death. For some reason, he deeded back the place to Capt. Nims, June 30, 1820. Asahel and his wife died, near each other, in the early part of 1831. Their sons, ASAHEL NIMS, JR., and WILLIAM NIMS, bought the farm of Capt. Nims, Sept. 4, 1835, and gave the customary bond to support Capt. Nims. Asahel, Jr., acquired the interest of William. As we saw in the last paragraph, he built the house at 148 in 1851. He sold that part of the farm at 149 which included the buildings, Apr. 26, 1850, to SAMUEL A. and ALFRED SEWARD. Samuel A. Seward sold his share of the farm, March 31, 1854, to his brother, ORLANDO SEWARD. For an account of these men and their families, see page 622. AMOS NICHOLS WARDWELL purchased the farm of the Seward brothers, Feb. 23, 1861. For an account of him, see page 625. In three years, Mr. Wardwell sold the place to George H. Nims of Keene, May 14, 1864. The buildings were at once removed to Keene. The house was rebuilt upon Howard Street in that city. After eight years, G. H. Nims sold the place, Dec. 14, 1872, to Dauphin W. Nims, then of Sullivan. The latter sold it, Dec. 10, 1873, to Theodore S. Richardson, who bought the farm at 148, and it has since been united with that estate.

150. Site of the Levi Higbee house. This place was a part of the old Kemp farm. See 151. While John Dunn was the owner of that farm, LEVI HIGBEE who had married a sister of Mrs. Dunn, bought a small piece of land of the Dunns, June 24, 1851, and built a very pretty cottage house upon this site. Mr. and Mrs. Higbee had no children. Mrs. Higbee died here, and Mr. Higbee continued to own the place while he lived, and no other family ever lived here. Mr. Higbee died, July 31, 1874. His administrator, Samuel S. White, sold this little piece of land to Charles A. Brooks, who lives at 153, on Jan. 10, 1878. A year later, Asahel N. Holt bought the house and moved it to 48 and rebuilt it there.

151. Site of the old Kemp house, where John Dunn lived many years. This farm was principally taken from the land which Eliakim Nims bought of Capt. Wyman. BENJAMIN KEMP, SR., of Keene, bought the land which constituted this farm of Eliakim Nims, Apr. 15, 1783. Mr. Kemp had a large family of children, the most of whom were born here. Mr. Kemp was a deacon of the First Congregational Church twenty-six years, to his death in 1843. His wife was a daughter of David Nims, Sr., of Keene, and a sister of Capt. Eliakim and Deacon Zadok Nims. DAVID KEMP, a son of Benjamin, bought the farm of his father, Sept. 14, 1827, and lived upon the place fourteen years. He cared for his aged parents. On Aug. 9, 1841, David Kemp sold the place to his cousin, GEORGE S. KEMP. The latter took the obligation to care for the aged couple, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Kemp, Sr. Mr. G. S. Kemp afterwards graduated from a theological seminary and became a Congregational minister. See page 591. G. S. Kemp sold the place to JOHN DUNN and SARAH KEMP (called Sally Kemp), Aug. 22, 1842, with an obligation to care for the aged Mr. Kemp, who died in 1843. Jan. 8, 1845, Mr. Dunn bought the share of Sarah, who was then Mrs.

Eleazar Wilcox of Gilsum. Mr. Dunn continued to own the place until his death, but, soon after the Civil War, he moved his house to the lower end of Eastern Avenue in Keene and rebuilt it and lived in it until his death, June 21, 1872. His widow continued to own this place while she lived. Her executor sold it, Feb. 22, 1892, to Frank W. Nims of Keene. The latter's administrator sold it, July 2, 1900, to John P. Rust of Keene. The farm was never inhabited after the Dunns left it. Mrs. Dunn was a sister of the late George White, and an aunt of Samuel S. White of Sullivan. Some of the outlying portions of the farm had been sold to different persons, before the last sale to Mr. Rust. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn had no children. They were kind, hospitable persons and good neighbors. Mrs. Dunn left a sum of money whose income was to be used for the care of the White burial lot in the old cemetery, and for the cemetery in general. *Calvin Wright*, later of Gilsum, was a tenant here in 1847. He was the father of Jerome E. Wright, cashier of the Ashuelot Bank in Keene.

152. Site of the first house upon the farm of Zadok Nims. See the next paragraph.

153. House built by Dauphin W. Nims, in which Charles A. Brooks lives. This farm, like the one at 149, was a *pitch*. This pitch was drawn by *Benjamin Hall* of Keene, in virtue of the rights belonging to one of the house lots upon the main street of Keene. Mr. Hall sold this land, May 14, 1771, to ASAHEL NIMS of Keene, a son of David Nims, and a brother of Capt. Eliakim Nims. Asahel Nims had begun to clear his place and was engaged to marry. He and his brother, Eliakim, both then unmarried, lived together in a log house near 149. Both enlisted and marched with Capt. Isaac Wyman to join the forces near Boston. Both were in the battle of Bunker Hill. Asahel lost his life in this battle, June 17, 1775. This farm then passed, by law, to his father, David Nims of Keene. The latter sold it Dec. 17, 1778, to his son, ZADOK NIMS, another brother of Capt. Eliakim. Zadok was already married and living in Keene. About 1779, Zadok came to this spot and erected a log house near 152, which was replaced about 1792, by a two-story mansion at 152, which remained there until about 1857. In this old mansion Zadok Nims passed the remainder of his life. He was a large land owner. His wife, who died many years before himself, was a twin sister of Silas Brown, who lived on the old Warren farm at 56 for a time. Mr. Nims was for many years a deacon of the First Congregational Church in Sullivan. He had nine children, of whom all but the first two were born on this site probably. He was the ancestor of a large number of persons. He sold the farm to his son, GEORGE NIMS, reserving maintenance for himself, wife, and unmarried daughters, Mar. 27, 1819. But George died, May 10, 1829, of tuberculosis, unmarried, and the farm reverted to his father, Zadok Nims. DAUPHIN W. NIMS, a grandson of Zadok, purchased the farm, June 20, 1835, giving a bond for the maintenance of his grandfather, who died, Jan. 31, 1842. Mr. D. W. Nims lived here many years. He was one of the most prosperous farmers in the town, acquired a handsome property, and was one of the most prominent men of the place in public affairs, having held nearly all of the important town offices. His wife was a sister of Mrs. Asahel Nims, Jr. See 148. Their home was one of unstinted hospitality and their charities and philanthropies were appreciated by many. Late in life, they moved to

Keene, where they both died. About 1857, Dauphin W. Nims built the substantial house now standing at 153, using portions of the old mansion which stood at 152, in its construction. MR. and MRS. JAMES W. OSGOOD, parents of Mrs. D. W. Nims, came to live with their daughter at 153, in 1857, and both died here. Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Nims had no children. They took into their home a girl who was known as Ann P. Miller, the daughter of a Sullivan woman, also Marquis De L. Colleston, a nephew of Mr. Nims. Several homeless children were sheltered in their kind home. Mr. and Mrs. Nims moved to Keene shortly after they sold the place. They sold it, Apr. 1, 1878, to a niece of Mr. Nims, Octavia Nims, wife of CHARLES A. BROOKS. Mr. Brooks still lives in this house and occupies the farm. He has bought other land and now owns between two and three hundred acres. The children of his former wife, Octavia, have reached maturity and left home. He is living with a second wife.

154. Site of the Calvin Nims house. This old farm was at the south-west corner of the "right" drawn by *Hon. Theodore Atkinson*, Secretary of State of New Hampshire. This "right" passed into the hands of *George King Sparhawk, Esq.*, of Portsmouth, who sold it, Oct. 7, 1794, to two persons, the southern half of 150 acres to *Zadok Nims*, the upper half of 150 acres to Jonas Osgood of Keene. CALVIN NIMS, a son of Dea. Zadok, lived a short time after his marriage at 158, where his first two children were probably born. On May 29, 1802, he bought of his father the south-western portion of the latter's purchase in the Atkinson "right." That year, he built a house at 154. Here his youngest seven children were born. He died here, a comparatively young man, Jan. 22, 1816. D. Adams Nims and Lucius Nims, also the wife of D. W. Houghton, were among his children. He mortgaged the place, Sept. 19, 1807 to *Samuel Osgood* of Sullivan, who lived at 108. Calvin Nims died before he had paid for his place. No one of his heirs could pay for it, and it remained in Mr. Osgood's possession. *John Newman*, from Keene, who had married a daughter of Benjamin Willis, lived here a few years, between 1820 and 1825. His fifth and sixth children were born here. He was the father of the late George Newman of Gilsum. *Philander Nims* used the land a short time. This house disappeared between seventy and eighty years ago. Few living persons can remember it. The small farm was the southern part of that upon which the house at 164 is situated. For the continuance of its history, see 164.

155. Site of the old Eleazar Brown house, where Abijah Seward built, and where Almon P. Tyler and James Connor have lived. This farm was the north-western portion of the old *Governor Benning Wentworth* "right." It was set off to that gentleman by the town of Keene, as one of the conditions of the incorporation. The whole "right" contained about 500 acres, immediately west of the Patent Line, and extending south, from the north line of this farm, far into Roxbury. The whole right remained long in the Wentworth family, passing finally to *Michael Wentworth, Esq.*, of Portsmouth, who sold it, Sept. 12, 1788, to *Stephen Chase* of Portsmouth, a merchant. Chase sold the northernmost of the five lots into which it was divided, containing a hundred acres, Mar. 11, 1796, to ELEAZAR BROWN, who came here from Swanzy. Mr. Brown died, Aug. 30, 1798, a little more than two years after he moved to the place. His widow and children continued to reside upon the farm, which was divided among the heirs,

Oct. 15, 1812. Soon after, May 19, 1814, all of the other heirs deeded to CEPHAS BROWN, one of the sons of Eleazar, their rights in a portion of the farm. The widow lived with Cephas, and her share and his purchase constituted the farm as it continued for many years. Cephas was the youngest of the six children of Eleazar, all of whom were born in Swanzy. Cephas had four children, all of whom were born here, in the house which Eleazar had hardly completed before his death. The Browns sold this place to *Capt. Samuel Seward*, March 29, 1820, but they remained as tenants a short time. For the sudden death of Mrs. Brown, see page 359. ABIJAH SEWARD came here to live, and he bought the place of his father, with certain conditions, Jan. 12, 1824. Abijah lived here until his death, Sept. 2, 1877. His wife died about three years later. They had lived together here between fifty and sixty years. Their six children were all born in town, and most, if not all, of them upon this spot. Abijah Seward built the house now standing at 155. His three sons lived, a few years each, at 149. The eldest, Samuel A. died at 17. Alfred died in Walpole, and Orlando at Keene. See page 622. The eldest daughter married A. Seward Wood, a baggage master on the Cheshire R. R., who was killed on the cars, many years ago. The second daughter married Jerome Leborveau, and the youngest married Hosea Towne, who lived many years at 135. ALMON P. TYLER acquired the rights of all the heirs of Abijah Seward in this place, by several deeds, on Apr. 14, 1881. Mr. Tyler owned the place nearly a quarter of a century. He was a good citizen and a kind neighbor. He is now living near the village of Marlow. He sold the place, Nov. 3, 1905, to JAMES CONNOR, who now (1908) lives upon the farm. Mr. Connor has a large family of children.

156. Site of the old John D. Esty house. This small farm, in the southeast corner of the part of Sullivan taken from Keene, was a part of the old Wentworth "right" mentioned in the preceding paragraph. This corner had passed from Stephen Chase, whom we mentioned under 155, to *Seth Wyman* of Shrewsbury, Mass., who sold it, Sept. 25, 1812, to JOHN D. ESTY of Keene, who was born in Topsfield, Mass., but came to Keene, as a child, with his father, and lived in an old house that stood a short distance south of the Roswell Nims house on Beech Hill, which the latter's grandsons have recently put in good repair. John D. Esty built the house at 156, and was the only man who ever brought a family to the site. He lived here nearly eight years, then sold the place, Apr. 4, 1820, to Erastus Hubbard of Sullivan, with the privilege of removing the buildings. Four of Mr. Esty's nine children (from the third to the sixth) were born at 156. After leaving Sullivan, he lived in various places in Vermont. He spent the last thirty years of his life in Groton, N. H., where he died, May 3, 1867. His descendants are numerous and many of them are highly prosperous business men. Mr. Hubbard sold this place, Apr. 25, 1826, to Henry Melville of Nelson. As no one ever lived upon it after Mr. Esty left it, it would hardly be worth while to trace the succession of owners to the pastures and timber lots for which it was used.

157. The schoolhouse in District No. 4. See pages 500-501, for a complete account of the schoolhouses that have stood on this spot, or near it.

158. Site of the first house in which Calvin Nims lived. This site was upon the land of Dea. Zadok Nims. See 152 and 153. CALVIN NIMS lived

here for a short time after his marriage. His first two children were probably born here. The house may have been moved to 154.

159. The Nahum Nims house, where the Woodburys lived. The original farm was a *pitch* laid out by the town of Keene to *Eleazar Sanger*, whose daughter, *Rhoda Sanger*, inherited it. Ephraim Wright of Keene, who lived where Frank Wright now lives, bought this pitch of Rhoda Sanger, Nov. 7, 1783, and sold it ten days later, Nov. 17, 1783, to CORNELIUS HOWLETT of Keene, a son of the famous Major Davis Howlett. Mr. Howlett lived here 26 years and built the first house which stood upon this site. He was an intelligent man, who held many of the town offices and was prominent in town affairs. When he left this farm he returned to Keene and lived on the south part of Beech Hill, on the John Lawrence place. He took John Lawrence into his family. Mr. Howlett never had any children and he gave the farm to Mr. Lawrence, reserving his maintenance. Howlett sold this place at 159, March 27, 1810, to LOCKHART WILLARD, JR., of Keene, who owned it a year or more. *James Phillips* was a tenant here during that time. His eldest child was born here. Willard sold the place, Oct. 1, 1812, to SAMUEL SEWARD, JR., son of Capt. Samuel, who lived here several years. He was a man of much intelligence, a justice of the peace, and an influential person in town affairs. He did much legal business and was constantly sought for his advice. His three children, all daughters, were born on this place. Two of them died young. The other married a prominent lawyer of Claremont, named Gates. Her descendants now live in Boston and near there. Mr. Seward moved from this place to Claremont, and became an important citizen of that town. He died in a private hospital in Keene, some years afterwards, as the result of the amputation of a leg. He sold this place to AARON MILLER, Feb. 7, 1825. The house which Mr. Seward left here was the present house, then a new one, which Mr. Seward had built to replace the old house built by Howlett, which was destroyed by fire. See page 378. Miller sold the farm, Dec. 16, 1825, to NAHUM NIMS and HENRY NIMS. Henry (usually called Harry) lived here ten years. The first five of his large family of children (the fourth and fifth being twins) were born here. Jan. 17, 1835, he sold his share in the farm to Nahum and moved to Roxbury, where he spent the rest of his life, upon the farm recently occupied for many years by Charles W. Buckminster. Nahum and Henry Nims were brothers, sons of David Nims, 3d, of Roxbury. Nahum lived on this farm about forty-five and a half years, until his death, Mar. 26, 1871. He had a large family of ten children, one of whom was in the Civil War. Six of his children died unmarried. Two daughters married and moved to other places. The two married sons settled in Sullivan. One of them, Albert G., died in Keene, the other, Dea. Joseph N. Nims, still lives in town. Nahum Nims was an honest, industrious, conscientious man, a substantial citizen, and a kind, obliging neighbor. After his death, the heirs sold the farm, which, as we shall see in the next paragraph, now included the David Nims farm at 160, Oct. 12, 1872, to Frank W. Nims, son of Asahel, Jr., of Keene. Mr. Nims conveyed the same, Apr. 1, 1873, to CHARLES BURTON REED, a native of Nova Scotia, who had married a daughter of J. Addison Wilder, who was a native of Sullivan. Reed deserted his family, resulting in a divorce. The alimony to Mrs. Reed included whatever rights Reed had in this

place, which she sold, Aug. 30, 1883, to WILLIAM HENRY H. WOODBURY, who had been a soldier of the Civil War. The same farm was deeded, Oct. 2, 1884, by Mr. Woodbury to *Frank W. Nims*, who, on the same day, deeded it to Mrs. W. H. H. Woodbury, who deeded it to *John H. Woodbury*, June 18, 1900, who now owns it. The family of W. H. H. Woodbury lived here several years, but moved later to the farm owned for many years by James Wright, Jr., and James Wright, 3d, on Beech Hill, in Keene. *Elwyn W. Wilcox* and others in the employ of John H. Woodbury have been tenants here. The Woodburys were pleasant and kind neighbors, who belonged to the local grange and entered considerably into the life of the town. Their son, John H. now lives at 148.

160. Site of the old Oliver Osgood house, occupied later by the Leland and Willis families, and by David Nims. This farm is on a *pitch* laid out by the town of Keene, to *Rev. Clement Sumner*, as an after-division belonging to a village house lot. Sumner sold it to *Jacob Rugg*, then of Lancaster, Mass., later of Keene, Nov. 3, 1772. Rugg sold it to *Esra Metcalf*, then or later of Marlborough, June 8, 1781. Metcalf sold it, Oct. 28, 1787, to OLIVER OSGOOD, who came from Keene and settled upon this land. He was a brother of Mrs. Cornelius Howlett, who lived at 159, and a first cousin of Elijah Osgood, who lived at 161. He lived here nineteen years. His wife belonged to the First Congregational Church. He sold the farm, June 9, 1806, to JOHN CANNON, a brother of Dr. Messer Cannon, who lived at 243. Mr. Cannon lived here only three years, then moved to Ainstead where he spent the rest of his life. He sold the farm, Oct. 30, 1809, to ALPHEUS NIMS, 2D, son of David, Jr. Nims had married a daughter of Jonas Stevens, who lived at 165. Mr. Nims lived here only a year and a half. He removed to a rich farm in the state of New York, where he remained until his death. He sold this farm, Apr. 1, 1811, to JEREMIAH LELAND, who had lived at 26 and 28, and who lived later at 232, and finally at 251. Leland sold the place, Apr. 13, 1819, to BENJAMIN WILLIS, JR., of Keene, who lived here until his death, Aug. 26, 1837. *John Newman*, who married his daughter, lived here some years in the mean time. DAVID NIMS, 4th in a lineal descent of Davids from David Nims, the first town clerk of Keene, bought this farm of the heirs of Benjamin Willis, Jr., Oct. 24, 1838. He married a granddaughter of Mr. Willis. He was a brother of Seth Nims, also of Henry Nims of Roxbury and Nahum Nims, who lived at 159. David lived here until his death, Mar. 30, 1861. His wife had died a little more than two years before. Dauphin W. Nims, the guardian of the four children, all daughters, sold the farm May 5, 1862, to Nahum Nims, and it has, ever since, formed a part of the Nahum Nims farm. See 159.

161. The old Elijah Osgood or Kingsbury place, where Dauphin Spaulding lived many years, and where Alonzo O. Brown and Lewis H. Smith lived, and where George D. Smith now resides. This original farm was land that was set off by the town of Keene, as a *pitch*, to *Eleasar Sanger*, Sept. 22, 1762. It was inherited by his daughter, *Rhoda Sanger*, who sold it, Nov. 7, 1783, to *Ephraim Wright, 1st*, of Keene, who owned the place where Frank O. Wright now lives, on Beech Hill. Mr. Wright immediately sold the eastern portion of the Sanger land to Cornelius Howlett, as we saw under 159. The westerly portion, comprising the original area of this farm, was sold by Mr. Wright to

ELIJAH ORGOOD, Aug. 14, 1790, who began this farm. Mr. Osgood was a Swanzy man, being a descendant of the Osgoods of Lancaster, Mass. He was the first captain of the Sullivan military company and was a person of much consequence in the town. He lived in several other places in town, and a more complete account of him may be seen under 102, on page 681. He sold the farm, Nov. 20, 1804, to JOSEPH KINGSBURY, who had been living in Packersfield, and was a descendant of the Dedham Kingsburys. Mr. Kingsbury operated the farm and also built a saw-mill which he operated for many years. See 162. He had eight children, of whom one died in infancy. All were daughters but one. The son, Benjamin, Jr., lived in Alstead. Three of the daughters were unmarried. One of them married Dauphin Spaulding, who succeeded him on the farm. The other two both married Dexter Spaulding. Mr. Kingsbury died here, Oct. 9, 1840. His widow died nearly ten years later, at the home of Dexter Spaulding, at 121. DAUPHIN SPAULDING, originally named Dauphin White Spaulding, bought the farm of Mr. Kingsbury, Nov. 18, 1836. He had already bought the mill at 162. He lived here 22 years, until, in 1858, he moved to the old Sam. Osgood farm, at 108. For a fuller account of him see the bottom of page 685. He sold this place, Dec. 25, 1860, to ALONZO O. BROWN, a native of Sullivan, who had married his daughter. Mr. Spaulding reserved the mills, ponds, and rights of flowage. Mr. Brown lived here several years, but deeded back the place to Mr. Spaulding, March 15, 1864. Mr. Spaulding died, Aug. 13, 1864. To simplify the settlement of the estate, some of the heirs deeded their rights in this place to Mr. Brown, Jan. 21, 1865. He deeded it to Milan D. Spaulding, son of Dauphin, in connection with the other heirs, Feb. 15, 1865, and the latter deeded it to his mother, Mrs. Eleanor Spaulding, Sept. 6, 1865. On the sixteenth of November, in the same year, 1865, Mrs. Spaulding sold the farm, reserving some of the back lands, to LEWIS H. SMITH, a blacksmith, who had lived at 7, in East Sullivan. Mr. Smith continued to reside here until his death, Dec. 14, 1903, at nearly 82 years of age. He was an honest, industrious man, and a good citizen and neighbor. On Nov. 13, 1891, he sold the place to his son, GEORGE D. SMITH, who still lives upon the farm. The latter has had five sons and a daughter, all born here. He is a good farmer and a man much respected in the community.

162. Site of the old Kingsbury mill. *Joseph Kingsbury* bought the farm described in the preceding paragraph, Nov. 20, 1804. Early in the nineteenth century, he built a saw-mill on this site which was used for more than forty years. *Dauphin Spaulding* bought this mill of Mr. Kingsbury, March 15, 1836, and operated it for sixteen or seventeen years. In 1839, the town laid a road from the house at 161 to this mill. See page 265. In those days all the lumber sawed in this mill had to be hauled up the long hill to the schoolhouse at 157, thence to Keene, via Nims Hill. In 1847, the road was built from this mill to what was later the Nahum Wright place, at 49 (of the outside numbers.) This was an immense improvement on the old route. In 1852, as we shall see in the next paragraph, Mr. Spaulding purchased the old Wright mill at 163. After that, this mill was used somewhat as long as Mr. Spaulding owned the farm at 161, but gradually rotted down. It has now wholly disappeared, and the dam has fallen away.

163. Site of the old Osgood or Wright mill. *Joshua Osgood* built a grist-mill and saw-mill here, not far from 1790. On the first of October, in 1795, the town laid two bridle paths to this mill. See page 257. One led from the house at 161, the other from a point below the house at 247. Both roads were passable for carts and vehicles at a later date. Mr. Osgood sold this mill, with two acres of land, March 20, 1807, to Lieut. James Wright of Keene, the grandfather of George K. Wright, whose house was on, or within a few feet of, the site of the Geo. K. Wright house. Lieut. Wright died, May 3, 1811, and willed this mill, with other real estate, to his two sons, Ephraim Wright, who lived on the old homestead, father of George K. Wright, and James Wright, Jr., who lived where W. H. H. Woodbury now (1908) lives, on Beech Hill, where the Concord Road joins the original road over the hill. Ephraim Wright (father of Geo. K.) died, Mar. 17, 1842. His heirs deeded their rights in this mill (with other real estate) to George K. Wright and his brother, Henry Wright, in several deeds, bearing the dates of Feb. 17, 1846; May 1, 1848; Nov. 3 (and Nov. 5), in 1852; and June 7, 1864. James Wright, Jr., died, June 18, 1851. His heirs deeded this mill, as well as his other real estate, to his son, James Wright (3d James in lineal descent), Dec. 19, 1851. The Wrights operated this mill until about 1852, when they sold to Dauphin Spaulding, as we shall see in the next paragraph. There was a bridge across the brook at the mill, and, at first, all their lumber was hauled by the house at 161, up the hill, by the schoolhouse at 157, thence to Keene. For a number of years previous to 1847, they used a private road, indicated upon the map, which they constructed themselves, leading from the mill to the old Osgood road. In 1847, the road along the Ferry Brook, south to the old road to Sullivan, was constructed. This gave a much easier route for the lumber. See next paragraph.

163½. Site of the mill built by Dauphin Spaulding. On Sept. 15 1852, James Wright, 3d, sold to Dauphin Spaulding, who lived at 161, and already owned the mill at 162, his half (undivided) of the mill property at 163. Mr. Spaulding procured the other half, but the deed is not recorded, and we cannot find the date. It must have been at nearly the same time as the purchase of the other half. Mr. Spaulding erected a new mill upon the premises, a trifle to the east of the old site. He had a fine lot of old-growth pine on his farm, which he cut and sawed in this mill, and did quite a flourishing business. He owned the mill at his death, Aug. 13, 1864. The mill, with other property, came into possession of his widow Mrs. Eleanor Spaulding, in the manner described in paragraph 161. Mrs. Spaulding sold the mill, Mar. 19, 1866, to Elbridge H. Taft of Sullivan, who moved it, together with the machinery. The land was included in the sale to Mr. Smith. There were three dams above this mill, along Ferry Brook, which held reservoirs whose water was used in dry times to supply this mill.

164. Site of the house built by Philander Nims and occupied, afterwards, by Dauphin W. Wilson. This place was on the "right" laid out by the town of Keene, Dec. 12, 1769, to the *Hon. Theodore Atkinson*, Secretary of the Province of New Hampshire. He was the father of Hon. Theodore Atkinson, Jr., who had likewise been a provincial state secretary. The latter's wife was the celebrated beauty, Frances Deering Wentworth, for whose three names as many



**Representatives of Sullivan families at the Golden Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Dauphin W. Wilson
at Keene, November 3, 1886.**



towns in New Hampshire were named. She had really loved Hon. John Wentworth, the last royal governor of the province. Wentworth went to Europe. In his long absence, she married Atkinson. On Wentworth's return, busybodies declare that there was a systematic signalling between the Wentworth and Atkinson mansions. Atkinson died at an early age of consumption. There was an imposing state funeral. Lady Frances was in the habiliments of deepest mourning. On Nov. 11, 1769, precisely two weeks, to a day, from Atkinson's death, lady Frances took off her mourning and put on white satin, and, in the same church chancel, where Atkinson's body had reposed at the funeral, ten days before, she was married to Gov. John Wentworth. She was a cousin of both her husbands. The elder Atkinson, to whom this land was assigned as his "right," gave his estate to a relative who took the name of *George Atkinson*. He came into possession of the estate on the death of Mr. Atkinson, Sept. 22, 1779. George Atkinson, whose original name was George King, died not far from 1790. This land came into possession of his wife's nephew, *George King Sparhawk*, who sold one-half of it (taken from the southern part), Oct. 7, 1794, to *Zadok Nims* of Sullivan. It joined his original lot on the east. PHILANDER NIMS, son of Zadok, was married in 1807, and his father built a house on this site in which he lived. Philander was to enjoy the privileges of the house, but his father never deeded the place to him. Philander had twelve children, all born here, as some of them have informed us. Among them were Frederick B., Geo. Washington, and Dauphin W. Nims, all residents of Sullivan and well remembered by many of our readers. E. Nelson, Henry C., and J. Woodbury Nims lived in other places. Nelson and Henry, and the sons of Woodbury were liverymen in Boston, as were also the sons of Mrs. Greenwood, a daughter of Philander. Another daughter married a Mr. Wight, born in Pottersville, and another married Thorley Collester, father of Hon. Marquis de L. Collester. Philander Nims lived on this place until 1835 or 1836, after which he lived at 246 and other places in town, and died in Roxbury. Dea. Zadok Nims, who had never deeded the place to Philander, sold it, Aug. 30, 1822, to his son-in-law, *John Wilson*, whose wife was Philander's sister. Samuel Osgood, who had foreclosed a mortgage on the Calvin Nims place at 154, sold the latter place, March 28, 1852, to John Wilson, five months before he purchased the place at 164. Mr. Wilson died, Dec. 3, 1830, and left his real estate to his two sons. DAUPHIN W. WILSON, son of John, was married in 1836. On the twenty-seventh of June, in that year, Philander Nims quitted to D. W. and C. F. Wilson, the two sons of John, all the right that he had in the place. Dauphin repaired and practically rebuilt the house for his own use. On May 28, 1842, he purchased the half-interest of his brother, C. F. Wilson, in both this place and the Calvin Nims place, which their father had left them jointly. The united farms became the home-stead of Dauphin W. Wilson. He was a well educated man, a good school-teacher, and one of the most influential men of the town. He was a justice of the peace and a careful and intelligent adviser. He was a fair poet, his verse being mostly confined to ballads. For specimens of his poetry, see pages 70 and 581. After living here thirty-one years, Mr. Wilson bought a place in Keene June 17, 1867, on Marlboro Street, to which he moved this house and one of the barns. He continued to own this farm for a few years. He died in Keene, Mar.

17, 1892. His body was buried in Sullivan, which town was always dear to him. Mr. Wilson had sold this farm, Sept. 6, 1888, to George H. Nims of Keene, a native of Sullivan. Mr. Nims sold the portions of the farm west of the main highway and south-west of the road leading to 154, Mar. 8, 1899, to Charles A. Brooks. All of the old farm east of the main highway, including the part where the buildings stood, he sold to Marcus V. Damon of Keene, June 18, 1901. This part contains about 120 acres. The farm, when Mr. Wilson left it, was much larger than the farm which he took into his possession at his marriage. He had made several purchases of land.

165. Site of the old Jonas Stevens house, where Benjamin Kemp, Jr., lived for many years. Like the farm described in the preceding paragraph, this farm was carved from the "right" of *Hon. Theodore Atkinson*, which passed to *George Atkinson*, and eventually to *George King Sparhawk*. On the same day, Oct. 7, 1794, that Sparhawk sold the lower part of the "right" to Zadok Nims, he sold the upper part (containing 150 acres) to *Jonas Osgood* of Keene. The dividing line between the two parts did not run directly from side to side. Nims received the western part of the central section, and Osgood the eastern half of the same section. JONAS STEVENS, who came from Townsend, Mass., bought much of the eastern part of Osgood's portion of this "right," Sept. 23, 1797. He owned the farm for seventeen years and was the first to settle it and clear it. He built the house upon it. His daughter married Alpheus Nims, who lived a short time at 160. A son married a daughter of Abel Allen, who lived at 232. Stevens increased the size of his farm by a purchase of some of Zadok Nims's land in the same "right," Apr. 2, 1814. BENJAMIN KEMP, JR., purchased this farm of Jonas Stevens, June 20, 1815. Mr. Kemp lived here many years. His eight children were all born here. One died on the day of its birth. Another died when a young lady. The other two daughters were accomplished ladies and married well. The four sons all became professional men, one a clergyman, one a dentist, and two physicians. See pages 591, 600, 601, and 604. In 1835 (see page 667), Mr. Kemp moved to 80, where he resided many years. After he left this house, it was rented for a few years to *Edmund Nims*, who had one child born here in 1842. This was Susan, who married Mr. Purcell. The house stood empty for many years and was finally removed. On Dec. 26, 1863, Mr. Kemp sold to D. W. Wilson, who lived at 164, the part of the farm west of the old Roxbury road, which formerly contained the buildings. He had already sold the part east of the aforesaid highway, Mar. 17, 1851, to George Wardwell, who sold it, Feb. 20, 1856, to C. F. and D. W. Wilson, who sold it, Apr. 3, 1880, to M. W. and C. W. Hubbard, who now own it.

166. Site of the old Houghton house. The farm, so far as it lay in Sullivan, was a part of the old "right" which the town of Keene set off Dec. 12, 1769, to *Hon. Benning Wentworth*, formerly the royal governor of the Province of New Hampshire, and to whom such a "right" was guaranteed by the charter. He was the Governor Wentworth whose romantic marriage to Martha Hilton has been commemorated by historians and rendered forever famous by Longfellow's poem entitled *Lady Wentworth*. *Hon. Benning Wentworth* died, Oct. 14, 1770. He left his estate to his widow, who married *Col. Michael Wentworth*, a retired British officer, who thus came into possession of her estate, and sold

this "right," Sept. 12, 1788, to *Stephen Chase*, a merchant of Portsmouth. Mr. Chase sold the northern section of this "right," Mar. 11, 1796, to *Eleazar Brown*, who came from Swanzey. Mr. Brown died, Aug. 30, 1798, but his widow and children continued to live many years in the house which he built at 155. Eleazar Brown willed one-half of his estate to his wife. Of the remaining half he willed to each of the three sons three-thirteenths, and to each of the two daughters two-thirteenths. OLIVER BROWN, after living for a time upon the old homestead at 155, received a deed of this place from the heirs of the estate, probably on or about Sept. 6, 1816, on which day he mortgaged it to *Asa Ellis* of Sullivan. He afterwards deeded it to Mr. Ellis, but the latter must have deeded it back to Oliver, for he was empowered to sell it, Oct. 20, 1823, to ARTEMAS NYE of Roxbury, a brother of Apollos Nye, who lived on Beech Hill in Keene. For a further account of Mr. Brown, see paragraph 229 in Chap. XXI. Mr. Nye lived on this place about four years. His wife was *Elmina Phillips* of Roxbury. His first two children, *Amanda* and *Solon*, were born here. Mr. Nye sold the farm, Aug. 11, 1827, to DANIEL W. HOUGHTON, who came here from Keene. His wife was *Mireca*, daughter of *Calvin Nims*. He had three children, two sons and a daughter. One of his sons died in infancy. The other, *Rev. Charles E. Houghton*, became a Congregational clergyman, and recently died in Massachusetts. The daughter married *Henry O. Spaulding*, then of Sullivan, now of Keene. Mr. Houghton died, on Apr. 15, 1856. His family continued to reside upon the homestead, the farm being managed by the son, CHARLES E. HOUGHTON. See page 592. HENRY O. SPAULDING was married to *Miss Houghton* in 1858, and came to this place to live. His eldest child, *D. Minot Spaulding*, was born here. See page 605. Mr. Spaulding afterwards lived a short time in Marlborough, then moved to Keene, where he has resided many years upon what is known as the *Michael Metcalf* farm in West Keene. On Apr. 25, 1867, Mr. C. E. Houghton deeded his half of the farm to *Mrs. H. O. Spaulding*, in whose family it has since remained. The house, which had become very dilapidated, long since disappeared. The old highway which led to this place and the preceding was discontinued many years ago.

167. Site of the *Ezra* and *James W. Osgood* house. The main portion of the farm consisted of land laid out as a *pitch*, Feb. 14, 1770, to *Jeremiah Stiles*, a very prominent citizen of Keene, by that town. The land was really the amount of four *pitches*, laid out in a single piece. Mr. Stiles sold the land to *Jacob Rugg* of Keene, May 4, 1774. Mr. Rugg sold it to *Ephraim Wright*, 1st of name, in Keene, Sept. 26, 1780. This was the *Ephraim* who settled the place where *Frank O. Wright* lives, on Beech Hill. Mr. Wright sold the land to EZRA METCALF, of Keene, June 8, 1781. Mr. Metcalf built a house on the place, which must have been a few rods west of this site. He lived here at least a year. He was called a non-resident tax payer in the spring of 1788. He was a resident and taxed for a house the next year. A recorded deed makes him a resident of Sullivan in the fall of 1788. Another deed makes him a resident of Keene a year later. He had three children all born in Keene. He was a great real estate speculator and owned much land in Marlborough. He sold this farm to *Daniel Rindge* of Portsmouth, Nov. 11, 1789. Mr. Rindge sold it to EZRA OSGOOD of Sullivan, Mar. 13, 1794. Mr. Osgood, also, on Jan. 12, and May 13,

in 1796, made two small purchases of land of Benjamin Ellis, from the north-west corner of the old "Atkinson Right," and, on this last-named land, he built a house at 167. For the early owners of that "right," see the next paragraph. Ezra Osgood died here, Apr. 4, 1812. He had lived at 137, 58, and 108. His son, JAMES W. OSGOOD, succeeded his father upon this place. He purchased an undivided half of the place, Apr. 21, 1807, with an obligation to maintain his parents. After his father's death, the heirs, by deeds of Jan. 16, 1817, and Nov. 2, 1818, secured him in the other half of the estate. Mr. Osgood married Betsey, daughter of Daniel Wilson of Sullivan. He had seven children, all born here. One died in infancy, and a daughter died unmarried. One daughter married D. W. Nims, who lived many years at 153. Another daughter married Asahel Nims, Jr., who lived at 149, and afterwards, for several years, at 148. The other daughter married Charles Osgood, who lived at 246 a few years, afterwards in Massachusetts. She died at 153. Mr. Osgood's son, HENRY OSGOOD, usually called Harry Osgood, after living in Deerfield, Mass., spent his last years in this house and died in it, Feb. 16, 1854. Mr. Osgood's other son, MASON J. OSGOOD, was one of the most successful business men who ever left Sullivan. He was engaged in the chair business in Gardner, Mass., but removed to Indianapolis, Ind., where he manufactured brick and engaged in real estate business. At his death in 1900, he was estimated to be worth a million dollars. Mr. James W. Osgood continued to live upon the farm until 1857. On Mar. 1, 1856, he sold it to his son-in-law, *Dauphin W. Nims*, who was building the fine house at 153, in which Mr. and Mrs. Osgood had arranged to live also, and in which they both died. In 1857, however, before the Osgoods had moved to 153, the house at 167 was burned. *Charles F. Nims*, a son of Edmund Nims, had moved into the house to live for a time. His wife was insane and it is alleged that the fire originated through some unfortunate act of carelessness on her part. Mr. and Mrs. Osgood found temporary shelter in the house then standing at 168, but the house at 153 was hurriedly made ready for their use. No other house was built upon this site. The land principally belongs with the farm of C. A. Brooks.

168. House where James W. Price lives, and the site of the house built by Alexander B. Brown. The farm was a part of the "right" laid out, Dec. 12, 1769, by the town of Keene, to *Hon. Theodore Atkinson*, who died, Sept. 22, 1779, without children. This land, with other property, passed into the possession of a young relative of Mr. Atkinson, whom he had taken into the family as a son and who assumed the name of *George Atkinson*. From the latter it passed to another relative, *George King Sparhawk*. This farm was a portion of the land which Sparhawk deeded to *Jonas Osgood* of Keene, Oct. 7, 1794 (date of the execution of the deed). After the nominal sale, but before the execution of the preceding deed, Sept. 29, 1794, Osgood had sold the land from which this farm was carved to *Benjamin Ellis* of Sullivan. Mr. Ellis sold a large part of his purchase to *Erastus Hubbard* of Sullivan, May 14, 1796; also twenty-five acres south of that, May 13, 1796 to Benjamin Kemp of Sullivan. Kemp sold to Hubbard the portion north of the old Roxbury road, Sept. 12, 1811. The whole farm of Erastus Hubbard was sold to *Rev. Moses Bradford*, Feb. 20, 1833, and by the latter to *Daniel Adams Nims*, Mar. 3, 1837. ALEXANDER B. BROWN of Sullivan bought of D. A. Nims the land constituting the original farm to which

this house belonged, Mar. 29, 1845. Mr. Brown built the former house which stood here and which was destroyed by fire. Mr. Brown was a carpenter. From 1849 to 1851, he had the contract for making the coffins in Sullivan. As an interesting comparison in prices, we may note that the price of a coffin for an adult was \$2.25. The coffins were made of good boards however and were substantial. On the day of his purchase, Mr. Brown had mortgaged the place to D. A. Nims and Joseph Seward. The latter, buying the interest of Mr. Nims, foreclosed and sold the farm to PERRY E. KEMP of Alstead (but a descendant of Benjamin Kemp, Sr., of Sullivan), Mar. 16, 1859. Mr. P. E. Kemp also bought of D. W. Nims portions of the former J. W. Osgood farm. Mr. Kemp lived here (or owned the place) thirty-eight years. He sold it, Mar. 13, 1897, to Maria A., wife of JAMES W. PRICE. Almost immediately the house was burned. Mr. Price has built a pretty cottage upon the site. Mr. Kemp was a good neighbor and a respected citizen. Mr. Price was a soldier in the Civil War, having enlisted at a very early age. He has a large family of children, several of whom have married and left the Sullivan home.

169. Site of an old distillery owned by Col. Erastus Hubbard. It was afterwards used for a cider-mill.

170. The Col. Erastus Hubbard house, long the home of Daniel Adams Nims, now the home of Allan M. Nims. ERASTUS HUBBARD, with his brother, Roswell, came to Sullivan (then a part of Keene), from Northfield, Mass., in 1784. Their farms were on the land which the town of Keene had set off to *Jeremiah Hall*, for which his administrator acknowledged the receipt on July 10, 1770. Mr. Hubbard lived for a time with his brother Roswell, at 171, until his marriage in 1803. He was a very prominent man both in the town and church affairs. With his brother, Roswell, he presented a communion service to the church. He was a colonel of the old twentieth regiment of militia, his title being then lieutenant-colonel-commandant. The first eight commanders bore that title. He married Abigail, daughter of David Nims, Jr., of that part of Keene which is now Roxbury, who lived on the farm now owned by David B. Nims. Col. Hubbard had seven children, all daughters but one. No one of them remained in Sullivan after marriage. Col. Hubbard sold his Sullivan farm and removed to Vernon, Vt., where he died. He sold the farm, Feb. 20, 1833, to REV. MOSES BRADFORD of Francestown, whose son, *Rev. S. C. Bradford*, lived with him, and supplied the First Congregational Church for a short time. See pages 595 and 413. DANIEL ADAMS NIMS, a native of Sullivan, bought the place of Mr. Bradford, Mar. 3, 1837, and lived here a little more than thirty years, when he moved to 98. See paragraph 98. While living here, a little son of Mr. Nims was killed by lightning. See an account of the affair on page 364. Mr. Nims had four sons. One of these was Rev. Geo. I. Nims. See page 593. Another son was Alanson A. Nims, who was well educated and the superintendent of the Sullivan schools for a time. The other son who reached maturity was Mason A. Nims, who lives at 108. ALANSON A. NIMS, after his marriage, lived on this place and his children were born here. After his father's death, he bought the farm of the heirs, June 5, 1872. He died here, Oct. 9, 1883. The heirs sold the farm to *Mason A. Nims*, Mar. 29, 1884, who immediately sold it, Apr. 29, 1884, to WILLIAM W. YARDLY, a native of what is now Harrisville.

Mr. Yardly's health failed, after he had lived here for a few years, and he sold the farm at auction, on the fourth of November, 1899. It was bid off by Mason A. Nims, to whom it was deeded, Nov. 6, 1899. The latter's son, ALLAN M. NIMS has lived upon the farm since his marriage and is still living there.

171. Site of the Roswell and Ellsworth Hubbard house. This farm, like the preceding, was a part of the *Jeremiah Hall* lot, set off to him by the town of Keene. The Hubbards came to town in 1784. This date is fortunately secured from the record of the lay-cut of the road from the house of Eliakim Nims, at 149, to what was then the north line of Keene, above 172, as shown on the map. From this we learn that the route led past the spot where the Hubbards had dug a well, which, of course, marks the beginning of their settlement. The exact date of their deed of this land has not been found. The two brothers, Roswell and Erastus, lived together here, nearly twenty years, until the marriage of Erastus, in 1803, when he built the mansion at 170. ROSWELL HUBBARD continued to live on this site. The old Jeremiah Hall lot was divided between the brothers. Roswell Hubbard became the first justice of the peace in Sullivan, and the only one for many years. He married all couples who were joined in matrimony in the town for several years. He was one of the most influential men both in the town and church affairs for a long time. With his brother Erastus, he presented a communion service to the first church of the town. He had twelve children, eight of whom reached maturity. A daughter married Erastus Kemp, another married Benjamin Tyler, and a third, Samuel Osgood, 2d. All lived for a time in Sullivan, and all eventually moved to other towns. Of the sons, Roswell, Jr., was a merchant at the Four Corners for several years, then moved to Crown Point, N. Y. George settled at 243 and married a daughter of Dr. Cannon. Ellsworth settled on the homestead, and Herzo settled in Gilsam. After a long life of usefulness, Esquire Hubbard died here, Aug. 20, 1829. ELLSWORTH HUBBARD bought of his father an undivided half of the farm, Mar. 18, 1816, and the other half, Mar. 3, 1829, shortly before his father's death. He lived on this place until his death, Mar. 4, 1859. He was in the War of 1812. He was a musician in the old militia company. He was a valuable and substantial citizen of the town. He had seven children, all of whom reached maturity. A daughter married George Wardwell, another married Levi F. Mason, a third married John Locke, and a fourth married Philander Howland. The first three of these lived in Sullivan. One daughter died unmarried. The elder son, George F., always lived in town; the younger son, Henry, a veteran of the Civil War, lived in Keene. After the death of Ellsworth Hubbard, this estate was sold, May 8, 1860, to CHARLES E. HOUGHTON and HENRY O. SPAULDING, both then of Sullivan, who had both lived at 166, and were brothers-in-law. After a year and a half, they sold the place to *D. Adams Nims*, Nov. 7, 1861. It was then united with the farm at 170 and the owners since may be seen in paragraph 170.

172. Site of the George F. Hubbard house. On Apr. 21, 1843, GEORGE F. HUBBARD bought an undivided half of the farm described in the preceding paragraph of his father. He built the house at 172, and was married in 1846. He lived here ten years, then moved to 25, as we saw under that paragraph. He had five children. One died young. The only daughter married Charles Winch

of Langdon and Keene, a native of Sullivan. The eldest surviving son, John Milton Hubbard, is a merchant in Fitchburg. The two other sons, M. Wesley and Charles W., live at 25. See that paragraph. On Apr. 14, 1851, G. F. Hubbard deeded back to his father all of his title and interest in the dwelling at 171. On Mar. 31, 1856, he deeded back to his father his undivided half of the farm, reserving only his house and the right to occupy it, with a half interest in the land on which it stood. On May 31, 1860, he sold this house and his interest in the land on which it stood to ROXANA (WYMAN) NASH of Keene, widow of Oliver Nash. *Victor Good* (as called in English) was a tenant here for a time and his wife died here. *John Symonds* of East Sullivan, bought the house of Roxana, then the wife of Dea. Asa Duren of Keene, July 16, 1863. Mr. Symonds sold such interest in the land as the deed conveyed to D. A. Nims, Feb. 14, 1865. He moved the house to East Sullivan. It is the one numbered 16 on the map. Mr. Symonds then needed enlarged accommodations for the help employed in his tannery.

CHAPTER XX.

FAMILY HISTORIES CONTINUED.

DISTRICT NO. 5.

This district lies west of District No. 3, north of Districts 2 and 6, and is bounded north and west by Gilsum. Its territory once belonged to Gilsum and forms the larger part of the land taken from that town to make the later town of Sullivan. Its exact boundaries may be seen on page 489.

173. Site of the Isaac Rawson house, where I. Myrick Rawson lived, also Joseph N. Nims. This lot of land was set apart by Gilsum for the first settled minister of that town, which proved to be *Rev. Elisha Fish*, who never lived here, but sold it, May 14, 1796, to JAMES KINGSBURY, who lived here, probably in a log house on or near the site of 174, a little more than a year. ISAAC RAWSON, a native of Uxbridge, Mass., bought the place of Kingsbury, Aug. 21, 1797. He lived at first at 174, which is on the same farm. In 1800, an alteration in the highway left the house at 174 too far from the main road, and Mr. Rawson built the house which stood at 173. He lived in it until his death, Aug. 16, 1850. His six children were all sons. The eldest, Ara V., and the youngest, Geo. W., settled in other towns. Chauncy W. lived and died in Sullivan. Ira Myrick, James, and Charles lived in town for a few years after they were married, but all of them died elsewhere. IRA MYRICK RAWSON bought the farm of his father, giving the customary bond to maintain his parents, June 28, 1831. He lived here twenty-six years. He became involved financially. Mortgages on the place were held by the Town of Gilsum, by Joseph Seward and others. There was a foreclosure by decree of the fall court of 1857. Mr. Seward assigned his claims to the Town of Gilsum, May 24, 1858, and that town, then owning the

farm clear from incumbrances, sold it, June 11, 1858, to JOSEPH N. NIMS, who was married that year and began his married life here, where he lived until the autumn of 1864, when he purchased the farm at 104, where he now lives. For a fuller account, see paragraph 104. The old buildings remained for a time after Mr. Nims moved. *John E. Dow* was a tenant here in 1878-9. Mr. Nims still owns the land. The buildings have disappeared.

174. Site of the log house of James Kingsbury and of the first house of Isaac Rawson. See the preceding paragraph.

174½. Site of the Wait mill. The land on which this mill was placed was part of a large tract of land in the "Gore," between the Patent line and the line between the tenth and ninth ranges, which came to *Rev. Clement Sumner*, in the partition of the lands of the Gilsun proprietorship. On the death of *Rev. Mr. Sumner*, Mar. 29, 1795, this land, in the division of his estate, came into possession of his son, *William Sumner*, then of Orford, N. H., a merchant. The latter sold it, Sept. 6, 1799, to SAMUEL HOUSTON, who was already living in Sullivan. There has been some doubt about the spelling of his last name. In town books, tax lists, and other documents, we find the various spellings, Huston, Houston, Thurston, &c. We have in our possession a deed which this gentleman gave to Capt. Samuel Seward of land east of the Great Brook. The signature is excellently and plainly written as Samuel Huston. It is likely, however, that Huston was really a variant of Houston. He is called Houston in a large number of documents. It is probable that he had a mill on this site and lived near it. He sold his Sullivan land, partly to Samuel Seward (the portion east of the Great Brook), the remainder, including this site, Sept. 28, 1801, to ASA WAIT, JR., of Fitzwilliam, who soon moved to town. Wait either built a new mill, or improved one which already stood here. Mr. Wait had both a grist-mill and a saw-mill here. He sold his land in the "Gore," Aug. 26, 1803, to *Calvin Locke* and *J. G. White*. Mr. Locke bought the interest of Mr. White in the southern half of this Wait land, Dec. 20, 1828. All the buildings ever built upon the lot were upon the part which Locke purchased of White. This lot has always continued to be the northern part of the Locke farm, now owned by Samuel S. White and his son. See paragraphs 62, 63, and 71. Mr. Wait lived a few years longer in town upon what we call the Winchester farm. See 193. He finally returned to Fitzwilliam, bought his father's farm, and died there.

174½. Site of the house in which SAMUEL HOUSTON lived during the few years that he lived in town. It was very likely a log house. No one else is known to have lived in it. For dates, see the last paragraph.

174¼. Site of a house built by ASA WAIT, JR., and which he occupied for a short time, while he owned the mill on Chapman Brook. The eldest of his ten children, Zerviah, when very aged, informed the writer that she was born in this house. It was after Mr. Wait had sold the lot to Locke and White, and while Mr. Wait owned the so-called Winchester farm at 193. It is difficult to understand why he should live here after he sold the lot, but the house is said to have been well built, and may have been better than the first house at 193. Miss Wait was very circumstantial in her account of the place and was probably accurate. She said her father continued to operate the mill after he deeded the lot to Messrs. Locke and White, which probably accounts for his continuing to

live at 174½. It is not probable that anyone ever lived here except Mr. Wait. See 174½.

175. The old John Chapman place, where Chauncy W. Rawson and Merritt L. Rawson lived, and where Ezra Brown now resides. This lot was drawn by *James Noble* of Pittsfield, Mass., as indicated on the back of the charter, although Hayward's History of Gilsuam, in one place, states that it was drawn by Thomas Sumner. Deeds show that James Noble drew it. Noble sold the land, originally consisting of the seventh lots in the eight and ninth ranges, Mar. 16, 1767, to *Simeon Dunham* of Hebron, Conn. The next owner whom we know was *Peter Covel* of Brattleborough, Vt., who probably never improved the land. He probably bought it of Simeon Dunham. He sold it, June, 6, 1777, to JOHN CHAPMAN of Gilsuam, who had come from Connecticut to the west part of what is now Gilsuam, and moved from that farm to this. His first wife was a daughter of John Dimick, Sr., who gave each of his children a farm. The farm given to Mrs. Chapman was the Gilsuam farm which they sold after moving here. Mr. Chapman had a large family of sons and daughters. Three of the sons lived some years in Sullivan after their marriage, John and David upon this lot, and Benjamin upon the farm at 176. *John Chapman, Jr.*, after living a few years at 193½, lived a few months with his father on this place before moving from town. John Chapman owned much land. He gave his name to Chapman Pond, whose shores were partly on his land. He died here, Sept. 20, 1805. He willed the farm to his son, DAVID CHAPMAN, who owned it nearly twenty-three years. He had twelve children, one of which died in infancy. No one of them settled in Sullivan. He sold the farm, Mar. 27, 1828, to CHAUNCY W. RAWSON, a son of Isaac Rawson who lived at 173. Mr. Rawson was a member of the Baptist Church. He was a valuable citizen and a man greatly respected. He had a daughter and three sons. The daughter married Elliot C. Winchester, who lived at 193. Of the sons, Merritt L. lived on the homestead, Henry C. has lived at 176 and 196, George W. was a prosperous manufacturer of boilers, and other iron goods, in Cambridgeport, one of the most successful men who has left Sullivan. See page 621. Mr. C. W. Rawson died here, Dec. 21, 1878. MERRITT L. RAWSON had purchased the farm of his father, Sept. 13, 1858, with the customary obligation to maintain his parents. He succeeded his father on the place and lived here until his death, May 26, 1889. His widow sold the farm, Sept. 7, 1889, to JOEL COWEE of Gilsuam. Mr. Cowee did not live here all of the time that he owned the place. Mr. Cowee died about 1892, and his heirs sold the farm, Dec. 22, 1892, to *Col. Francis O. Nims* of Keene, who sold it, Aug. 14, 1893, to Mrs. Lorana E., wife of DANIEL SEWARD SMITH of Keene. Mr. Smith's family lived here several years. While he owned the place, *George W. Heald* was a tenant, who lived here after the Smiths moved away. Mrs. Heald and Mrs. Smith were sisters. The Healds were here when their little son was accidentally killed by the discharge of a gun, Nov. 2, 1897. See page 369. Mrs. Heald could not be induced to remain longer upon the place, and the family moved at once to Keene. While the Healds were living here, *Charles M. Ward* was also a tenant in another part of the house. The house was empty for some time. On Aug. 1, 1902, EZRA A. BROWN purchased this farm of Mrs. Smith. Mr. Brown now resides upon the farm (1908). He has put the house in good

repair, adding piazzas and considerably altering its appearance. *Henry O. Esty* and his son-in-law, *Frank M. Russell*, lived here a short time, after the Coweas.

176. Site of the Boynton house. This farm was the eastern part of lot 8, range 8. The lot was drawn by *Abner Mack*, and sold by him, Dec. 4, 1761, to the *Rev. Clement Sumner* of Keene. The latter sold it to *Ichabod Fisher* of Keene, Jan. 19, 1762. *John Dimick, Sr.*, of Gilsun (later of Sullivan), purchased the same of Fisher, Nov. 23, 1767. Mr. Dimick's son-in-law and daughter, *Mr. and Mrs. John Chapman*, of Gilsun, later occupants of 175, bought this place of Mr. Dimick, Jan. 8, 1773. This farm was not settled for eleven years after the Chapmans bought it. Their son, BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, purchased it of John Chapman, Apr. 2, 1784. Benjamin cleared the farm and built the first house on this site. He lived here eight years and his first four children were born here. About 1792, the farm was purchased by JOHN FARRAR, SR., although the tax lists do not indicate that he came to town before 1794. The latter's brother, *William Farrar*, purchased the farm of John, July 6, 1795. He lived, however, in what is now the town of Troy. DAVID EMERY BOYNTON, a brother of Mrs. William Farrar, bought the farm of his brother-in-law, Dec. 2, 1796. Mr. Boynton was a soldier of the Revolution. He lived here until his death, Oct. 23, 1836, forty years in all. His father, *Ephraim Boynton*, also a soldier of the Revolution, spent his last days with his son on this farm, and his body is buried in the old Sullivan cemetery, with that of his wife. D. E. Boynton left the farm, by will, to his son, DAVID BOYNTON, who owned it 22 years before he sold it. He had nine children, of whom seven lived to marry: Nancy J., who married Albert Crosby of Billerica, Mass.; Emery W., who died at Rock Island, Ill., in 1899; Alpheus C., who died in the city of New York, in 1882; Abigail C., who married George Christopher and resides in the city of New York; Lucretia A., who married Thomas N. Hooper, and lives in Davenport, Iowa; Elizabeth, who married Adelbert M. Thompson, and died at Mason City, Iowa; and Charlotte, who married George Parker, a policeman in Watertown, Mass. David Boynton sold this farm, March 13, 1858, to HENRY C. RAWSON, who lived here eight years. His first three children were born here, no one of whom is living. After his second marriage, he lived at 196. For a fuller notice of him, see that paragraph. Mr. Rawson sold the farm to *Elliot C. Winchester*, Jan. 29, 1864, and, for a time, it was joined to the Winchester farm. Mr. Winchester lived at 193. *Edward S. Bryant* bought the whole estate, including this farm, Dec. 14, 1885. He died, Aug. 24 (23 on town records is an error), 1889. The heirs of *Elliot C. Winchester* had to take the farm into their possession, May 16, 1890, and sold it, June 6, 1890, to *Charles W. Wilber* of Keene. The latter sold it, June 14, 1904, to LOUIS A. PIPER of Keene, who has erected a summer camp and sugar house on the estate, at 177, and enjoys living here in the summer. The summit of Boynton Mountain is on this farm. The elevation is 1743 feet above the sea, the highest land in Sullivan.

177. The sugar house and summer camp of LOUIS A. PIPER of Keene, who now owns the Boynton farm. See the preceding paragraph.

177½. A new building for a barn and storehouse, erected in 1908 by LOUIS A. PIPER. See 176.

178. Site of the old Cummings house, in which Rev. Charles Cummings

and others lived, on the eighth lot of the ninth range. This lot appears to have been drawn by Rev. (afterwards Rev. Dr.) *Joseph Lathrop* (sometimes spelled *Lothrop*) of Springfield, Mass. In Hayward's history of Gilsuam, there appears to be some confusion about titles, and Rev. C. Sumner is credited with having drawn the lot. The deeds show that it was Lathrop. *William Comstock*, who lived at 106 later, bought the lot of Lathrop, Jan. 5, 1769. Mr. Comstock died at 106, Oct. 7, 1773, the first person who died within the limits of the present Sullivan so far as known. Fifteen years after his death, May 16, 1788, the lot was divided among his four children. Aug. 11, 1794, William Comstock, Jr., purchased the share of his sister, then Mrs. William Corey, Apr. 7, 1795. *James Comstock* purchased William, Jr.'s, rights in the lot and the interest of the remaining heir, Mrs. Simeon Ellis. SOLOMON WOODS, a brother of Enoch Woods, Oct. 30, 1797, purchased the lot of James Comstock and became the first settler upon the farm and built the house. He lived here eight years. The first four of his eight children were born here. These were all sons. The remaining four children, two sons and two daughters, were born in Gilsuam *Stephen Griswold, Jr.*, of Gilsuam, bought the farm of Woods, May 1, 1805. It is not supposed that he lived here. One of his daughters was born while he owned the farm, but was probably born in Gilsuam. He lived at Gilsuam Lower Village and operated a mill. He sold the farm, March 16, 1807, to *Philip Atwood* of Nelson, who never lived here. Mr. Atwood's son, SILAS ATWOOD, probably lived here two or three years, while building a house at 207, the first to be built on the farm where Wm. H. Bates lives, which farm Silas Atwood had purchased. Silas was unmarried. REV. CHARLES CUMMINGS, who had been living nine or ten years at 193½, bought this farm of Philip Atwood, April 7, 1810. He was the first pastor of the Baptist Church. See page 431. He had seven children. A son died young. Two sons, Charles H. and Jos. Elliot, lived several years after their marriages in Sullivan, then moved elsewhere. Two other sons, Enoch P. and Cyrus, never lived in Sullivan after their marriages. The elder daughter, Mary, married Luke Hemenway, a son of Rev. Luther Hemenway. Luke became a very wealthy business man. The second daughter, and youngest child, Anna G., married Elijah Boyden, an honored resident of Marlborough. She is still living in the enjoyment of a delightful old age, beloved by all who know her. On March 1, 1830, CHARLES H. CUMMINGS bought of his father an undivided half of this farm. He built the house at 180, at the east end of the farm, as we shall see under paragraph 180. On March 23, 1833, JOSEPH ELLIOT CUMMINGS bought of his brother C. H. Cummings, an undivided half of what he had purchased. On Nov. 14, 1834, J. E. Cummings bought all of the remaining interest of his father in the farm. On Sept. 25, 1838, C. H. Cummings bought of J. E. Cummings his interest in the farm and owned it all. The two brothers had lived in the new house at 180, which had been fitted for the joint occupancy of the two families. C. H. Cummings sold the eastern half of the farm to Charles Rawson as we shall see under 180, where the history of that part of the farm is continued. He sold the western half of the farm, including the house at 178, Oct. 1, 1838, to *Chauncy W. Rawson*, who lived at 175. Mr. Rawson never lived at 178 and, in a few months, sold it, April 1, 1839, to JOHN DUNN, who lived here about a year and a half. See 151. Dunn sold it, Aug. 19, 1840, to

CHARLES MASON, who also lived here more than a year and sold it, March 19, 1842, to EPHRAIM FOSTER, who owned it a little more than two and a half years, living here most of the time. For Mr. Mason, see paragraph 6, also page 616. For Mr. Foster, see 87, 97, 101, 196, 237, and also page 614. On Dec. 9, 1844, Mr. Foster sold this place to *Chauncy W. Rawson and David Boynton*. No one lived here again and the buildings were removed. On Oct. 2, 1847, Rawson and Boynton divided the land, Rawson taking the part north of the Cummings road, and Boynton the part south of it. The place has since been pastured and we need not trace its history further.

179. A small building for a summer camp, erected by Charles H. Mark. It is on the piece of land, containing twenty acres, which formed the south-west corner of the old Cummings farm. We saw, in the last paragraph, that in the division between Rawson and Boynton, this corner became Boynton's land. *James L. Bates*, who was living at 180, bought it of Boynton, March 28, 1859. *Daniel W. Bates* of Gilsum bought it of J. L. Bates, Oct. 25, 1879. *George E. Newman*, then of Alstead, bought it of D. W. Bates, Jan. 17, 1880. *Clark A. Knapp* of Keene bought it of Newman, Oct. 26, 1885. *John S. Towne* of Keene bought it of Knapp, Aug. 20, 1888. CHARLES H. MARK of Keene bought the same of Towne, July 17, 1899, and still owns it. A few years ago he erected this little cabin for the purpose of a summer camp, but it has never been much used and it would require considerable work and expense to make it serviceable again.

180. Site of the house built by Charles H. Cummings, where Charles Rawson lived, and where James L. Bates lived many years, also F. R. Boyce. On Mar. 1, 1830, CHARLES H. CUMMINGS bought a half interest in the farm on which stood the house at 178 and this house after it was built. This house was built in 1835. It was built for two families. C. H. Cummings used a part of it. J. E. CUMMINGS, who had purchased a half interest of his brother, C. H. Cummings, in the place, Mar. 23, 1833, and the whole of his father's interest, Nov. 14, 1834, used the other part of the house. The house was first occupied, Jan. 2, 1836. Rev. Charles Cummings also lived here a short time with his sons. Charles H. Cummings, son of Rev. Charles, was a well informed and very brilliant man. He soon sought a larger field of usefulness and moved to Ohio, where he died. J. E. Cummings, on Feb. 8, 1837, sold all of his interest in this farm to his brother and moved to the Reuben Wright farm, at 202, and later to Lexington, Mich. For an account of the Cummings brothers, see page 612. Charles H. Cummings sold this farm to CHARLES RAWSON, son of Isaac of 173, Sept. 25, 1838. He lived in this house about sixteen and a half years. He went from here to Westmoreland. *R. Curtis Nurse* lived in a part of the house in 1848. His son, Ellery A. C. Nurse, was born here. Mr. Rawson sold the farm, Mar. 15, 1855, to Sarah, wife of JAMES L. BATES. The Bates family lived here eleven years. They had eleven children. A son and daughter died young. Three daughters and six sons lived to maturity and married. Of the sons, *J. William Bates* lived in this house in 1858, when his youngest child was born; *Harvey L. Bates* lived here in 1855 and again in 1860, when his first and fourth children were born, and *C. Uriah Bates* lived here when first married, and his elder son was born here in 1863. *Francis C. Howe*, who married a daughter of Mr. Bates, lived a short time in one part of the house and had a son born here

in 1861. HIRAM H. DAVIS of Gilsum bought this farm of the Bates family, Dec. 8, 1866, and sold it, nearly a year later, Oct. 10, 1867, to LEWIS DAVIS of Gilsum, who deeded it back to HIRAM H. DAVIS, a few months afterwards, Apr. 7, 1868. Mrs. L. Alzina Boyce, wife of FRANK R. BOYCE, then of Winchendon, Mass.; bought the farm of H. H. Davis, Sept. 5, 1868. Mr. Boyce was a citizen much respected. His first wife died before he came here. His second wife died while he owned the place, her death occurring in Fitzwilliam. He married his third wife while he owned the farm. He had a son and a daughter. While he owned the place, *Levi J. Barrett*, now of Winchester, was a tenant, 1877-79. The sixth of his nine children, Willard Russell Barrett, was born here in 1878. *George M. Bowen*, who came from Richmond, was a tenant here, 1879-1883. His youngest and fifth child, Clarence E. Bowen, was born here in 1879. Mr. Boyce sold the place to *Clark A. Knapp* of Keene, May 6, 1886. Knapp sold the same to *Edwin Cheney* of Princeton, Mass., Dec. 31, 1886. Cheney conveyed the same to *Edmund Cowles* of Worcester, Mass., Feb. 20, 1888; but the Cheshire Provident Institution of Keene, which held a mortgage on this property, foreclosed, Mar. 6, 1888, acting under a writ of possession issued, Dec. 30, 1887. Orville E. Cain, as assignee of the aforesaid institution, sold the estate to *John S. Towne* of Keene, June 16, 1904. Towne immediately sold the house to Chas. H. Mark of Keene, who removed it in the summer of 1904. It was a strong, well built house. It was a pity that it was removed and the last inducement to occupy this good farm thus taken away. Mr. Towne sold the estate to *Walter R. Kirk* of Keene, Sept. 13, 1904, and Kirk sold it to *George H. Giffin* of Keene, Nov. 25, 1904. Mr. Giffin wanted it more particularly for the wood and timber, and he erected the pretty building at 181 for the accommodation of his help employed in cutting the wood. He sold the estate, Sept. 29, 1906, to the *Giffin Coal Co.* of Keene, who transferred it, June 5, 1907, to *Ella S. Giffin*, then the widow of George H. Giffin, who died in Keene, very suddenly, Dec. 18, 1906. He was an estimable young man for whom the writer of this volume had a warm friendship. He was very much interested in numismatics and had a valuable collection of American silver coins, lacking but a few pieces of being a complete set. He was an enterprising and honorable business man.

181. The tidy little building constructed by George H. Giffin, immediately after his purchase of the property described in the preceding paragraph. It was built for the convenience of the wood choppers. See 180.

182. Site of the Silas Morse house. The farm on which this house was situated was the eastern half of the ninth lot of the ninth range, drawn by *Samuel Gilbert* of Hebron, Conn. *Rev. Clement Sumner* of Keene bought it of Gilbert, Dec. 9, 1761, and sold it, June 12, 1773, to *Obadiah Wilcox* of Surry. On Oct. 2, 1887, Wilcox sold the whole lot to *William Chapman*, then a young unmarried man of Sullivan, who never lived here. Chapman sold the whole lot, Dec. 16, 1789, to *Joshua Burditt* of Lancaster, Mass. Burditt settled the west end of the lot. See 183. On May 1, 1798, ARTEMAS STONE of Fitzwilliam bought the east half of the ninth lot of the ninth range of Burditt. Stone came here and cleared and settled the farm and built the house upon it. He had twelve children, the second, third and fourth of whom were born at 182. On Aug. 5, 1806, Artemas Stone sold the same place to his father, *Hezekiah Stone*

of Fitzwilliam. Hezekiah never lived here, so far as we have any evidence. He was the father of Mrs. Nathaniel Mason who lived at 14, at East Sullivan. On Sept. 11, 1813, Hezekiah sold the place to SILAS MORSE of Fitzwilliam, who moved to this house and lived here many years. He had nine children. Nathaniel P. and Archibald lived in Michigan. Nathan, after living in Fitzwilliam, moved to Michigan. Silas Abbot and Alexander lived at Royalston, Mass. Ira lived in Gilsam and died in Fitzwilliam. James succeeded his father on this place, and also lived at 191. Mary L. married Thomas Forristall of Fitzwilliam, and Susannah married David A. Roundy of Gilsam. On Nov. 17, 1830, Silas sold this place to his son, JAMES MORSE, who lived upon it three or four years, then moved to 191. See paragraph 191, for a further account of him. James sold this place, Jan. 7, 1834, to CHARLES H. CUMMINGS of Sullivan, and it was joined to the farm at 180. This house was not occupied afterwards, and for further owners see the farm described in paragraph 180.

183. Site of the John Farrar house. This house was on the same town lot as the house described in the preceding paragraph. The owners of the entire lot, to Mr. Burditt, are mentioned in paragraph 182. JOSHUA BURDITT of Lancaster, Mass., bought the entire lot of William Chapman, Dec. 16, 1789. He owned the whole lot several years and was the first settler upon the same. He sold the eastern half, May 1, 1798, to Mr. Stone, as we saw under 182. He kept the western end for his own farm, and added to it by a purchase of twenty acres from the east end of the ninth lot of the eighth range. He was a brother of Ebenezer Burditt, who lived at 193. He owned the lot two or three years before his marriage and had it ready for occupancy when that event occurred. He had two sons born in Sullivan. He sold his farm, Feb. 6, 1799, to *William Farrar* of that part of Fitzwilliam which is now Troy. JOHN FARRAR, Sr., a brother of William, lived at this place. He had been in the Revolution and was captured by Indians and scalped by them. He had two daughters and a son, all born in Fitzwilliam (now Troy.) One daughter married Eli Dort of Gilsam; the other married David Porter. The son was named for himself. He died in South Hadley, Mass. William sold this place, Dec. 13, 1808, to DAVID PORTER, John's son-in-law, who lived here seven or eight years. Mr. Porter had a large family of thirteen children. The first five were born here and the first and third died here, as did also the wife of John Farrar, Sr. On Sept. 9, 1815, Mr. Porter sold the farm to JOHN FARRAR, Jr., who lived upon it twenty-two years. He had four daughters, two of whom died unmarried. Another daughter married Robert P. Young, and another, Ruth Amilda, married Elijah N. Gunn of Gilsam. On April 24, 1837, Mr. Farrar sold this farm to David Boynton, who used it in connection with the Boynton farm. See 176. The buildings were not occupied again and were soon removed. John Farrar, Jr., moved to Keene, to a house on the so-called Gunn road, and died there.

184. Site of the first schoolhouse in District No. 5. See page 502, for an account of the schoolhouses in this district. This schoolhouse, probably a rude affair, served the purposes of the district until about 1801 or 1802, when the second such structure was built at 194. The building that stood here was evidently a framed building, for it was purchased by a man who had bought land in Gilsam and moved across the line into that town for a dwelling, as we observed on page 502.

185. Site of the Maynard house. This was on the tenth lot of the ninth range. Like the ninth lot of the same range, it was drawn by *Samuel Gilbert* of Hebron, Conn.; sold by him to *Rev. Clement Sumner* of Keene, Dec. 9, 1761; and by the latter to *Obadiah Wilcox* of Surry, June 12, 1773. On Jan. 3, 1788, *John Wilcox* of Surry, a son of Obadiah, bought this lot of his father. *SILAS SHATTUCK*, who was already living in Sullivan, bought the lot of John Wilcox, Nov. 10, 1794. Shattuck owned the place about four years. He had a daughter born here, which he named Sarah, for her mother. On July 7, 1797, he sold the place to *James Nash*, then of Sullivan, but ten days later, July 17, 1797, he repurchased it of Nash. *STEPHEN FOSTER, Sr.*, then of Marlborough, a blacksmith, bought this farm of Shattuck, June 22, 1798. He lived here about two years, when he purchased the farm at 199 (later 197). His oldest child was born in Marlborough, before he moved here. His second child was born in a few days after he moved to 199. He continued to own this farm for two or three years after he left it and sold it, May 26, 1803, to *ANTIPAS MAYNARD*, who had previously lived at 201, also a short time in Gilsun. He was a native of Bolton, Mass. He had nine children. The second was born at 201, the third at Gilsun, the next three on this farm, and the youngest three in Gilsun. His descendants are very numerous and scattered all over the world. His son, *Asa Maynard*, was the proprietor of a flourishing hotel in Marlborough for several years. On Nov. 25, 1809, Maynard sold this farm to David Boynton, who removed the buildings. It has not since been inhabited, but used for pasturage and forest products. It is unnecessary to trace the several owners.

186. Site of the McKinze house. The tenth lot of the eighth range was chartered to *Samuel Gilbert* of Hebron, Conn. The first settler of the east end of the lot, at this place, was *WILLIAM COREY*, a brother of Samuel Corey, who settled the Corey farm at 189. Corey purchased the eastern half, or fifty acres, of the lot. We cannot find a record of his deed, but he was married, Apr. 4, 1786, to *Mary B. Comstock*, a sister of James Comstock, who lived at 112, and began housekeeping here. His purchase was doubtless in 1785 or 1786. He lived here about four years. His oldest child, *Josiah Corey*, was born here. He moved to Stoddard, where his other seven children were born. *JOHN REED*, who lived here a short time, purchased the place of William Corey, Feb. 24, 1789. We found the original deed at the Cheshire Registry, but it was never recorded. We know almost nothing of this Reed. He sold the place, Nov. 30, 1789, to *JOHN ROWE, Jr.*, who had married the widow of William Comstock, Sr., for his second wife. It was not a union of unalloyed happiness, especially for Mrs. Rowe. Mr. Rowe is said to have lived by himself in this house a short time. He sold the farm, May 14, 1790, to *WILLIAM MCKINZEY* (sometimes spelled *McKinsey* or *McKenzie*.) He was then living in Sullivan. We do not know whence he came. He lived here nearly thirteen years and had two children born here, a son and a daughter. He moved from here to Elizabethtown, in Lincoln County, New York. He was the last occupant of the little farm, to which he added some territory. He sold it, Feb. 5, 1803, to *Simon Baxter* of Surry, a real estate speculator who did not live here. Baxter sold it, March 9, 1804, to *Reuben Wright*, who lived at 202, who sold it a few weeks later, May 30, 1804, to *Philip Atwood* of Nelson, who had purchased already the western end of the lot. The

whole lot was now united into a single farm upon which Mr. Atwood placed his son, *Silas Atwood*, who lived at 207. The future owners may be seen under paragraphs 207 and 210. The house at 186 was never used after McKinzey left it and was soon removed.

187. Site of the *Silas Davis* house, the last log dwelling-house in Sullivan. It was on the eleventh lot of the eighth range, drawn by *Jonathan Wright* of East Windsor, Conn., and was sold by him to *Samuel Church* of East Haddam, Conn., Sept. 5, 1768. It was finally sold, for non-payment of taxes, to *Isaac Hammond* of Swanzey, later of lower Canada, who obtained his deed, Dec. 8, 1783, and sold it to his brother, *Aaron Hammond* of Gilsun, Jan. 14, 1794. Aaron sold it, Oct. 6, 1795, to *David Thompson* of Alstead, who first settled the lot, his house being on the Gilsun side of the line, at 40, of the outside numbers. *Benjamin Thompson* of Alstead bought the whole lot of David Thompson, Jan. 3, 1798, and moved to the house just mentioned and continued to live there, where he also died. *John Nash* of Gilsun bought the eastern end of this lot, comprising a few acres, of Benjamin Thompson, March 10, 1807. More than twenty years after this purchase, he settled his brother, *SILAS DAVIS*, upon this spot. A log house was built for Silas which became in time the last log house of the town and the only one which many of later generations ever saw. Silas moved into this log house, Feb. 9, 1829. John Nash died, Oct. 31, 1836. He willed this little farm to Silas Davis, who lived here until his death, July 7, 1870. Silas was an honest and industrious man. He excelled in basket work. Basketry was his chief business, and many of the baskets used by the farmers of the town for a long time were made by him. He had eight children. A daughter married Henry H. Howard. See 188 and 214. Another daughter married Willard S. Cady of Stoddard. Jonathan lived in Vermont. The others were all unmarried, most of them dying young. After the death of Silas, the family moved to Gilsun. The house decayed. The heirs of Silas Davis still own the land.

188. Site of a house built by Henry H. Howard. About 1840-41, *HENRY H. HOWARD* of Gilsun, who had married a daughter of Silas Davis, came here and built a small house, perhaps a log house. He lived here about four years, 1841-45. The third, fourth, and fifth of his sixteen children were born here. He removed to Gilsun about 1845, but returned to Sullivan, later, and lived at 214. The land on which this house stood belonged to Silas Davis. See 187.

189. Site of the first house built on the Corey farm. This was on the eleventh lot of the ninth range. According to Hayward's History of Gilsun, this lot was drawn by Joshua Dart. In another place in the same history it is said to have been drawn by *Esra Loomis*. The latter statement is undoubtedly right, for Ezra Loomis owned it and sold it, Sept. 8, 1781, to *SAMUEL COREY* (often spelled Cory), who came from Tewksbury, Mass. In this deed, he is said to be of Gilsun, Cheshire County, "State in dispute." This dispute has reference to the attempt of certain towns on both sides of Connecticut River to erect a new state, independent of New Hampshire. The attempt utterly failed. See pages 113 and 114. These towns were usually known as the New Hampshire Grants. It was proposed to call the new state Vermont. Samuel built a house, probably a log house, on this spot, in which he lived until about 1788, when he built a house across the line on the site of 43 of the outside numbers. His

brothers, Joshua and William, came with him from Tewksbury, and a sister, Deborah, who married a Griffith of Swansey. They all lived together at first. Joshua and William married and lived in Sullivan, at 204 and 186, respectively. Both soon moved from the town. While Samuel was building his house on the Gilsun side of the line, he boarded with Dea. Bond, three or four miles away. He made a visit to Tewksbury and brought home two dozen panes of glass on his back. He had four children born in the Gilsun house: Daniel H., Benjamin, Lucinda, and Polly Ann. The last died unmarried. Lucinda married James Hudson, a preacher in the church of the Christian Connection. Daniel H. was the author of the dreadful tragedy in which Mrs. Matilda Nash was killed. See pages 360-61. Samuel Corey died, April 2, 1841. On Feb. 6, 1819, BENJAMIN COREY bought the place of his father, pledging the maintenance of his parents. On April 7, 1823, Benjamin raised the two-story house that now stands upon the farm. Benjamin had one son, Benjamin Woodbury Corey, who died many years ago. Benjamin died, March 4, 1884, willing the farm to his only grandchild, WOODRURY COREY, who still owns it, but is living nearer the village of Gilsun, at 30 of the outside numbers. The house on the old farm has long been empty. It was a good house. It is to be regretted that it is not in use.

189½. Site of the first house of D. H. Corey, a log house. See 190.

190. Site of D. H. Corey's framed house. This was on the eleventh lot of the tenth range, originally common land, granted by Gilsun to *Samuel Gilbert* of Hebron, Conn., and *Jonathan Smith* of Surry, June 10, 1773. Gilbert bought the interest of Smith, Apr. 22, 1777. Gilbert died and the land was divided among his heirs, Oct. 19, 1786. On Dec. 6, 1803, *Israel Towne* of Stoddard, a great real estate speculator, completed the purchases of the whole of this lot from the Gilbert heirs and those to whom they had deeded it. *Daniel Nash* of Gilsun bought it of Towne, May 26, 1812. DANIEL H. COREY of Gilsun bought the southern part of the lot of Daniel Nash, March 18, 1814. On the fourth of April, 1814, D. H. Corey raised his log house at 189½. He occupied that house two years. He raised the framed house on this site in April, 1816. Mr. Corey was insane, aggravated perhaps by drink. He fancied that he had found gold, which was really iron pyrites. His "mines" are shown in the north of his lot upon the map, near the town line, also at 44 of the outside numbers. His insanity increased in intensity as years passed. On June 13, 1829, in a condition of frenzy, he murdered Mrs. Matilda Nash. The scene of the murder is indicated upon the map, just north of the house site. There is a full account of the affair on pages 360-61, which we will not repeat here. On Dec. 11, 1835, D. H. Corey sold this place to his son, GEORGE W. COREY. The father had already left the state and, in the deed, is said to be of Norfolk, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. He afterwards died in that county, a raving maniac. *Jehiel Day* of Gilsun bought the place of G. W. Corey, Dec. 24, 1835. Mrs. D. H. Corey and all of her children left this house, Jan. 11, 1836, to go to Mr. Corey in St. Lawrence Co., New York. The house was not again occupied. Mr. Day sold the place to I. N. Wardwell of Sullivan, Dec. 8, 1836. It remained in Wardwell's possession, as a pasture, till his death, then it passed to his son, A. N. Wardwell, then to the latter's brother-in-law, A. G. Nims, then to John Locke.

191. Site of the Silas and James Morse house, afterwards the R. C. Nurse

place. This was on the tenth lot of the tenth range, originally common land, granted, June 10, 1773, by the town of Gilsium, to *Samuel Gilbert* of Hebron, Conn., and *Jonathan Smith* of Surry. Gilbert bought Smith's rights, Apt. 22, 1777. The lot was divided among Gilbert's heirs, Oct. 19, 1786. The north half of the lot fell to the share of *Gardner Gilbert*, who was living in the state of New York, from whom it passed successively to *Zebina Stebbins* of Springfield, Mass., June 28, 1794; *Luther Holmes* of Gilsium, Dec. 21, 1801; *Israel Towne* of Stoddard, Dec. 6, 1803; heirs of Israel Towne, on the latter's death, Apr. 28, 1813; *Benjamin Towne*, Israel's son, of Kingsley, District of Three Rivers, Lower Canada (now the Province of Quebec), in accordance with a division of Israel's lands made by a decree of the judge of probate, of the third Wednesday of June, 1813; *Lemuel Towne* of Stoddard, July 11, 1814; *Gardner Towne, Esq.*, of Stoddard, Nov. 24, 1814; *Asa Nash* of Gilsium, Nov. 5, 1815; *Silas Morse* of Sullivan, June 18, 1818; *James Morse* of Sullivan, Nov. 17, 1830; and *Mrs. Silas Morse* of Sullivan, Feb. 13, 1833. In the division of the Gilbert estate, the south half of this lot fell to the share of *Thomas Gilbert* of Lyme, N. H., Oct. 19, 1786. From him it passed successively to *Lemuel Chandler* of Keene, Nov. 29, 1788; *Ananias Tubbs*, then of Sullivan, Jan. 19, 1795 (of the administrators of the estate of Lemuel Chandler, who built at 192; *Abel Allen* of Sullivan, March 11, 1796; *James Kingsbury* of Gilsium, March 31, 1803; *Samuel Kingsbury* of Needham, March 28, 1807; *SILAS MORSE* of Sullivan, May 11, 1833, who, with his wife, then owned the whole lot. After Silas Morse sold his place at 182, about 1836, he built a framed house on this site and lived here some years. *JAMES MORSE* also lived here with his father. The latter's son, *Sylvanus A. Morse*, now a prominent business man of Keene, was born in this house, in the last part of 1840. The other three children of James Morse were born in other places. James lived in Vermont and Marlborough, and died at the house of his son, *S. A. Morse*, in Keene. The *Morses* sold the whole lot to *Franklin Buckminster*, then of Roxbury, Jan. 26, 1841. Buckminster sold it to *ROSWELL CURTIS NURSE*, April 18, 1842. Mr. Nurse lived here seventeen years. His daughter, *Emeline M.*, now *Mrs. Evardon*, was born here. His son, *Ellery A. C.*, was born while Mr. Nurse was temporarily living at 180. The children of Mr. Nurse were allowed to attend the school in District No. 3, for convenience. Ellery was a bright, industrious boy. Beginning life without a penny in his pocket, he became the owner of a good dairy farm in Bennington. He died comparatively young, leaving a good home for his wife and children. *Mrs. Evardon* resides in Keene. Her husband is a veteran of the Civil War. Mr. Nurse sold this farm, May 12, 1859, to *G. W. Nims*. We cannot take the space to trace all the manifold owners of the different parts of this lot. It was never inhabited after the *Nurses* left it. All the buildings disappeared long ago. Mr. Nurse died in Keene. *Mrs. Nurse* (then *Mrs. Bliss*) also died in Keene, at the house of her daughter.

191½. Site of the house erected by *Nathaniel P. Morse*, a son of *Silas*, and brother of *James*. This house was a framed house, erected in the autumn of 1834, on the land of *Mrs. Silas Morse*, in the north part of the tenth lot of the tenth range. A neighbor, *John Davis*, in his diary, speaks of making a visit to the "frame" of this house, on September 28, 1834. *Nathaniel* intended to

live here, but the house was hardly completed and never occupied. It was moved and became a part of the buildings at 191.

192. Site of a house, very likely a log house, erected by ANANIAS TUBBS, who, as was frequently the case in those days, had occupied the place of his settlement about a year and a half or two years, before he received a deed of the south half of the tenth lot of the tenth range, Jan. 19, 1795. He owned that part of the lot until March 11, 1796, when he sold to Abel Allen. The owners of the whole lot, and also of this part of the lot, both before and after the ownership of Mr. Tubbs, may be seen under paragraph 191. Mr. Tubbs had nine children. The seventh and eighth, William and Polly, were born here. Anna, the second child, married Benjamin Thompson, who lived at 40 of the outside numbers. She was grandmother of Mrs. Francis C. Minor of Gilsium.

193. The Winchester house, where Miss Helen A. Peabody now lives. This is on the eighth lot of the eighth range. The lot was drawn by *Abner Mack* of Hebron, Conn., and sold by him, Dec. 4, 1761, to *Rev. Clement Sumner* of Keene, who sold it, Jan. 19, 1762, to *Ichabod Fisher* of Keene, who sold it, Nov. 23, 1767, to *John Dimick*, then living in Gilsium, before he moved to what is now Sullivan. The lot was sold for the non-payment of taxes to *Israel Loveland* of Gilsium, Oct. 8, 1783, who sold it, July 22, 1787, to EBENEZER BURDITT, from Lancaster, Mass., who had married a daughter of Mr. Loveland. Mr. Burditt was the first settler of the farm. His first wife was Hannah Rowe, who died shortly after her marriage. She was a sister of James Rowe and John Rowe, Jr. Ruth Loveland was Mr. Burditt's second wife. He had two sons born on this farm, children of the second wife. Burditt was probably a brother of Joshua Burditt, who lived at 183. Burditt sold the farm, Sept. 7, 1790, to JOSEPH WOODS, who is said, in the deed, to be of Salem, N. Y. He was a native of Keene, and a brother of Enoch Woods and Solomon Woods, who lived at 80 and 178 respectively. We know little about Joseph. He sold the farm to DAVID CHAPMAN of Sullivan, May 22, 1793. Chapman was a son of John Chapman, Sr., who lived at 175. He owned the place a year and a half before his marriage and lived here about as long after his marriage. His oldest child was born here. Chapman sold the place, Apr. 15, 1796, to ASA WAIT, JR., who lived at 174½. Mr. Wait may have lived here a short time. He sold the farm, Sept. 5, 1805, to NATHANIEL GROVER of Fitzwilliam and took a mortgage of it. Grover lived here a few years, but was unable to pay for the place and gave up his deed. During the last part of Grover's ownership, a man named *Joshua Willard* lived here. He was unmarried and a *Mrs. Raymore*, who had several children, kept his house. They were not highly esteemed in the neighborhood. After Mr. Wait resumed possession of the farm, he sold it, Apr. 11, 1812, to SAMUEL WINCHESTER, who was a native of Ashburnham, Mass. Mr. Winchester lived upon this place fifty-three years, until his death, Oct. 20, 1865. He was one of the reliable and substantial men of the town. He was three times married and had eleven children. Two died in infancy and one when she was a young lady. Of the other eight, Sarah F. married John Thompson of Gilsium; Mary M. married Hon. Charles C. Comstock of Sullivan, Westmoreland, and Grand Rapids, Mich., Sullivan's only native who was a member of congress; Harriet E. married Jacob Staples of Westmoreland and Keene; Enoch W. lived

in Keene and Grand Rapids; Samuel A. also lived in Grand Rapids; Alpheus B. died in Clinton Wis.; William W. lived at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Elliot C. succeeded his father on the farm, but moved to Grand Rapids, where he died. On Sept. 21, 1858, ELLIOT C. WINCHESTER purchased the farm of his father, pledging the maintenance of his parents. He remained here and cultivated the farm for twenty-seven years. He was an active, industrious man, and brought his farm to a high degree of cultivation. He had a valuable sugar orchard. He married Miss Eliza Ann Rawson and had seven children, two of whom died in infancy. Of the other five, Elsie E. is now Mrs. Charles H. Richardson of Hart, Mich.; Hattie E. married George W. Comstock; Clara M. married Frank E. Comstock; Julia A. is now Mrs. Richard M. McRae of Grand Rapids; and Charles E. lives at Port Huron, Mich. and is a carpenter and contractor. Mr. Winchester sold this good farm, Dec. 14, 1885, to EDWARD S. BRYANT of Berlin, Mass., and moved to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he died a few years later. His neighbors and townsmen regretted his departure greatly. After his death, his widow married a second time. Mr. Bryant died here, Aug. 24, 1889. He had five children. The heirs of E. C. Winchester foreclosed a mortgage upon the estate, May 16, 1890, and sold it, June 16, 1890, to *C. W. Wilber*, a real estate broker of Keene. Between the death of Mr. Bryant and the sale of the place by Wilber, several tenants lived here. In 1889-90, *James William Karr*, afterwards of Gilsam, lived here. *Frank Casteau* (called Castor), now of Keene, was here in 1890-91. *Daniel Seward Smith* came from Keene and lived here, 1892-94, and in the house, at the same time, there also lived *Henry O. Esty* and *Frank M. Russell*, the last two named living in one part of the house as a single family. ALDEN H. BARTLETT of Keene bought the place of Wilber, Mar. 10, 1894, but sold it back to Wilber Mar. 13, 1895. *Charles M. Ward* was a tenant here in 1894-95. He now lives at 111. MISS HELEN A. PEABODY, daughter of the second pastor of the First Congregational Church, bought the farm of Wilber, June 22, 1895, and still lives in the house. This excellent farm is deteriorating and growing up with brush because of the impossibility of its being husbanded by a woman. It is to be hoped that it will come into the hands of a good farmer before it is too late.

193½. Site of the house of John Chapman, Jr., afterwards the Farnsworth place, where Rev. Charles Cummings also lived several years. This was on the western part of the seventh lot of the eighth range, which was drawn by *James Noble* of Pittsfield, Mass., and sold by him, March 16, 1767, to *Simeon Dunham* of Hebron, Conn. It was purchased by *Peter Covel* of Brattleborough, Vt., but we cannot find a record of the deed. Covel sold it to *John Chapman* of Gilsam, June 6, 1777. Chapman moved to the east end of the lot at 175. Mr. Chapman sold the west end of the lot, May 1, 1787, to his son, JOHN CHAPMAN, Jr., who built the house on this spot and began his married life here. He married Sarah Burditt, probably a sister of Ebenezer, who lived on the farm immediately north. His eldest daughter, Amelia Chapman, was born here. His second daughter, Ruth Chapman, was born after he sold this place, and was probably born at his father's house, at 175. Chapman sold this farm Sept. 17, 1792, to PAUL and JOHN FARNSWORTH, brothers, of Swanzey. Paul Farnsworth lived first upon the place. On Apr. 21, 1795, JOHN FARNSWORTH, then of Marlborough, bought

his brother's interest and moved here. On March 30, 1800, John Farnsworth, still living here, sold the place to *David Emery Boynton*. The place was permanently added to the Boynton farm. *Rev. Charles Cummings* rented this house, and probably the farm with it, for about ten years, of Mr. D. E. Boynton. Several of his older children were born here. In 1810, Mr. Cummings purchased the farm at 178, and moved there, as we saw under that paragraph. It is not known that this house was ever used again. It had been taken away so many years ago that Mr. Hosea Foster, who was born near it, had no recollection of ever seeing it. The farm was used henceforth for a pasture, as a part of the Boynton farm. The latest owners need not to be traced.

194. The site of the second schoolhouse in District No. 5. It was built about 1807. The previous schoolhouse had been at 184. That first building was moved to Gilsun for a dwelling. This second building lasted until 1821. See page 502 for full particulars.

195. The third and present schoolhouse in District No. 5. The late Hosea Foster informed us that it was built in 1821, and that Lydia B. Gray was the first teacher who taught a school in it. The old building at 194 became the shed of this. See pages 502 and 504 for further facts about this building.

196. The third and present house upon the Foster farm, where Hosea and Ephraim Foster formerly lived, also Jesse Dart, Henry Kingsbury, and G. C. Hubbard; and where Henry C. Rawson now lives. For the former owners of the farm, see paragraph 197. This house was built in 1829, by EPHRAIM FOSTER, upon his father's farm, and near his father's house, which was at 197. Ephraim had learned the trade of a blacksmith of his father and worked with him, in the shop at 198. He lived here until 1832, when he moved to the house at 97, which he had just purchased. HOSEA FOSTER was married in 1833 and began house-keeping in this house. He lived here about eight years, then moved to Rev. J. Peabody's house at 235. About 1843, he built a house on leased land, at 101, where he lived five years, then moved to Keene. See page 514 for an account of the Fosters. *Rev. D. P. French*, while in town, boarded with Mr. H. Foster in this house. See page 432. A man named Whittemore lived here for a short time. *Rev. Tristan Aldrich* of the Baptist Church lived here, 1844-45. See page 433. JESSE DART, who married a daughter of Stephen Foster, Jr., moved into this house in 1846, and bought the farm of Stephen Foster, Sr., on the 6th of April of that year, pledging the maintenance of Mr. and Mrs. Foster. This trade did not result in giving perfect satisfaction to either party to the contract, and Mr. Foster repurchased the farm, June 22, 1850. *Claudius B. Hayward* of Gilsun was living here in 1851. He had a child born here, which also died here. HENRY KINGSBURY from Keene purchased the whole farm of Ephraim Foster of Keene, executor of Stephen Foster, Sr., who died, Dec. 10, 1855. Mr. Kingsbury's purchase was on Jan. 9, 1856. Kingsbury was married on the first of April of that year, to Lucretia B. Hastings, daughter of Abijah, and came here to live on the same day. He remained a little more than two years. His eldest child was born here. He sold the farm, June 8, 1858, to GEORGE C. HUBBARD, who had lived at 243, and who lived, later, at 206, and also in Gilsun, and who now resides in Fitzwilliam. See page 615. Mr. Hubbard sold the farm, Dec. 23, 1863, to HENRY C. RAWSON, a son of Chauncy W. Rawson.

He was born at 175 and has always lived in town and is one of the most prominent and influential men of the town. The farm is in a high state of cultivation. His son, FRANK L. RAWSON, is associated with him in the management of the farm. The writer of this volume is indebted to this family for many courtesies in the preparation of this work. The present year, (1908), will complete forty-five years of the ownership of the farm by Mr. Rawson. Only two or three men in the town have been the owners of farms for so long a time. For the earlier history of this farm, see the next paragraph.

197. Site of the Stephen Foster, Sr., house. This farm was on a lot drawn by *Joshua Dart* of Bolton, Conn. He sold it, Nov. 24, 1766, to *John Dimick*, then of Ashford, Conn., who afterwards lived at 250. Dimick deeded it, "for love and affection," to his daughter, *Mrs. Hannah (Dimick) Thatcher*, Jan. 8, 1773. Mrs. Thatcher sold it, Oct. 14, 1783, to *Benjamin Ellis* of Keene (not the Benjamin who lived in Sullivan). Ellis sold it, Dec. 22, 1793, to *Hon. Daniel Newcomb* of Keene. It was then purchased by *Rev. Clement Sumner* of Keene, on the division of whose estate, at his death (see 200), this lot passed to his son, *Clement Augustus Sumner* of Keene, who sold it, June 4, 1799, to *Joseph Cummings*, who lived at 256. A month later, July 8, 1799, Cummings sold it to DAVID WALLIS, who had already settled upon the farm and was the first to live upon it. He built the house at 199, in which he lived. STEPHEN FOSTER, Sr., bought the farm of Wallis, Oct. 16, 1800. The first house on the lot was built at 199. Mr. Foster lived there until 1808, about eight years, when he built the house upon this site in which he lived until his death, Dec. 10, 1855. He was one of the founders and original members of the Baptist Church of Sullivan. He was a quiet, but honest and useful, citizen. He was a blacksmith and nearly always at home and mingled but little in public affairs, except to attend church or the town meetings. He had nine children. A son died in infancy, and two daughters died after they became young ladies. A daughter married Cutler Knight of Marlow, and another daughter married Rev. D. P. French, an early pastor of the Baptist Church. His four sons who reached maturity, Stephen, Jr., Ephraim, Joseph, and Hosea, all lived in Sullivan for a time. Stephen, Jr., moved to Gilsum, and the others to Keene. They were all very intelligent and influential persons in the communities where they lived. For a more complete account of them, see page 614. For the future owners of this farm, see paragraph 196. This house was taken down and removed to Keene immediately after the purchase of the farm by Mr. Kingsbury. See 196.

198. Site of the blacksmith shop of Stephen Foster, Sr., in which Ephraim Foster also learned his trade and worked for a time with his father. See 196 and 197.

199. Site of the first house upon the Foster farm. It was built by DAVID WALLIS, and occupied eight years by STEPHEN FOSTER, Sr. See 197 for the owners of the farm.

200. Site of the Charles Rice house, probably a log house. The lot was drawn by *Jonathan Smith* of Bolton, Conn., afterwards of Surry. Smith sold it to CHARLES RICE of Surry, Apr. 21, 1773. Rice had about five children, who were born in other places before he moved here. He settled upon this lot, the ninth of the seventh range, about 1784. He sold the eastern half of the lot the same year to Daniel Peck. See 204. He lived here, in a log house, upon the western

half of the lot until Aug. 10, 1789, when he sold it to *Hon. Daniel Newcomb* of Keene. Mr. Newcomb sold it to *Rev. Clement Sumner* of Keene, who died Mar. 29, 1795, and his estate was divided, Oct. 10, 1798, among his heirs. His son, *Clement Augustus Sumner*, obtained this piece of land, which he sold, June 4, 1799, to *Joseph Cummings*, who lived at 256. In less than a month, July 1, 1799, Cummings sold it to ANTIPAS MAYNARD, who built the house at 201. See the next paragraph. Rice's family was the only one which used the log house on this spot. Rice was a Revolutionary pensioner:

201. Site of the Maynard house, in which R. Wright lived a short time. As we saw, in the last paragraph, ANTIPAS MAYNARD bought the farm of Rice, July 1, 1799. He built a framed house on this spot, in which he lived about two years, when he sold the farm, Oct. 28, 1801, to JAMES KINGSBURY, who had been living at 206. The second of Maynard's nine children was born here. He came here from Marlborough, Mass., and moved to 185, where he lived several years. Kingsbury added many acres to the farm, by additional purchases, and sold it, Sept. 9, 1802, to REUBEN WRIGHT, who lived here for a time and then built the house at 202. See the next paragraph.

202. The house in which Reuben Wright, Charles Nash, Alonzo Barrett, and John Locke have lived, and where Joseph Nadeau now (1908) lives. The farm was purchased by REUBEN WRIGHT, as we saw in the preceding paragraph, who built this house, which was upon the same farm, soon after his purchase. He owned the farm eighteen and a half years. He had nine children. The first two were born in Marlborough, the next six here, and the youngest in Washington, N. H. The sons were Reuben, Jr.; Zophar, who lived at one time on the Concord road in Roxbury, and later in Nelson; Almon; John A.; and Stillman. The daughters were Roxana, who married Amos Corey, Jr., of Washington, N. H.; Olive Atwood, who married Dea. Jesse Goodell, the father of ex-Gov. Goodell of Antrim; Daphne, who married J. Elliot Cummings; and Lydia, who married a Parsons. *Stephen Foster, Sr.*, bought the farm of Mr. Wright, March 17, 1821. STEPHEN FOSTER, Jr., lived upon the place, and bought it of his father, Nov. 22, 1833. His two children, George W. Foster, the music teacher at Keene, and Maria T., who married Jesse Dart, were born here. Mr. Foster moved to Gilsun, and sold this farm, Feb. 25, 1837, to JOSEPH ELLIOT CUMMINGS, a son of Rev. Charles Cummings. The first five of the seven children of Mr. Cummings were born in this house. He sold the farm and moved to Lexington, Mich., where he died, and where his youngest two children were born, one of whom became the wife of Clark N. Chandler, a druggist at Keene. The farm was purchased, Oct. 19, 1843, by CHARLES NASH, who was born in Sullivan, at 211, but had lived in Gilsun and Alstead before moving here. He had nine children by the first two of his three wives, seven sons and two daughters. A son, Albert, acquired a good property at Niagara Falls, N. Y. He was a locomotive engineer. Charles Nash, Jr., operated a saw-mill in Gilsun. Andrew, another son, lives in Keene. He drove the stage over the Concord Road a short time. He assisted us in locating the old "Bingham Road" from 202 to the "White Road." The other sons were Seaver, who died unmarried at New Orleans; Geo. Hammond; Willard C.; and Roswell L. (who now calls himself George). One daughter died young and the other married Wesley Hill. CHARLES NASH,

Jr., bought the farm of his father, March 8, 1844, but sold it back to his father, Dec. 22, 1849. He was married in 1850, operated a saw-mill in Gilsam twelve years, then moved to Marshalltown, Iowa, where he died. ALONZO BARRETT bought the farm of Charles Nash, March 31, 1859. He was a native of Nelson, a brother of John Barrett who lived at 210, also of Levi Barrett, who lived at 40 (of the outside numbers). The latter was father of M. J. Barrett who lives at 255. Mr. Barrett lived here nearly nineteen years. His son, WILLIAM WALLACE BARRETT, lived with him a portion of the time. Wm. Wallace had thirteen children. Four of them were born in Sullivan, but not all upon this place. The first five of the children died young, mostly of diphtheria. Their bodies are buried in Sullivan, in Meetinghouse Cemetery. Dr. Allston F. Barrett of Keene, also Frank J. Barrett, a barber of Keene, are sons of Wm. Wallace; also Wilmer Barrett, who lives at East Sullivan. Alonzo Barrett sold this farm, Jan. 2, 1878, to JOHN LOCKE, of Sullivan, who had lived many years at 102. Mr. Barrett remained on the place until March 15, 1878. Mr. Locke owned this farm eighteen years and a half. He lived to be the oldest man who was a native of the town and died at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Samuel S. White. He had been one of the staunch, industrious, and substantial citizens of the town. His son, T. Jewett Locke, resides in Keene and has the care of the city library building. On Oct. 1, 1896, after his wife's death, Mr. Locke sold the farm to Mrs. Mary E., wife of FRANK HERBERT MOORE. They brought four children with them. They owned the place until Feb. 2, 1905, when they sold it to *Charles W. Wilber*, a real estate broker of Keene. Before they sold it, they had moved to Swanzey. In a few days, Feb. 25, 1905, Wilber sold fifty acres of this land, containing the buildings, to JOSEPH NADKAU of Keene, who moved here and is still (1908) living here. He is cultivating the farm, but did not purchase the wooded half of it.

203. The Alexander B. Brown house, where Lester R. Wheeler lives. There was formerly a cabin on or near this spot in which a negro named ABRAHAM THOMPSON lived. Mr. Brown informed us that he lived alone here. Thompson was a witness to a deed, Sept. 22, 1814, given by Pompey Woodward, another negro living at 127, to Capt. Samuel Seward. That fixed the fact that Thompson was here in 1814, but we do not know how long he lived here before or after that year, nor do we know anything about him. There were several negro families in town in early times. Thompson owned no land here. He was privileged to live here. For the owners of this land before A. B. Brown, see the following paragraph. ALEXANDER B. BROWN of Sullivan bought this farm of Daniel H. Mason, Apr. 1, 1859. Mr. Mason had united it under his ownership after it had been owned many years by different individuals. Mr. Brown built the present house, which was the first house on this farm north of the road, excepting the hut of Abraham Thompson just mentioned. Mr. Brown had a large family of eight children. The first five were born at 168, the sixth in Gilsam, and the youngest two here. He sold the farm, Mar. 31, 1879, to *Amos Wardell, Jr.*, of Sullivan, who deeded it, Mar. 28, 1882, to HERBERT R. BROWN, a son of Alexander B., who continued to live here. Herbert died, May 24, 1885, and the heirs deeded the farm to ALEXANDER B. BROWN, his father, March 13, 1886. A. B. Brown had lived here thirty and a half years when he deeded the place, Nov. 5, 1889, to LESTER R. WHEELER, who now (1908) resides on the

farm. He has a delightful family of children and is a pleasant neighbor. See the following paragraph for the early history of this farm.

204. Site of the Joshua Corey house. This house was at the eastern end of the ninth lot of the seventh range. It was drawn by *Jonathan Smith* of Bolton, Conn., afterwards of Surry. He sold it, Apr. 21, 1773, to *Charles Rice*, then of Surry; who afterwards lived at 200. Rice sold this eastern end of the lot, March 30, 1784, to DANIEL PECK, who appears to have already moved to this spot and had probably built a log house here. On June 15, 1784, however, Peck sold the farm to *John Harvey* of Swansey, who is not known to have lived upon the place. Harvey sold it, Oct. 15, 1785, to *Bezaleel Mack*, who was then living at 206. Bezaleel moved to Gilsuam and sold his Sullivan place at 206, together with this place, to his brother, *Abner Mack*, Oct. 31, 1791. Abner had already moved to 206. *Bezaleel Mack* again purchased the two places of Abner, Sept. 25, 1793. He sold the east half of the ninth lot of the seventh range, which constituted this farm, Apr. 27, 1795, to DUDLEY SMITH of Dracut, Mass., the same who afterwards lived and died in Gilsuam. Smith lived here a few years. The next owner whom we know is JOSHUA COREY, a brother of Samuel Corey who lived at 189, also of William Corey who lived at 186. Joshua undoubtedly purchased the place of Dudley Smith, but we cannot find the deed, or any record of it. Joshua had a son born here as early as July in 1798. He came here shortly before that probably. Mr. Corey sold all of this farm north of the road, Feb. 25, 1805, to D. Emery Boynton, and, probably on the same day, all south of the road to David Chapman. The part north of the road passed from the Boyntons through various hands to Charles Nash, who lived at 202. The part south of the road passed through various owners to Charles Nash, Jr., who also lived at 202 and in Gilsuam. As no one ever lived at 204 after Corey left it, it is not worth the while to record the scores of sales of the little pieces into which this farm was divided. *Daniel H. Mason*, then living at 206, bought all of this farm north of the road of Charles Nash, Oct. 14, 1858. He bought all south of the road of Charles Nash, Jr., June 5, 1858. This brought together all the pieces of the farm into a unit again, and Alexander B. Brown purchased the whole of D. H. Mason, Apr. 1, 1859, as we saw in the preceding paragraph, to which one may refer for the future owners of the farm. The first house at 204 was the log house of Daniel Peck. Dudley Smith built a framed house here which was also used by Joshua Corey. No one lived here after Corey. The land was pastured for many years.

205. Site of a blacksmith shop erected by D. H. Mason and used by him while he owned the Gibbs place. See the next paragraph for the history of the place.

206. The Dea. Dalphon Gibbs house, where D. H. Mason, Geo. C. Hubbard, and L. M. Butler lived, and where Charles A. Bates lives. The land which comprises the most of the farm was drawn by Abner Mack of Hebron, Conn. His son, BEZALEEL MACK bought it, Mar. 29, 1784. The latter sold it to his brother, ABNER MACK, Oct. 31, 1791. Bezaleel bought it of Abner, Sept. 25, 1793. Bezaleel sold to JAMES KINGSBURY of Sullivan and *Simon Baxter* of Surry, March 9, 1796. On March 21, 1798, JOHN KINGSBURY, then of Sullivan, bought the share of Baxter. The Kingsburys were from Needham, Mass. They kept a wayside

inn. The late William Kingsbury of Gilsum was a son of James. DALPHON GIBBS, who came from Sturbridge, Mass., bought the share of James Kingsbury in this farm, May 14, 1801, and the share of John Kingsbury, May 20, 1801. Mr. Gibbs was a deacon in the Baptist Church. He lived on this place fifty-six years. He was an excellent neighbor, a valuable citizen, and a loyal supporter of his church. He had a large family of children, consisting of three sons and six daughters, all the children of the first of his three wives. All lived in other places after their marriages, excepting two daughters who lived in town for a short time, Mrs. Willard Dort and Mrs. Parker. DANIEL H. MASON bought the farm of Dea. Gibbs, March 24, 1857. He worked in the blacksmith shop at 205 and also upon the farm. The chief work upon the farm was done by his son, GEORGE L. MASON, who purchased it of his father, Apr. 22, 1864. For a fuller account of Mr. D. H. Mason, see 92, 96, and 97. For a fuller account of Geo. L. Mason, see 237. GEORGE C. HUBBARD bought the farm of G. L. Mason, Feb. 1, 1869, and sold it, Jan. 1, 1873, to LUCIUS M. BUTLER. For a fuller account of Mr. Hubbard, see 243. Mr. Butler was a native of Chesterfield. He married a daughter of Mr. Abbott who lived at 210. He afterwards moved to Rhode Island. He sold the farm, Oct. 15, 1885, to CHARLES A. BATES, who now (1908) occupies the farm. He is a kind and obliging neighbor, a good farmer, and a useful and upright citizen.

207. Site of the Atwood house. This was on the west end of the tenth lot of the eighth range. The entire lot was drawn by *Samuel Gilbert* of Hebron, Conn. It early came into possession of *Josiah Blodgett* of Windsor, Conn., who sold it, Jan. 14, 1767, to *Job Gleason* who lived in what is now Surry, where his children, from the fourth to the seventh child, were born. For non-payment of taxes, the west end of the lot was deeded, Dec. 8, 1783, by the tax collector, to *Aaron Hammond*, then a resident of Gilsum, but a native of Swanzey. Hammond sold it, May 18, 1784, to *Besaleel Mack* of Gilsum, who sold it, Oct. 31, 1791, to his brother, *Abner Mack*, then living at 206, in Sullivan. *Besaleel Mack*, then living in Gilsum, bought it again, Sept. 25, 1793, of his brother Abner, who was then a trader in Royalton, Vt. Mack sold it, Apr. 27, 1795, to *Dudley Smith* of Dracut, Mass., who also, at the same time, purchased the east end of the ninth lot of the seventh range and lived at 204. *Philip Atwood* of Packersfield (now Nelson) purchased the same of Smith (then living in Gilsum), June 24, 1803. Mr. Atwood also purchased the eastern half of the same lot of Reuben Wright of Sullivan, living then at 201 (later at 202). SILAS ATWOOD of Packersfield (now Nelson) purchased the whole lot of his father, Philip Atwood, Jan. 12, 1807. He built the house which stood at 207. He never married. His housekeeper was his aunt, Miss Lydia Atwood. He owned this place eleven years. He died, Feb. 2, 1818, and the funeral service was conducted the next day by Rev. Charles Cummings of the Baptist Church. The body of Mr. Atwood was buried in his father's lot in the old cemetery at Nelson. By law the property of Silas passed to his father, *Philip Atwood* of Nelson, who sold this place, Mar. 29, 1819, to LUTHER HEMENWAY of Boylston, Mass., a native of Framingham, Mass., later a preacher in the denomination of the Christian Connection. He lived here nine years, then built the house at 210. See that paragraph for the further history of himself and of this farm. This house was probably not used after the new house was built by Mr. Hemenway at 210.

208. Site of a shanty erected for the use of wood choppers.

209. The site of the shop erected by Mr. Hemenway and in which he made the famous awls which he patented and the principle of which has never been superseded. Here also Joseph Foster, who later owned the farm and the shop, made the first wind instrument in the world involving the principle of the cabinet organ. See page 574 for an account of the work done by Hemenway and Foster in this shop. The building disappeared many years ago. It was built by Mr. Hemenway. It was never used much after Mr. Foster sold the farm. See the next paragraph.

210. The "Elder" Hemenway house, afterwards occupied by Joseph Foster, Willard Dort, the Barretts, Mrs. Lucy Barney, J. C. Abbott, and Wm. H. Bates, who now lives there. This house was built by LUTHER HEMENWAY, who had been living at 207, on the same farm. It was completed in the spring of 1828. Its first use was unique. It was for Mr. Hemenway's ordination to the ministry of the denomination known as the Christian Connection, often called Christian, the first "i" being given the long sound. For the purposes of this ceremony, the partitions in the house were not put in place until after the ordination. This event occurred, April 16, 1828, two years before he moved to his new shop just over the Gilsun line. This date is confirmed by an explicit statement in the diary of John Davis, a Gilsun man. As it comes in its chronological place in a diary written upon the blank leaves of a book which Mr. Davis used for the purpose, there can be no doubt of the year, nor of the accuracy of the date. We are particular to note this because it corrects an error in the History of Gilsun by Hayward, in which he gives a later date for the ordination and states the place to be the later house at 219 (just over the line in Gilsun). Both the date and the place of this event have been positively proved to be as we have given them. There was a large audience on the occasion, as many as the house could hold, but we do not know the names of the officiating clergymen. Mr. Hemenway had a very interesting family. He had four sons and five daughters. Luke was a wealthy business man of the city of New York. Luther S. joined the Mormons and went to Salt Lake City. Artemas P. was a very ingenious mechanic. Benjamin E. moved to Daysville, Ill. Julia F. married Luke Taylor, and her son, George W. Taylor lives on Elder Hemenway's last homestead, at 219. Lucy B. married David M. Smith, an excellent machinist and mechanic, who moved to Springfield, Vt. Cynthia married Jehiel Day and went to Daysville, Ill. Finis P. married John C. Guillow of Gilsun, and Beulah married James Moore of Claremont, afterwards of Daysville, Ill. Mr. Hemenway lived here only a short time before he built the shop at 220, for an awl shop, in 1830. He lived in this shop about two years, until he built the house at 219, in 1832. He was twice married. He died at Springfield, Vt., May 2, 1870. He sold this place, March 27, 1832, to JOSEPH FOSTER, who, as we have seen, used the shop at 209. For an account of him, see paragraphs 237, 196, 198, 97, 87, and 178, also page 574. On Apr. 17, 1833, Mr. Foster sold the place to WILLARD DORT of Gilsun, who married a daughter of Deacon Gibbs. Mr. Dort lived here about 21 years. He had two sons and a daughter born here. The daughter married Thomas O. Howard. The sons, Dalphon G. and Oscar L., were both in the Civil War. On Apr. 13, 1854, THOMAS F. BARRETT bought the place of

Mr. Dort. He brought his father's large family here with him. His father was JOHN BARRETT, who died on this farm in 1856. On May 5, 1856, Thomas F. Barrett sold this farm to his grandmother, Mrs. LUCY BARNEY, who was here when Mr. Barrett died. After two years, she sold the farm, May 13, 1858, to her son-in-law, JAMES C. ABBOTT, who cared for her the rest of her days in this house. Mr. Abbott had two daughters, Mrs. Thayer and Mrs. Butler, also a son, Sylvester C., who died in the army in the Civil War. Mr. Abbott died here, Apr. 26, 1880, and willed the place to his wife, Mrs. LUCY ABBOTT, who sold it, Oct. 21, 1881, to JAMES L. BATES, who had lived at 180 several years. A month later, Nov. 17, 1881, he sold the farm to WILLIAM H. BATES, who now lives upon it. William is a veteran of the Civil War and a good, quiet citizen, who has the respect of the community.

211. Site of the house of Mrs. Lydia Nash. It was on the tenth lot of the seventh range. The lot was drawn by *Samuel Banning* of Hartland, Conn., who sold it, Apr. 3, 1765, to *Medad Thornton* of Gilsun. The deed is at the Cheshire Registry, but was never recorded. Thornton sold the same to *William Grimes* of Swanzy, Mar. 8, 1768. Grimes died, Jan. 14, 1781, and this place was willed to his son, *James Grimes*, who sold it, June 10, 1794 (deed executed, June 18, 1795), to Mrs. LYDIA NASH, a widow, who came here from Massachusetts, having formerly lived in Taunton, Mass. Five sons also came with her to Sullivan besides her two daughters. One of these was the mother of John Davis to whose diary I have frequently alluded. The other was the mother of Cyrus Bliss who became an elder in the Christian Connection. Mrs. Nash's cottage, probably a log house, was at the south side of the lot. Her son, James Nash, lived here a time. Asa Nash lived at 212. Abraham Nash, Jr., lived at 225. John lived in Gilsun and Levi Nash was a cripple. Betsey, who married James Davis, lived at 221, and Hannah lived with her mother. They all shortly moved to Gilsun, except Asa, who went to the state of New York, and Abraham Jr., who moved to Chesterfield. Levi, the cripple, died in Sullivan. Mrs. Nash sold the farm to her son, ASA NASH, the largest part of it, May 13, 1795, and the remainder, Mar. 23, 1804. See the next paragraph.

212. Site of a house built by Asa Nash, Sr. On May 13, 1795, ASA NASH, Sr., an uncle of the Asa of Gilsun, bought 68 acres of his mother's lot. He built a house here, very likely a log house. He was a blacksmith. He had a large family of eleven children. The fourth and fifth of these were born here, the sixth probably on the site of 215. On May 8, 1800, he bought the eleventh lot of the seventh range. About that time he probably built a house at 215. This house at 212 was not used again. For continuation of the history of the farm, see 215.

213. Site of the blacksmith shop used by Asa Nash. See the preceding paragraph.

214. Site of a house built by Henry H. Howard. This was in the tenth lot of the sixth range. This lot was drawn by *Noah Beebe* of whom we know no more than his name. On the back of the charter, the name of Samuel Gilbert, Jr., appears opposite the "right" that contains this lot. We next hear of it as owned by *Samuel Stoughton* of East Windsor, Conn., whose administrators sold it, Oct. 16, 1795, to *Samuel Whitney*, then of Gilsun. The latter sold the whole

lot, Aug. 31, 1798, to *Calvin Chapman* of Keene, who sold it, Feb. 10, 1807, to *Thomas Baker* of Keene. Baker sold 22 acres from the east end of the lot, Aug. 25, 1820, to *Israel B. Loveland* (called *Israel Loveland, 3d*, in the deed). *HENRY H. HOWARD* of Gilsuim bought twelve acres in the south-east corner of this lot, Dec. 21, 1848, of *Mr. I. B. Loveland*. An interesting object upon this little farm was a huge stone-heap piled by *Mr. Howard*, consisting of the stones picked from his land. It is as large as a cottage house of the average size. *Mr. Howard* had a very large family of sixteen children, all of whom reached maturity. There were six sons and ten daughters. Of these sixteen children the four from the ninth to the twelfth child were born here. Older ones were born at 188. See that paragraph. *Mr. Howard* sold this small place, May 2, 1856, to *John C. Guillow* of Gilsuim. It has since been pastured and we will not trace the later owners. The house was not again occupied and was taken away.

215. Site of the Benjamin Eaton house. We take up the continuation of this farm where we left it in paragraph 212. *ASA NASH, Sr.*, uncle of the Gilsuim *Asa*, purchased the tenth lot of the seventh range of his mother in two purchases, dated May 13, 1795, and March 23, 1804. On May 8, 1800, *Asa* had also purchased of *Israel Loveland, Jr.*, all of the eleventh lot of the seventh range, excepting twenty acres along the western end of it. These purchases of *Asa*, united, made up what we came to know as the Eaton farm, from the name of the next owner. This eleventh lot of the seventh range was drawn by *Samuel Banning* of Hartland, Conn., who sold it, Apr. 3, 1765, to *Medad Thornton* who was living on or near it, in Gilsuim, but not within the Sullivan limits. We cannot trace its ownership from Thornton until we find it next in the possession of *Israel Loveland, Jr.*, who had perhaps bought it at a sale resulting from the non-payment of taxes. Perhaps there was no owner between Thornton and Loveland. For a further account of *Mr. Nash*, see paragraph 212. He did not own the place long. He probably built a house on this site about 1800. He sold the farm, May 2, 1804, to *BENJAMIN EATON*, who came here from Packersfield (now Nelson). *Mr. Eaton* lived here until his death, Feb. 20, 1822. It was at his funeral that the singular accident occurred which is related upon page 359. *Mr. Eaton* had three sons and three daughters. A daughter died unmarried; another married *Orlando Mack* of Gilsuim, and the third married *Gilbert Jeffs* of Stoddard. The eldest son died unmarried. The youngest, *Solon W.*, died early in life. The second son, *STILLMAN EATON*, bought this place of the heirs of his father, Apr. 18, 1832. His mother, however, retained her thirds, which were assigned to her, May 7, 1823. *Stillman* had lived here since his father's death. He had eight children, all daughters but one. The first three, all daughters, were born here. He had become a lieutenant in the old town militia company, but left town before his promotion to captain. Soon after his purchase of the farm, he sold it, Apr. 13, 1832, to *LUKE TAYLOR*, who had married a daughter of *Elder Hemenway*. *Stillman's* mother resided here until her thirds were also purchased by *Mr. Taylor*, Jan. 21, 1833. *Mr. Taylor* had nine children. The eldest was born in Jaffrey, the second in Sullivan, at 210, the third and fourth and fifth here, and the rest at Springfield, Vt. On May 1, 1834, *Mr. Taylor* sold the part of the farm including the buildings, seventy acres, to *FRANCIS A. GUILLOW* of Gilsuim. *Guilow* was just married and hardly lived here at all. He owned the place less

than a year. He died in Vermont. He sold this place, Feb. 4, 1835, to Rev. Luther Hemenway, who lived at 219. See 219 for the succession of owners. *Lewis Davis*, a son of John Davis of Gilsum, was a tenant here. He was married, Feb. 21, 1837, and began housekeeping here. He moved to Royalston, Mass., Mar. 29, 1838, but returned to this house, Oct. 21, 1839, and remained until the first of November, 1840, when he returned to Royalston. He afterwards lived at Waterville in Winchendon, Mass. His eldest two children, both sons, were born here. The eldest, *Lysander J.*, was in the Civil War. *George Bates* lived here from the summer of 1847 until December of the same year. His son, *Francis F. Bates*, was born here.

216. Site of a blacksmith shop operated by Benjamin Eaton, who lived at 215. There was a trip-hammer here, the first, probably the only one, in town.

217. Site of a blacksmith shop erected by Rev. Luther Hemenway after he built the house at 219. It was removed many years ago.

218. The barn on the Hemenway place, now owned by George W. Taylor. It is noted because the town line between Sullivan and Gilsum passes through the north-east corner of the barn.

219. House built by Rev. Luther Hemenway, now occupied by George W. Taylor. It is a very few feet across the town line and is in Gilsum. This is on the eleventh lot of the seventh range. The previous history of the farm is found in paragraphs 211, 212, and 215. While Luke Taylor owned the farm (see 215), his father-in-law, REV. LUTHER HEMENWAY, built a shop at 220, in which he lived two years. In 1832, while Mr. Taylor still owned the place, Mr. Hemenway built this house and moved into it. The Eaton farm passed from Taylor to *Francis A. Guillow*, May 1, 1834, but Mr. Hemenway bought it of Guillow, Feb. 4, 1835. *Luke Hemenway*, son of Rev. Luther, bought the farm, Sept. 21, 1840, and, on Jan. 26, 1841, gave his father a life possession of it. Luke was a wealthy man and lived in the city of New York. His daughter, Pauline, his only child that reached maturity, married an Italian gentleman named *Dominico Altrocchi*, who died in Italy. They had four children. The eldest, *Nicola Altrocchi*, was graduated at Harvard University and died in Florence, Italy. For an account of Rev. Luther Hemenway, see 210, also pages 574 and 595. ARTEMAS P. HEMENWAY bought the farm of his brother Luke, July 12, 1847, and owned the place twenty-five years, his father still living at 219. Artemas lived principally in the shop house at 220. He moved to Springfield, Mass., in 1852. See page 574. GEORGE W. TAYLOR bought the place of his uncle, A. P. Hemenway, Dec. 9, 1872, and has lived here since, 36 years to the present time (1908). LUTHER S. HEMENWAY, a son of Rev. Luther, lived here for a time, but he lived principally in the shop house at 220.

220. This building was erected by REV. LUTHER HEMENWAY, in 1830, while his son-in-law, Luke Taylor, still owned the farm (see 215), to be used for an awl shop. Mr. Hemenway lived two years in one part of the building, while he was building the house at 219. LUTHER S. HEMENWAY, a son of Rev. Luther, lived at 219 and here for several years, on his father's place, until 1844, when he went to Daysville, Ill. Having become a Mormon, he went to Salt Lake City in 1847. DAVID M. SMITH, who married a daughter of Rev. Luther Hemenway, also lived in this building several years from 1837. He finally located in Spring-

field, Vt., where he died. One of his daughters married Col. Robert Wilson of Keene. He was a member of the legislature and a justice of the peace. He was a remarkably ingenious mechanic. *Charles H. Cummings*, son of Rev. Charles Cummings, who lived at 178, was a tenant here for a few years, after Rev. Luther Hemenway moved into 219, and before D. M. Smith moved here. ARTEMAS P. HEMENWAY lived in this building several years, from about 1844 to 1852, when he moved to Springfield, Mass. See the preceding paragraph. Other tenants have been *Joseph B. Smead*, afterwards of Fitchburg, Mass.; *Lorenzo Rice*, who came from Woodstock, Vt.; *Alexander B. Brown*, a short time, who came from Sullivan; *Lorenzo Derby*; *George O. Dow*; *John E. Dow* (the latter two being at different times residents of Sullivan); *Joseph S. Bingham* and *John H. Boody*, who also lived a short time in Sullivan. This house, like that at 219, is barely across the line in Gilsun.

221. Site of the house of James Davis, Sr. It was on land of Israel Loveland, Jr., afterwards owned by Israel B. Loveland. For owners, see the end of the next paragraph. JAMES DAVIS, Sr., married Betsey Nash, a daughter of the widow, Lydia Nash, who came to 211 in the summer of 1794. The Davises came at the same time. They located here on Mr. Loveland's land. Their son, John Davis, was born in Shutesbury, Mass., before they came here. Their other children, James, Jr., Silas, and Rhoda (who married Asa Nash of Gilsun), were born on this spot. James Davis, Sr., had double teeth only on both jaws. He had no single tooth, the front teeth being double like the back teeth. He was of an uneasy disposition and finally disappeared, no one knowing what became of him. Mrs. Davis bought land in Gilsun, July 7, 1814, and probably remained here until that year. Her son John Davis lived in Gilsun. He kept a diary from the time of his marriage, which is replete with the dates of facts which could not otherwise have been ascertained. He was a mechanic. He built his own house, still standing, with a stone chimney laid with his own hands. He lived in that house considerable time when it had no roof over it. He made a musical stringed instrument on the piano principle. Silas Davis lived and died in Sullivan, at 187. James Davis, Jr., lived in many places in Gilsun and other towns. Like his father, he was of a roving, uneasy temperament. Mrs. James Davis, Sr., left this place about 1814 and the buildings were removed to Gilsun.

222. Site of a house, probably a log house, on the eleventh lot of the sixth range, in which Solomon Howard lived. The eleventh lot in each range was about half in Sullivan and half in Gilsun. The lot was drawn by *Rev. Clement Sumner* of Keene, who sold it, Dec. 4, 1761, to *Abner Mack* of Hebron, Conn. Mr. Mack died in 1784. In dividing his estate, his son, *Abner Mack, Jr.*, came into possession of this lot, Oct. 4, 1784. He sold it to his brother, *Bezaleel Mack*, June 22, 1785. Bezaleel sold the western half, April 1, 1791, to *Sylvanus Hayward*. That part of the lot remained in his possession and that of his descendants to our own time, and was not inhabited. Bezaleel sold the eastern fifty acres, Oct. 15, 1785, to JOHN CHAPPELL, who like so many Gilsun persons, came from Hebron, Conn. His name was sometimes spelled Chappel, or Chapel. His house was north of the town line, in Gilsun, according to tradition, at a spot which Hayward has located upon his map, and where Israel Loveland, Jr., is said to have lived a few years. Tradition credits Chappell with

saying that, when he went up from the valley to his cabin, the hill was so steep that it seemed to hit him in the face. Chappell sold these fifty acres to SOLOMON HOWARD, Jan. 17, 1788, who came here from Andover, Vt. Solomon built a house, doubtless a log house, on this spot, where he lived a short time. It is probable that Chappell took back the place again, for we find him assessed in Sullivan, as a non-resident, for thirty acres of land (the part in Sullivan) in 1790 and 1791. There is no recorded deed of any owner after Howard, in those early years. According to Hayward, *Israel Loveland, Jr.*, in 1794, bought this land of Chappell. Hayward's history makes no mention whatever of this Solomon Howard. As Loveland's deed does not appear upon the Cheshire records, we cannot say whether he purchased the land of Chappell or Howard. The Sullivan tax lists, assessing Chappell for the Sullivan portion of it, would seem to prove that Chappell had taken back the place. If so, it would be he who sold to Loveland. The eastern part of the lot remained until nearly our own time in the Loveland family, but there was no house upon the Sullivan side of the line, excepting this, which was doubtless not used after Howard left it. Mr. Loveland also bought the eleventh lot of the seventh range, probably of the tax collector for non-payment of taxes. It was drawn by Samuel Banning and sold by him, April 3, 1765, to Medad Thoruton. On this land, the house at 221 stood.

223. A spring, walled like a well, whence Solomon Howard obtained his water undoubtedly. Possibly, also, Chappell came here for water.

224. Site of a hut in which lived PHILADELPHIA DEWOLF, on land, known as the "Baker lot," whose early owners may be seen under paragraph 214. This woman did not own the land. She was usually known as "Dilly Dolph." She was a strange, mischievous person. She lived in this hut from about 1799 to 1803, while Calvin Chapman of Keene owned the land. Dilly's life was a public scandal. She is not known to have been legitimately married. She had several children whose paternity was uncertain. We scarcely know their names, but they were the cause of lawsuits between Gilsun and Sullivan with respect to their maintenance. She claimed a marriage with Abraham Nash, Jr., who lived once at 225, but it could not have been legitimate, as he was not divorced from his former wife. Dilly went into Gilsun to live. Her children, of both sexes, were veritable "chips of the old block." Their finale in Gilsun is thus described by Hayward in his "History of Gilsun," page 47: "In 1822 or 1823 [June 20, 1821], a hut in the northeast part of the town [of Gilsun], beyond where George Bates lives [afterwards the C. R. Bliss house], was torn down and burned one dark stormy night. This was done by connivance of the town authorities, who furnished a bottle of rum for the occasion. The purpose was to get rid of a disreputable family named Wolf or Dolph, who were harboring there. The family escaped to the neighbors, and what little furniture they had was carefully taken out, before the hut was burned, and covered with bark, to protect it from the rain. The family left for parts unknown." We learn from the diary of John Davis that the real date of that event was June 20, 1821, and the "Dolphs" left town on June 23. They went to Vermont, to the town of Pownal.

225. Site of a cabin in which ABRAHAM NASH, Jr., lived for a few years. He was here from the time of his first marriage, about 1798 or 1799 until 1804. Perhaps his wife and her children remained a little longer. His three children

by the first marriage, Sophia A., Lavina, and Susan, were all born here. His life was a rather checkered one. He went from here to Vermont, where he lived in several places. He last lived in Chesterfield, where he died in 1848. By different wives, he had twelve children. He was a son of Mrs. Lydia Nash, who lived at 211. For owners of this lot, see 214. C. Chapman of Keene owned it while Nash lived here.

226. A spring well walled, where Abraham Nash, Jr., probably obtained water for his household use.

227. A slaughter house on land now annexed to Gilsium, built by N. O. Hayward, grandson of Sylvanus. See 222.

CHAPTER XXI.

FAMILY HISTORIES CONTINUED.

DISTRICT No. 6.

This district includes all of Sullivan that lies between the fourth and fifth districts and west of the road that leads past the houses numbered 228, 229, and so on to 236 and beyond. It was discontinued as a school district in 1810, at the town meeting on March 13, and was united with the second district. It continued as a separate district for highway and other purposes. All the districts of the town are now, by a comparatively recent law, one for school purposes, although the old lines are still observed for practical reasons.

228. The house in which lived Elijah Carter, Joseph Gibbs, Ebenezer B. Col-
lester, Leander Felt, A. B. Brown, William Smith, Warren Foster, John E. Dow,
and Lorenzo W. Mason. ELIJAH CARTER, who had been living at 137, made up
this farm from several small purchases from different lots. The portion west of
the road belonged to the Dimick lot, for whose first owners see 242. Roswell
Hubbard had bought a portion of the south-east corner of the Dimick land. He
sold a strip of this, Oct. 8, 1795, to Mr. Carter, who, also, bought more of John
Dimick, Jr., Nov. 4, 1795. The part east of the road had formerly been a part
of the Ellis land, for whose first owners see 102 and 99. Mr. Carter bought that
piece of the Ellis land that had come into the possession of Elijah Osgood, Nov.
4, 1795, and he bought more of Nathan Ellis, May 7, 1803. Mr. Carter was a
deacon of the First Congregational Church. He had a family of bright and
enterprising children. One of them died while pursuing his studies at Yale
College. Abel lived in Vermont and had a daughter who married Hon. Chauncy
L. Knapp, a Representative in the 34th U. S. Congress. Charles lived in Sulli-
van, at 97, afterwards in Keene, and was accidentally killed. See page 358.
Henry lived in the South and had a son who died in Paris. Ephraim lived in
Kentucky. Dea. Carter was a coroner for Cheshire County. He moved to
Keene and died there. He sold this place to some Boston speculators, the
merchants, *Simon Whitney* and *Elias Haskell*, Jan. 5, 1808. *Haskell* bought the

interest of *Whitney*, Apr. 18, 1809, and sold it to *Benjamin West*, also of Boston, March 18, 1811. While these Boston men owned the place, *Thomas Powell* was a tenant for a large part of the time. JOSEPH GIBBS, who came from Ashburnham, Mass., bought the place of West, Oct. 13, 1812. He only remained a short time in town and sold the farm, Apr. 17, 1817, to BENJAMIN TYLER, who had married a daughter of Roswell Hubbard. He began his married life here and the elder daughter was born here. He sold this place Mar. 11, 1820, to *Phineas Gleason* of Dublin. Tyler moved to number 98. Gleason did not live here. He purchased the house for the benefit of his daughter, who had married EBENEZER B. COLLESTER, who moved here and lived on the place until his death, Nov. 9, 1832, and his family remained a few years longer. One of his daughters married Leander Felt, a shoe manufacturer. Another daughter married H. B. Rugg, and another married Luther B. Walker of Gardner, Mass. Two daughters died unmarried. His son, Thorley, died in Gardner, Mass. He was the father of three highly educated sons: Marquis deL. (see page 596), Eugene B., and Frank M. (see page 612). Another son, Maro, resided in Gardner, Mass., where his son, Henry M., now resides. See page 612. Henry has a son, Clinton H., who graduated at Amherst College and took the advanced degree of A. M. at Harvard in 1904. He is an exceptionally brilliant young man. LEANDER FELT, who had married a daughter of E. B. Colleston, bought this place of Gleason, Sept. 23, 1837. For further particulars of his family, see number 237. ALEXANDER B. BROWN bought the place of Mr. Felt, Apr. 1, 1838, but did not pay the mortgage, and it reverted to Mr. Felt, who sold it, Mar. 21, 1840, to WILLIAM SMITH, who came here from Gilsam and lived many years. Mr. Smith had lived in Milbury, Mass., before coming to Sullivan. His eldest daughter, Jane E., was born there. She is now Mrs. George Wright of Keene. His younger daughter, Flora M., was born here. She married Henry Grant of Gilsam for her first husband. She now lives in Keene. WARREN FOSTER came here from Gilsam and bought this place, Jan. 7, 1860, of Mr. Smith. Mr. Foster had several children, all born before coming here, the eldest in Keene, and the others at Hillsborough. He mortgaged the place to Amos Wardwell, Jr., who foreclosed and sold it, April 1, 1864, to JOHN E. DOW, who only lived here two years and a half and sold it, Nov. 26, 1866 to LORENZO W. MASON, a son of Nathaniel Mason, and a brother of Mrs. Amos Wardwell, Jr. Mr. Mason lived here until his death, March 4, 1902. His widow still (1908) resides upon the place. One of Mr. Mason's daughters married Mason A. Nims. Another married Charles H. Kingsbury of Keene and East Westmoreland. The other living daughter is a successful school teacher.

229. The Oliver Brown house, where E. C. Stone lived, and where Miss Kennard now lives. This small estate was on the south-west part of the *John Dimick, Jr.*, lot, and was purchased of Michael Sanders by *Roswell Hubbard, Esq.*, at a date which we cannot ascertain, as the deed is not recorded. OLIVER BROWN, a native of Swanzey, whose father lived at 155, purchased this small place of Esq. Hubbard, May 6, 1825. Brown had previously lived at 166. He had only lived here a little less than six years, when he died, Feb. 21, 1831. He had several sons and daughters who died unmarried. For his son Alexander B. Brown, see 168 and 203. For his son Alonzo O. Brown, see 161. One daughter,

Mary Ann, married Asa Leland. The heirs of Oliver Brown sold the place to ASA LELAND, through Joseph Seward, the administrator, Apr. 25, 1832. Mr. Leland only lived here four years, then sold the place, Mar. 12, 1836, to ALEXANDER B. BROWN, son of Oliver, from whom it passed, Oct. 2, 1844, to *Hannah Mason* of Dublin, a sister of Mrs. Oliver Brown, who continued to reside here with her younger children. On Apr. 18, 1848, FRANCIS O. BROWN, another son of Oliver, bought the place and owned it until his sudden death, Nov. 29, 1867, in the house at 148, then occupied by George H. Nims. Mr. Brown was taken ill with a convulsion, when he had arrived in front of this house on returning from Keene. He was carried into the house and expired in a few moments. MISS MELVINA H. BROWN, a sister of the preceding, purchased this place of his heirs, Apr. 26, 1871. She lived here until her death, June 12, 1877. Her administrator, Amos Wardwell, Jr., sold it, Oct. 13, 1877, to FRED A. PARKER of Keene, who now lives in that city, at 195 Eastern Avenue. He owned this house several years, and sold it, May 2, 1884, to NAPOLEON VIGNEAU of Keene, who lived here three years, then sold it, June 1, 1887, to *William C. Russell* of Gilsum, who did not move here. EDDIE C. STONE married a Gilsum woman and lived first in Gilsum, then here. He bought the place of Mr. Russell, June 25, 1888, and also bought other land to go with it until he had considerable of a farm. Of his five children, two were born in Gilsum, the youngest three here. On Apr. 20, 1906, Mr. Stone bought the J. R. Seward farm at 99. He soon moved to that house and put it in good repair. He sold this place, Apr. 18, 1906, to Miss LUCY H. KENNARD, a sister of Mrs. Lorenzo W. Mason, who is living (1908) at 228. Miss Kennard has since then made this her home.

230. The second and present pound in Sullivan. The earliest inhabitants impounded stray animals in their own inclosures until their owners could be found. At the town meeting of March 10, 1789, Daniel Wilson was chosen pound-keeper. He held the office for nine years consecutively. At first he impounded the strays in his own barn-yard. At the town meeting of March 8, 1796, seventeen dollars were apportioned for a hackmatack pound, which was built at the south-west corner of the first meetinghouse common, at 67. This served for more than a dozen years, but "business moved down town." The new meetinghouse was built on the plain below and the center of business was fixed at the Four Corners. At the town meeting of March 14, 1809, it was voted to build a new pound on the land of Capt. Abel Allen, who lived at 232, on the site of Mr. Chapin's house. Capt. Allen agreed to give the land for a dollar, and the town appropriated a dollar for that purpose. Mr. Allen gave the deed to the town, March 12, 1810. For a complete description of the pounds, see pages 284-85. For previous owners of the land, see paragraph 232.

230½. Building used by Daniel H. Mason for a blacksmith shop. This little building was once used in the old potashery at 241. See 241. It was moved here by the Wardwells for a carriage house. Mr. Mason purchased it, with the land under it, March 31, 1870, for a blacksmith shop. He used it while he lived. Since his death (see 237) it has been practically disused. His son, George L. Mason, still owns it.

231. The second and final site of the store of I. N. Wardwell. See page 573 for a complete description of it. The store was first placed on the site of

233. *Amos Wardwell, Sr.*, father of the Amos known to the present generation, bought the land in this corner of Dr. Lane (see the next paragraph) in the fall of 1830. The deed was not signed until March 18, 1831. In the autumn of 1830, Mr. Wardwell built a store at 233 for the accommodation of his son, I. Nichols Wardwell. This corrects the date of building given on page 573. On May 8, 1833, I. NICHOLS WARDWELL purchased the property of his father. The location at 233 was inconvenient for teams turning from either road into the other. The store also injured the appearance of the mansion at 232. About 1837, it was moved from 233 and placed upon this site at 231. It was a good store, well stocked and the best in town for many years, and at times the only store. Mr. Wardwell managed it until his death, March, 3, 1859. His wife and eldest children tended the store much of the time in later years, especially during his long illness; also after his death, while the building was used for a store. AMOS NICHOLS WARDWELL bought the property of his father's heirs, Oct. 26, 1859, and, two days later, transferred it to his brother-in-law, A. G. Nims. The goods were immediately sold at auction (which also corrects a statement on page 573). The building was not used again for a store and afterwards moved away.

232. Site of an old house in which lived several physicians, also Abel Allen and others. The present house was built by Dr. Lane and was long the residence of I. N. Wardwell, later of A. G. Nims, and now of William H. Chapin. This is on the west part of the second lot of the eighth Gilsam range, drawn by Stephen Griswold. See 102. The next we know of this part of the lot it belonged to *John Dimick, Sr.*, who came from Guilford, Conn., to Gilsam and later to Sullivan. The latter deeded it for "love and affection" to his son, *John Dimick, Jr.*, May 4, 1770, with an additional gift of land, Jan. 8, 1773. By a deed not recorded, probably given by John Dimick, Jr., (for we know of no intermediate owner), DR. JOSEPH PHELPS PETERS purchased this land, a part only of the original lot, and built the first house upon this spot. He was the first physician in Sullivan. For a further account of him, see page 597. He sold this place to *Nathan Ellis*, who lived on the farm whose house was at 99, April 10, 1788. Ellis sold it to *Nathaniel Hills, Jr.*, of Swansey, July 15, 1795. During the ownership of Ellis and Hills, the house was rented, and it is understood that other physicians lived here. It was quite the custom in those days for physicians to occupy the premises of those whom they succeeded in the same town. The second physician of the town was Dr. Asher Loveland, but there is no known evidence that he lived here. He was partly contemporaneous with Dr. Phelps, and was not married until after he left town. He probably boarded at Ebenezer Burditt's. See page 597. The third physician of the town was DR. WILLIAM BROWN, who probably lived here. The tax list of 1790 has the name of "Dr." Brown, who had only personal property. The United States census for the same year, 1790, gives a family of the name of Brown, that of William Brown. The head of this one family of the name of Brown, William Brown, and the "Dr." Brown of the tax list for the same year must, of course, be the same person. We do not know whence he came or whither he went. From the census, he seems to have had a wife, son, and daughter. More than a dozen years later, a "widow Elizabeth Brown" united with the church. We do not know whether she was or was not his widow. He was not known to be a

relative of any of the other Browns of the town, all of whom came to town later. See page 598. The fourth physician of the town was DR. JOHN MONTAGUE FIELD, who lived here, as we are informed. Since we wrote the sketch of him on page 598, we have fortunately learned some additional particulars. He was born in Northfield, Mass., July 2, 1764, the son of Moses and Martha (Root) Field. He was twice married and had six children. The eldest, Rev. Joseph Root Field, was born in the old house upon this site, where Dr. Field lived while in Sullivan. He was a clergyman. See page 590. The second child, Rev. Elijah H. Field, was a Methodist Episcopal clergyman. The youngest five of the six children of Dr. Field were born in some other town, probably in Hinsdale, where Dr. Field lived for several years after leaving Sullivan, and where he was living when he married his second wife, Olive Clark of Sullivan. See the Field family in the genealogies, also page 598. Dr. Field probably lived here until 1795 or 1796. ABEL ALLEN, who had been living at 256, bought this place of Hills, May 5, 1796. He was a blacksmith and a very prominent man of the town. He came to town from Lancaster, Mass. He had four daughters and two sons. The eldest daughter married Jonas Stevens, Jr., of Sullivan. The second married James Lewis of Marlborough. The third married Roswell Hubbard, Jr., of Sullivan, and the fourth married Martin Leland of Sullivan. The two sons married after leaving town. In February of 1817, Mr. Allen sold this place and moved to Crown Point, N. Y., and a year later to Moriah, N. Y., where he spent the rest of his life. All of his children and their families followed to that state and lived near him. Mr. Allen, while living here, used a blacksmith-shop standing at 91. See 91. Mr. Allen sold this place, Feb. 13, 1817, to *Samuel Seward* and *Michael Saunders*, both of Sullivan. Seward bought the interest of Saunders, Jan. 10, 1820. *Jeremiah Leland* was a tenant in this house for the last three or four years that Mr. Seward owned it. DR. TIMOTHY LIVINGSTON LANE bought this property of Capt. Seward, May 21, 1825, and, the same year, took away the old house and built the fine mansion now standing there, on the southwest corner of the Four Corners. Dr. Lane was a well educated physician and had a good practice. He lived in town, in this house and at 98, about eleven years. For a fuller notice of him, see page 598. *Amos Wardwell, Sr.*, father of the Amos known to some still living, contracted for this place in the autumn of 1830, and built a store for his son, I. N. Wardwell, at 233. Dr. Lane signed the deed, March 18, 1831. ICHABOD NICHOLS WARDWELL was married that year and began housekeeping in this house, where he lived the rest of his life. He bought the place of his father, May 8, 1833. He was a very useful and influential citizen and neighbor. He was a merchant and did a little farming. His store was at 233, from 1830 to about 1837, then at 231. After his death, March 3, 1859, the store was continued a few months by the family. AMOS NICHOLS WARDWELL, son of I. N. Wardwell, bought the property of the heirs, Oct. 26, 1859, but sold it, two days later, Oct. 28, 1859, to his brother-in-law, ALBERT G. NIMS, who had married Miss Sarah M. Wardwell. Mr. A. N. Wardwell then lived a short time at 149, and finally moved to Keene, where he died. See a notice of him on page 625. Mr. Nims carried on the farm, which consisted of several pieces of land in different parts of the neighborhood, which the Wardwells had purchased. He was a son of Nahum Nims who lived at 159, and a brother of

Dea. Joseph Nims who lives at 104. He was a quiet, upright, and esteemed citizen. He owned the place at the time of his death, May 22, 1894, but he had moved to Keene about 1892. Two of his children died unmarried. A daughter married Levi W. Randall of Keene. His son, Ernest G., lived a short time here, then in Charlestown. *Henry O. Esty* rented the place for a short time. ERNEST G. NIMS, son of Albert G., lived here in his earlier married life. His first child was born here. THEODORE FRANK THOMAS moved to this place and eventually bought it of the heirs of Albert G. Nims, Jan. 1, 1900. He was the owner but a little more than three months, when he sold it, Apr. 10, 1900, to WILLIAM H. CHAPIN, who had formerly lived in Stoddard. Mr. Chapin is a veteran of the Civil War. He was a welcome addition to the citizens of the community. He still lives (1908) upon the place. He has two sons and a daughter, all born here, also an adopted daughter, Mrs. Loren W. Adams of Dublin.

233. The first site of the store of Mr. Wardwell. See 231. It was a two-story building, built in 1830. The upper floor was used for a hall and known as Wardwell's Hall. Special town meetings, for drawing jurymen and for minor business, were often held in this hall. The Baptists sometimes held their religious meetings here. On account of the inconvenience of the location, occasioned by the obstruction to travel, it was moved, about 1837, to the site at 231. It was there continued for a store until shortly after the death of Mr. Wardwell in 1859. See paragraphs 231 and 232.

234. Site of the store built by Roswell Hubbard, Jr. It partly covered the site now occupied by Miss Peabody's house, but projected somewhat south of it. It was built by Mr. Hubbard about 1819, the land being leased of Michael Saunders and Capt. Seward. It was moved to the site of 96 in 1824. For its complete history, see 96 and 95. Mr. Hubbard did not, at the time, own the land on which the store stood. For the owners of the land, see 235 and 237.

235. The William Brown or Peabody house. This house and the land with it are on the west part of the third lot of the eighth range. It was drawn by *Stephen Griswold* and sold by him, Sept. 24, 1776, to *Joseph Ellis, Sr.*, then of Keene. BENJAMIN ELLIS, son of Joseph, bought the place of his father, June 20, 1780, and lived about fifteen years in a house which stood on, or near, the site of the house where George L. Mason lives. See 237. He sold the place, July 15, 1795, to *Nathaniel Hills, Jr.*, of Swanzey, who did not move here, and sold it, May 5, 1796, to *Abel Allen*, who was living on the site of 232. The old house disappeared (we know not how) and only a barn remained on the premises. *Capt. Samuel Seward* and *Michael Saunders* bought the spot of Allen, Feb. 13, 1817, and the barn still remained upon it. Saunders bought the interest of Seward, Jan. 10, 1820. Hubbard's store had then been built on leased land and the barn still remained. On Dec. 23, 1824, after he had actually sold his store, ROSWELL HUBBARD, Jr., bought this place of Saunders. Soon after, he moved to the state of New York and sold these premises, June 8, 1825, to WILLIAM BROWN of Sullivan, who sold the dwelling then standing to Ephraim Foster (see 237) and built for himself the house which the Peabodys now own at 235. He built a carpenter shop in the rear of, but adjacent to, his new house. Mr. Brown also built the Baptist church edifice. See 93. For a time he used as a carpenter shop the old store building, then standing at 95, which had been

located at 234 and 96. He had four daughters. Three of them were born and one of them died in Sullivan. He moved to Keene in 1841, where his last daughter was born and where he died. *Rev. Arnold Kingsbury* of the Baptist Church was a tenant in some part of this house in 1836-37. *Hosea Foster* was a tenant in the shop part of the house at the west end, about 1841-42. *Alden Davis* was a tenant here about 1841-42. See 101. *Dr. J. A. Crowley* occupied a portion of the house from 1841 until 1845. On Nov. 17, 1841, REV. JOSEPH PEABODY, who was the second pastor of the First Congregational Church, bought this estate of William Brown and lived here until his death, Apr. 15, 1870. He was a very intelligent and well educated man. He was one of the best writers of verse in the town. See pages 413 and 582-84. His only child was a daughter, Miss Helen A. Peabody, still living. Shortly after the death of Mr. Peabody, the heirs conveyed this property to a relative, Ira W. Peabody, of Binghamton, N. Y., who was to comply with certain conditions, and in whose family the property still rests. Mrs. Peabody and her daughter still continued to reside here until the death of Mrs. Peabody, Jan. 15, 1886. Miss Helen A. Peabody, the daughter, lived here until she purchased the Winchester place at 193, on June 22, 1895. Since then, this house has been unoccupied and is rapidly passing into decay. Miss Peabody inherited marked scholarly tastes, her ancestry in several lines being among the best families of New England. She was well educated and keeps herself well informed in regard to passing events. She is positive in opinions, decidedly individualistic in character, and perhaps not always perfectly understood. She has the best of intentions, but her plans, desires, and hopes are doubtless impractical to a large degree.

236. The old Abraham Clark house, where Amos Wardwell, Jr., lived many years, and where Geo. W. and Eugene Marston live. This was originally the west part of the fourth lot of the eighth range, including the "right" drawn by *Stephen Griswold*, and sold by him to *Joseph Ellis, Sr.*, and by the latter to *Benjamin Ellis*, as we saw in the last paragraph. *Benjamin Dodge* of New Boston bought the land which constituted the original farm, Dec. 1, 1791, of Benjamin Ellis. Dodge lived in town for a few months, probably at 102, which farm he also purchased. See 102. ABRAHAM CLARK, Sr., of Townsend, Mass., purchased this farm of Dodge, Aug. 29, 1792. Clark's wife had died before he came to Sullivan, but he brought with him a family of three (possibly four) sons and two daughters. Two of his sons (and another Clark which was quite likely his son) married and lived in town for a time. They built the first house upon this place. It was built by Abraham Clark, Sr. Part of the Clarks lived on the site of 102 and part of them here. Whatever may have been the very first arrangement, it soon resulted that ABRAHAM CLARK, Jr., lived in this house and his father, a widower, lived with him. *Samuel Clark*, a brother of Abraham, Jr., appears to have lived some of the time in this house and some of the time at 102. There was also an *Isaac Clark* in town, who was probably another brother of Abraham, Jr., and who probably lived in one of the two houses for a year or longer. He married a Miss Dutton of Stoddard. Abraham, Jr., had seven children, the eldest three of whom were born in this house. His little daughter, Tryphena, died here. The Clarks moved from here to Crown Point, N. Y. Almon Clark, a son of Abraham, Jr., born in this house, lived at Crown Point,

N. Y., and in Amesbury and Andover, Mass. His daughter, Miss Lucia Fidelia Clark became one of the faculty of Wellesley College in the Latin department. She is a distinguished scholar. The Clarks sold this place, Nov. 23, 1811, to EPHRAIM APPLIN, a native of Swanzey, who married a sister of the late Ashley Spaulding. For several years he made coffins in the town, not charging, as a rule, more than \$1.50 apiece for them. Mr. Applin's four children were all born here. The eldest became the wife of George Washington Nims. The other three died young, one (probably two) of them here, and one at 253, where he moved from here and lived until his death, Dec. 21, 1822. He was a farmer, carpenter, and wheelwright, as well as a cabinet maker. JAMES BOLSTER of Sullivan bought this farm of Applin, Mar. 12, 1819, but did not move upon it until after he was married in the following year. His first wife was a daughter of Capt. Samuel Seward. She died here in 1827. She had a son and three daughters. The youngest daughter died here when a child. Mr. Bolster married a second and a third time. He had four children by the second wife, the eldest two of whom were born here. He sold this farm, Dec. 26, 1835, (possession to be taken, Apr. 1, 1836), to Rev. Joel Wright of Sullivan, for the use of his son, DANIEL GROSVENOR WRIGHT, afterwards an Episcopalian doctor of divinity, who lived here about seven years. Here were born two sons of Mr. D. G. Wright. The younger of the two, Joel Williston Wright, M. D., was a distinguished New York physician and surgeon, who was a professor in the University Medical College in New York City, and also in the medical department of the University of Vermont. See pages 590 and 602. *Amos Wardwell, Sr.*, purchased the place of the Wrights, Jan. 27, 1843. The latter's son, GEORGE WARDWELL, was a tenant here for about a year. Amos Wardwell, Sr., died Dec. 1, 1843, and AMOS WARDWELL, Jr., purchased this farm of the heirs, Dec. 29, 1843. He was well known to many who will read this paragraph. He was one of the most substantial citizens of the town. His judgment upon matters of property was excellent. He was conscientious and upright and acquired a competency. He married a daughter of Nathaniel Mason of East Sullivan. They had one daughter, who became the wife of AUGUSTUS F. NIMS, to whom Mr. Wardwell deeded an interest in the farm, Sept. 23, 1868. After the death of Mrs. Nims, Mr. Wardwell bought back the interest of Mr. Nims in the place, March 27, 1870. GEORGE W. MARSTON, who had married a niece of Mrs. Wardwell, bought the place, on May 15, 1884, with reserved rights for Mr. and Mrs. Wardwell, who lived here until their death, Mr. Wardwell dying, Feb. 26, 1889, after living upon the place forty-six years, and Mrs. Wardwell, May 6, 1904. Mr. Marston is a veteran of the Civil War. He was the postmaster of Sullivan for about 22 years. He is a quiet, worthy citizen. He had two children, both born before moving to town, a daughter who married John R. Wellman, and a son, DR. EUGENE MARSTON, who purchased the place of his father and mother, March 2, 1905. He is a deacon of the First Congregational Church and a man who is highly esteemed in the community. He came to town with his father and has lived here since. He has one child.

237. The house built by Roswell Hubbard, Jr., occupied by several families at different times, where Samuel Locke, Esq., lived many years, also Daniel H. Mason, now owned by George L. Mason. It is on the same lot as 235, and, like

the two preceding estates, was drawn by *Stephen Griswold* and passed from him successively to *Joseph Ellis, Sr., Benjamin Ellis, N. Hills, Jr., Abel Allen, M. Saunders & Capt. S. Seward, Michael Saunders*, and **ROSWELL HUBBARD, Jr.**, as we saw under 235, where the dates are all given. Mr. Hubbard's purchase of the whole corner was on Dec. 23, 1824. He had previously built and operated a store at 234, as we saw under that paragraph. Before making this purchase, he had already sold the store. Mr. Hubbard built this house in 1824. As we stated under 235, Benjamin Ellis had a house on or very near this site, for about fifteen years, from about 1780 to 1795. We do not know whether that house was burned or moved away. No other man used it upon this spot. The barn remained for many years upon this corner. It was used by Abel Allen, who may have taken the house for the blacksmith shop that stood at 91 and 92. See those paragraphs. Mr. Hubbard had hardly bought this place before he decided to follow his father-in-law, Abel Allen, to Crown Point, N. Y. He sold the property, June 8, 1825, to **WILLIAM BROWN** of Sullivan, who built the house at 235. Twelve days later, on June 20, 1825, Mr. Brown sold this house and land on which it stood to **EPHRAIM FOSTER**, a blacksmith, who used the shop at 91. For a notice of Mr. Foster, see page 614. He sold the house, Apr. 16, 1828, to **JOSEPH THURSTON**, who married a sister of William Brown. Thurston was also a blacksmith, who used the shop at 91. He lived here nearly six years, and sold the house, Jan. 28, 1834, to **ABIJAH WILDER KINGSBURY** of Keene, who married a daughter of Samuel Locke, Esq. Mr. Wilder was a shoemaker and worked in the shop at 238. In a little more than a year, he sold the house, Feb. 21, 1835, to **DAVID ESY**, a native of Keene, who married a sister of Bezaleel Keith (see 138) and had lived many years at 128. He was a shoemaker and also worked in the shop at 238. He sold the house, Apr. 27, 1838, to *Joseph Felt* of Sullivan, whose son, **LEANDER FELT**, occupied this place. He was a shoemaker and carried on quite a business in the shop at 238. His father, Joseph Felt, mortgaged this house, Nov. 12, 1842, to **SAMUEL LOCKE, Esq.**, of Sullivan. Felt could not redeem the mortgage and Mr. Locke foreclosed about four years later and moved to this house. For a further notice of Mr. Locke, see 102. He died here, Jan. 20, 1860. His widow remained in the house until her death, May 12, 1861. The heirs then sold the house to **GEORGE W. ESTY** of Keene, Nov. 7, 1861, who sold it to **Harriet L.**, widow of **GEORGE WARDWELL**, Nov. 21, 1863. Six years later, Oct. 1, 1869, she sold this place to **DANIEL H. MASON** of Sullivan, who had lived at 97 and 206. He was a blacksmith and worked in the shops at 92 and 205. After moving here, he operated a shop at 230½, as we stated under that paragraph. He died in this house, July 11, 1872. For a more extended notice of him, see 97. His widow continued to reside here with her son, George L., until her death, Apr. 16, 1896. The son, **GEORGE L. MASON**, has continued to reside in the house, and is still (1908) living here alone. He has given us much help in this work, assisting in the location of old homesteads and giving, from memory, much valuable information.

238. Site of the old shoe factory. **BENJAMIN TYLER**, sometime in the twenties, built this shop upon leased land. He employed several men and made quite a quantity of boots and shoes every year. He sold the shop (not the land) to **GILMAN BREED**, Sept. 13, 1833. Breed came from Nelson. He employed

more men than Tyler had employed and did quite a flourishing business here for about three years, when he sold the shop (exclusive of the land under it) to Joseph Felt, Feb. 11, 1836. Felt's son, LEANDER FELT, used the shop for ten years. Joseph mortgaged it, Apr. 25, 1846, to Samuel Locke, Esq., who foreclosed the mortgage and Leander Felt moved to Templeton, Mass. William Brown owned the land on which the shop stood, until he sold it to Rev. Josiah Peabody. See 235. The shop was not used again. It was standing within the writer's memory, but has disappeared.

239. The old baptistry. It was a tank constructed in the brook and used by the Baptist Church several years for immersions, from about 1836 to about 1854. See page 430 for a more complete account of it. It still remains, but in a ruinous shape.

240. Site of the old hearse house. While it stood here, the entrance to the cemetery was through the building. Since its removal the present gate has been constructed on the site. See page 292 for a full account of the old hearse house.

241. Site of the old Wardwell potashery. On Oct. 31, 1818, AMOS WARDWELL, Sr., bought that portion of the old Saunders farm at 242 which contained the buildings. He moved the old house to this spot and made a potashery of it in after years, when he purchased the Lane house. See 232. It was operated by him and his son, I. N. Wardwell, who bought the property of Amos. See 232. Either this building, or one built in connection with it was moved to the dwelling later and became a carriage house, and, in 1870, the blacksmith shop of D. H. Mason. See 230½.

242. Site of the old John Dimick, Jr., house, later owned by Michael Saunders. The homestead was on the second lot of the seventh range, to which, in all early deeds, the land between this and the Keene line, forming properly the first lot of the seventh range, was always attached. This land was drawn by *Lemuel Willey* of East Haddam, Conn., and sold by him, Nov. 13, 1769, to *Allen Willey* of the same place. On Mar. 2, 1772, *Shubael Hurd* of Gilsun bought the eastern half of all this land of Allen Willey. On the tenth of June, in 1772, Mr. Hurd sold the same to *John Dimick Sr.*, then of Gilsun. On Jan. 8, 1773, the elder Dimick divided his lands in what is now Sullivan among his children. In that division, JOHN DIMICK, Jr., obtained this land and much more besides. On May 4, 1770, his father had already given other land to him. He thus became a quite large land-owner. He built the house at 242. He probably moved into it about 1777. In the obituary of Mrs. Joseph Ellis, Sr., it is stated that she was the third woman to settle in what is now Sullivan. The statement is not quite accurate. The meaning intended probably was that she was the third permanent female settler who was a head of a family, the other two doubtless being Mrs. William Comstock and Mrs. James Rowe. Even this statement overlooked Mrs. Joshua Osgood, who was already at 247. Mrs. Chapman, a daughter of John Dimick, Sr., came to town about 1777, and very likely the Dimicks came about that time. John Dimick, Jr., had nine children, the eldest two of whom were probably born in what is still Gilsun, the remainder on this farm. John Dimick, Jr., is said to have had a very irascible disposition. He wanted all measures in a town meeting to be to his liking. On one occasion when a motion prevailed which he had bitterly opposed, he jumped to his feet and exclaimed,

"I will not live in Sullivan nor any other town." He sold this farm, March 12, 1806, to THOMAS PACKER BATCHELDER, a son of the celebrated tory, Breed Batchelder, the first settler of Packersfield (in what is now Roxbury). This Thomas Packer Batchelder was the first male child born in that town and was named for the celebrated Thomas Packer, sheriff of New Hampshire, who owned all that part of the town now included in Sullivan and much more, and for whom the town was named. Batchelder could not pay for this place and deeded it back to Dimick, Aug. 25, 1808, who, in a few days, deeded it, Nov. 3, 1808, to MICHAEL SAUNDERS, who had married his daughter. Dimick moved to Pittsford, Vt., and died there. Saunders had been reared in the family of Dea. Josiah Seward. He had a daughter, Mary, who married Joseph Foster, famous as an expert glass blower in Keene in former days. Mr. Saunders lived here ten years and then moved to Pittsford, Vt. On various dates in 1818, he sold the farm in parcels; on the 23d of April, a portion to Dr. Messer Cannon; on the 30th of April, another portion to Samuel Locke; on the 2d of July, another piece to Dr. Cannon; on the 29th of Oct, another portion to John Proctor; on the 30th of October, a portion to Joseph Seward; on the 31st of October, a portion to Amos Wardwell, Sr.; and on the 13th of November, the remainder to Nathaniel Heaton. The farm was thus broken in pieces. We cannot take the space to trace subsequent owners of the pieces. Mr. Wardwell's purchase included the buildings which were allowed to stand a few years. *Jeremiah Leland* came here, with his family, as a tenant, in 1821, and remained two or three years. Then *George Baker* came as a tenant. He was here in 1824, probably a year earlier, and remained probably six or seven years. He was the victim of the tragedy described on pages 362 to 364. After Mr. Wardwell bought the Lane house at 232, he moved these old buildings down to 241 and converted them into a potashery, as we saw under that paragraph. That ended the existence of this farm as a separate farm.

243. Site of the old Dr. Cannon house, where George Hubbard, also George C. Hubbard, lived many years, and later, George F. Williams. This house stood upon a piece of land which was the west part of the original farm of John Dimick, Jr., which we described in the preceding paragraph, in which the owners may be seen in succession to Mr. Dimick. DR. MESSER CANNON bought the west side of that farm of John Dimick, Jr., Sept. 15, 1795. He came from New Salem, Mass., and had studied medicine with a Dr. Townsend. Several other pieces of land were added, later, to this original farm, making at last a good farm of it. Dr. Cannon was long the only physician of the town and had a considerably large practice for the time and place. He had four daughters. Two of them died when they were young ladies. One married George Hubbard of Sullivan, and the other married Stephen Dean of Keene. Dr. Cannon died here, Feb. 3, 1829. His widow survived him forty-three years and died, in her ninety-third year, at the house of her grandson, George C. Hubbard. On Oct. 6, 1818, GEORGE HUBBARD bought an undivided half of this farm of his father-in-law, Dr. Cannon, and made this his home until his death, June 12, 1853. He was a captain in the second company of cavalry in the old twentieth militia regiment, for a year or more. He was an intelligent and upright man and a substantial citizen. GEORGE C. HUBBARD succeeded his father upon this farm

and remained upon it until he purchased the Foster farm, at 196, June 28, 1858. He was a valued and honored citizen of the town. For many years he was upon the school board and superintended the schools for a long time. He was himself a successful schoolteacher. After leaving this farm, he lived in several places in Sullivan and Gilsuam, and now (1908) resides in Fitzwilliam. This farm was at that time owned jointly by the heirs of Dr. Cannon and George Hubbard, to whom it had come by inheritance. The *widow of George Hubbard* and *Dr. K. D. Webster* of Gilsuam bought the farm of the heirs, July 22, 1864. *Joseph Warren Beckwith* moved his family here from Gilsuam and lived on the place a few years, and died here, June 13, 1872. He was living with his fifth wife, who was *Ruhamah Pierce*, a native of Hancock. **GEORGE F. WILLIAMS** bought the farm of Dr. Webster and Mrs. Hubbard, Nov. 12, 1877. He came from Fitchburg, Mass., and returned to Fitchburg. He sold the place, Jan. 1, 1884, to *Frank W. Nims, 2d* (son of Asahel), of Keene. Mr. Nims did not reside here, but used the farm to obtain the hay, wood and lumber crops. *John E. Dow* was a tenant here for a time. He lived in various other places in Sullivan, 202, 101, 228, and 173, also in Gilsuam and Munsonville, and finally died in Keene. The old house was taken down about 1889, and used partly in repairing the barn and partly in building the little cabin that now stands on the place, at 244. Mr. Nims died in Keene, Jan. 23, 1900. His administrator, *Wilson J. Nims*, sold this farm, July 2, 1900, to *Charles G. Wilder* of Gilsuam, who still owns it. Mr. Wilder has never lived upon this place.

244. This is a little building erected by **FRANK W. NIMS, 2d** (see the preceding paragraph), about 1889, for a sort of summer camp. After he had sold the Osgood farm, at 247, to Mr. Plastridge, he built this cabin, to which he came in the summer, for a few days at a time, especially while he was cutting the hay upon the place. It was, of course, included in the sale to Mr. Wilder. A Frenchman named *Lovely*, as Yankees pronounced his name, lived here in 1906, with a negress for his "lady of the house". The cabin has had no other occupant except those who have "camped" in it for a few days at a time, or have used it while cutting the grass upon the farm.

245. The site of the *Jesse Wheeler* house. **JESSE WHEELER** of Keene bought a part of the second lot of the sixth range, Sept. 7, 1780, of *Obadiah Smith, Jr.*, of Gilsuam. On Oct. 9, 1801, the same Smith, then of Tunbridge, Vt., sold to *Jesse Wheeler* the west half of the second lot of the seventh range. The sixth lot had been drawn by *Josiah Blodgett* of Windsor, Conn., who sold it, Jan. 14, 1767, to *Job Gleason*, then of Gilsuam, who sold it, Dec. 12, 1780, to *Abner Sanger* of Keene, from whom this part of it passed to Smith. The second lot of the seventh range, which the deeds show really covered all the land south to the Keene line, was drawn by *Lemuel Willey* of East Haddam, Conn., who sold it to *Allen Willey* of the same place, March 2, 1772. From him it passed into the Smith family. Mr. Wheeler must have lived nearly twenty years upon his home lot before he actually purchased it, or before the deed was signed. Such occupancy before purchase was not unusual in those days. Mr. Wheeler was a very eccentric man. Like *Micawber*, one of the characters of *Dickens*, he talked as if he were a man of means and intelligence, while being really very poor in purse and not unusually gifted intellectually. His rude house was never

finished. It was only one end of what he boasted that the completed structure was to be. He used to speak of his "square room", however, as if it were actually built. One day some boys of the neighborhood called at his door and asked him if they could engage "his square room for a ball, in order that the beautiful room might have a suitable dedication". The old man was a very devout churchman, and he regarded the request as a double insult, in violating his religious scruples on one hand, and mocking his poverty on the other. Shortly after, he sold his land to Joshua Osgood, in two deeds bearing the dates of Feb. 24, 1801, and Jan. 26, 1802, respectively. In the summer of 1802, he left town and probably went to Hinsdale, in which town he had purchased land of Walter Wheeler, as early as July 9, 1799. This old cabin was never again used, and the farm was added to the already large farm of Joshua Osgood. See 247.

246. Site of the Breed Osgood house. The farm on which this house stood was formerly a part of the Joshua Osgood farm. See 247. BREED OS-
GOOD was a son of Joshua, who sold to his sons, Roswell and Breed, each an undivided half of the whole farm, July 16, 1812. For the earlier history of the farm, see the next paragraph. Roswell and Breed divided their land, Nov. 25, 1814, Roswell keeping the home farm and Breed taking the eastern part, on which this house was built that year for his occupancy. Breed Osgood was married, Dec. 6, 1814, and began his housekeeping here, which was his home until his death, Apr. 8, 1826, of consumption. He left a widow and one son, Charles Osgood. The widow soon after married Roswell Osgood, whose first wife died very soon after her marriage. Breed Osgood had five children, four of whom died in infancy before himself. The real estate descended to CHARLES OS-
GOOD, who sold the part containing the buildings to his uncle (and father-in-law), *Roswell Osgood*, Oct. 3, 1856, and the remainder, a detached portion, to Dauphin Spaulding, Dec. 1, 1849. On Feb. 27, 1827, Mrs. Breed Osgood became the wife of Roswell Osgood, and this farm was rented to several different persons in after years. *George Baker*, the victim of the tragedy recorded on pages 362-3, was a tenant here a few years, about 1829 to 1833. *Philander Nims*, who had lived many years at 164, where his children were born, lived here a few years, from 1836. After this, *Curtis Spaulding* lived in the house for a short time. The old buildings were removed between 1840 and 1850. Ever since the sale by Charles Osgood to Roswell Osgood, the place has been a part of the farm described in the next paragraph.

247. The old Joshua and Roswell Osgood house, repaired recently by George H. Giffin of Keene and now owned by Sidney A. Nims. This was one of the largest and best farms in Sullivan. It was made up of "pitches", as the portions of land in Keene were called which were granted to owners and assigns of the original house lots upon the main street, of the town, when the common land of the township was divided between them, in several successive divisions. The "pitches" which composed this original farm were assigned to JEREMIAH STILES, Feb. 1, 1769 and Feb. 14, 1770, as portions of the eighth, ninth, and tenth divisions of land, in virtue of the house lots, 2, 6, 20, and 31, in Keene, to which "pitches", by purchase and inheritance, Mr. Stiles had become entitled. He built a house on this spot and lived here a year or per-

haps two years or more. He sold the farm, May 1, 1772, to JOSHUA OSGOOD of a family hailing from Lancaster, Mass. He had been living a short time in Keene. Mr. Osgood lived ten or eleven years in the old Stiles house, and built this house in 1783, as indicated by a brick in the chimney. It is by far the oldest house standing in the town, although modern repairs have greatly changed its primitive appearance. Joshua Osgood lived here until his death, July 28, 1828. He had a large family of nine children, all sons but one. The daughter married Joshua Lawrence, Jr., of Roxbury. One son died in infancy. Iddo lived in Keene, N. Y.; John was a merchant tailor in Keene; Joshua, Jr., was a blacksmith in Rutland, Vt.; Zephaniah was in business in Charlestown, Mass.; Nahum was a clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal church; and Roswell and Breed settled in Sullivan. Joshua Osgood, long before his death, settled the farm upon his two sons, ROSWELL and BREED OSGOOD, July 16, 1812. They divided the farm, Nov. 25, 1814, ROSWELL OSGOOD remaining on the homestead, and Breed taking the eastern side of the farm, with a new house at 246. Roswell Osgood was a man of good judgment and an excellent farmer. He was made a justice of the peace in 1831 and did much legal business. He lived here until his death, Sept. 27, 1868. He was three times married. About a month before his death, he made a will, leaving the farm to his two sons, GEORGE W. and ROSWELL CURTIS OSGOOD, with provision for his wife and other children. ROSWELL C. OSGOOD, Sept. 9, 1869, bought the undivided half interest of his brother in the farm. He lived here eight years after his father's death. He was unmarried and his mother and youngest sister occupied the house with him. Roswell and his mother by deeds, dated respectively, May 29, and June 9, in the year 1876, sold this farm to FRANK W. NIMS, 2d, of Keene, son of Asahel, who lived here summers for a portion of the time, especially in the haying season. The Osgoods went to Kansas. Roswell C. Osgood died suddenly from an injury received, near Sand Point, Idaho, by a tree falling upon him, July 14, 1902. Crosby A. Mason, a native of Sullivan, was a tenant in this house from 1877 to 1880. Three of his children were born here. This was while Mr. Nims owned the place. AMASA PLASTRIDGE, the father-in-law of Mr. Nims, bought an undivided half of the farm, Dec. 30, 1884, and the other half, Aug. 13, 1888. He had a place in Keene but lived here summers. GEORGE H. GIFFIN of Keene bought the farm of Plastridge, June 10, 1904. He wanted it for wood and lumber more particularly. John H. Curtis occupied the house during the time that Mr. Giffin owned it. Mr. Giffin sold the farm to the GIFFIN COAL CO. of Keene, Sept. 19, 1906. The latter company sold it to SIDNEY A. NIMS of Keene, a son of Elmer A. Nims, and a nephew of Frank W. Nims, 2d, Feb. 16, 1907. Mr. Nims lives here summers. The house has been put in excellent condition and is very convenient for a summer home.

248. Site of the old James Sawyer house, where Lyman Gates also lived. The Sawyer farm was mostly in Keene. The old house in which the family first lived was on what is known as the Bridge place, where a barn was standing until recently, at the point where the West Road to Keene joins the Beaver Brook Road from Gilsom to Keene. The land was composed of several "pitches", as they were called, which were set off to the Ellises. It came into the possession of Simeon Ellis, son of Joseph Ellis. Simeon sold this farm of

150 acres to JAMES SAWYER of Keene, May 11, 1787. Sawyer married Mary Ellis, a sister of Simeon. Sawyer bought land of Ezra Osgood in Sullivan, March 30, 1798. About that time, he built the house that stood here. Mr. Sawyer had seven or eight children. It has been almost impossible to find anything at all about any of the family. Mr. Sawyer continued to live here until his death, Nov. 23, 1834. He owned a good farm, although he was inefficient and impractical. The late Hosea Foster told us that Mr. Sawyer once went to the blacksmith shop of his father, Stephen Foster, to get a rag wheel picked, which he used in his mill (on Beaver Brook, near the present junction of the roads already named). He had a poor and feeble horse. After the wheel had been picked, Mr. Foster observed that Mr. Sawyer was trying to mount the horse with the heavy wheel upon his shoulder. "What in the world are you trying to do?" said Mr. Foster. "My horse is old and feeble", said Mr. Sawyer, "and I thought I would carry the wheel myself and spare him". After the death of Mr. Sawyer, LYMAN GATES, who was a relative, and RELIEF SAWYER, a daughter of James, purchased the farm of the widow, to whom it was left, Jan. 10, 1835. Mr. Gates eventually owned the farm himself. He lived here five years and sold it, Aug. 31, 1840, to Calvin Page and Abijah Metcalf of Keene. Five days before, Gates had bought of them the old Sun Tavern property on Court Street in Keene. He eventually lived in Swanzey and died in New York State. No one else ever lived at 248, and it will be unnecessary to trace the owners of the pastures and wood-lots into which it was divided.

249. Site of the only schoolhouse ever built in District No. 6. It was built with the appropriation of Oct. 11, 1792 by the town. In a little less than eighteen years, the town voted, March 13, 1810, to unite this district with the centre district for school purposes. That ended the specific usefulness of this schoolhouse. We do not know what became of it. It was probably of little worth and most likely purchased and used by the Dimicks who lived at 250. See page 504 for a further account of this school.

250. Site of the Timothy Dimick house, occupied later by John B. Proctor and Ira Ellis. This old farm, known in our day as the Leland farm, was composed of the third lot and the east half of the fourth lot, in the seventh range, drawn by *Joshua Dart* of Bolton, Conn. JOHN DIMICK, SR., purchased the same of Dart, Nov. 24, 1766. He was then of Guilford, Conn. Shortly afterwards he moved to a farm which was then (and is now) in Gilsun. About eleven years later, he came to this place to live, having deeded it to his son, TIMOTHY DIMICK, in part, by deeds of May 4, 1770, and Jan. 8, 1773. On the latter date, John Dimick deeded the third lot of the seventh range to his son, John Dimick, Jr., but the latter deeded it Feb. 25, 1777, to his brother, Timothy Dimick. It was probably in the summer of that year that all the Dimicks and Chapmans came to that part of Gilsun which is now Sullivan. Timothy Dimick built this house. He was not married for several years and his parents lived with him, his mother having the care of the house until his marriage. Both of his parents died here. John Dimick, Sr., had eight children, all (with two possible exceptions) born in Ashford, Conn. Three of these died young. He gave a farm in what is now Sullivan to all of the other five; to Hannah (Mrs. Thatcher), what was later the Foster farm at 199 (later 197); to Sibyl

(Mrs. John Chapman), what was later the C. W. Rawson farm at 175 (which included also 176); to Isaac, what was later the Baker farm at 103 (later 104); to Timothy, this farm; and to John, Jr., the farm at 242, on the hill west of the old cemetery. Isaac did not settle in Sullivan. John, Jr., had nine children, only one of whom (Mrs. Michael Saunders) ever lived in town. Timothy had six children, all born in this house. Three of them died in infancy. A daughter, Dorcas, married Philip Proctor, Jr., and Timothy, Jr., married Elmira Rugg, an aunt of Hon. D. W. Rugg. JOHN B. PROCTOR, a son of Philip, who lived at 252, bought this farm of Timothy Dimick, but we cannot find a record of the deed and do not know the date. He was unmarried until about two months before he sold the farm. It is probable that his brother, Philip Proctor, Jr., lived here while John owned the farm. IRA ELLIS, who married a sister of Mr. Proctor, bought the place of him, May 31, 1821. He lived a short time in this house, then (not far from 1825, one way or the other) built the house now standing at 251, known as the Leland house. See the next paragraph.

251. The Leland house. After IRA ELLIS bought the farm (see preceding paragraph) of Proctor, he built this house upon the same farm, not far from 1825. He lived here about fourteen years. He had five children, all born upon this place. The eldest died here at nine years of age. A son lost his life in the Civil War. Another son, Ira Judson Ellis, a student and recluse, was noted for many years as a hermit. He recently died at Walton, N. Y., where he had lived for years by himself, in a retired locality, although he happened to die in a house where he was acquainted with the inmates. Ira Ellis was a brother of Asa Ellis and a great uncle of Hon. Austin A. Ellis of Keene. Ira's widow became the second wife of David Boynton, who lived at 176, until he left town. She died at Black Brook, Wis., at the house of her son, S. Osgood Ellis. ASA LELAND bought this farm of Ira Ellis, March 2, 1835, and lived here until his death, Sept. 9, 1867. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Leland, came with him and lived here until they died. Jeremiah died, Feb. 26, 1847, and his wife in 1893. Asa was twice married, and his first wife died in this house. Miss Martha (or Patty) Leland, a sister of Asa, also made her home here. She died at the Invalids' Home in Keene. At Asa's death, the property passed to his widow and his only son, WILLIAM M. LELAND. The widow, MRS. HANNAH A. LELAND, bought the interest of William, May 19, 1868. Mrs. Leland's brother, *Aaron T. Howe*, spent his last days here and died in this house, June 29, 1878. AARON GEORGE WILLEY (sometimes called George A. Willey) bought this place of his aunt, Mrs. Leland, April 6, 1874, and lived here for a few years. He sold the place, Apr. 11, 1894, to a Frenchman named ISRAEL PREGENT, who moved here with quite a large family and lived here several years, then returned to Keene, whence he came. He then allowed several families of French wood choppers to live in the house, who were not legal residents, and whose names we could not procure. In 1903 (see page 380), the barn was burned. On Nov. 7, 1904, Pregent sold the place to *George E. Newman* of Keene, a real estate broker, who sold it, a month later, Dec. 10, 1904, to *George H. Eames* of Keene, who sold it, Oct. 28, 1907, to Lottie M., wife of HENRY A. DERBY of Keene. The Derbys bought the barn on what is known as the old Bridge place in Keene, at the junction of the Gilsum (Beaver Brook) and Sullivan (West) roads,

and moved it here and rebuilt it on this farm, in 1908. They live here most of the time, but are in Keene winters.

252. Site of the Proctor house. This was on the west half of the fourth lot of the seventh range. It was drawn by *Josiah Kilburn, Jr.*, of Hebron, Conn., who must have been a minor at the time. He came with his father to the southwest part of Gilsam, very early. He sold this land to JONATHAN HEATON of Keene, Feb. 22, 1777, who first settled the place in that year. He was born in Keene, in 1750, in one of the first houses built after the destruction of the place by the Indians. The old house still stands on Marlborough St., and is the oldest building, standing on its original site, in the city. His father was the elder Seth Heaton. Jonathan, in a few years, moved to 24, near East Sullivan, where he died, Jan. 17, 1837. His son Nathaniel lived in Sullivan and other places in the county. Oliver, another son, lived in Keene and was a blacksmith and a prominent Freemason and secretary of the lodge. A daughter of Jonathan married Asahel Nims, who lived at 149. Another daughter married Joseph Seward, who lived at 99. The eldest daughter, Thankful, married *Asahel Newton*, who probably lived awhile with his father-in-law, at 24. A daughter, Relief, died at a great age unmarried, and a son died in infancy. *Stephen Belding* of Winchester bought this place, Jan. 27, 1790, of Heaton. CARLEY BELDING, the son of Stephen, lived upon the farm a little more than three years. Carley Belding's son, Stephen Johnson Belding, was born here. The latter inherited a share in his grandfather's farm in Winchester. PHILIP PROCTOR, who came from Groton, Mass., bought this farm of Belding, May 3, 1794, and it remained in his family and the families of his descendants as long thereafter as the house was occupied. Philip Proctor died here, Nov. 28, 1841. He was buried near the gate in the old cemetery. The large, fine headstones in his cemetery lot are quite noticeable, being among the best in the enclosure. He had eight children. A daughter married Jonathan Powell, who lived at 65 a few years, then moved to Chittenden, Vt.; another daughter married *Benjamin Hancock*, who is supposed to have lived in this house a short time. Mary B., another daughter, married for her first husband, Ira Ellis, who lived at 251. Her second husband was David Boynton, who lived at 176. Susannah, another daughter, married Capt. Aaron Brigham of Alstead. Eunice, the second daughter, died unmarried. Philip Proctor, Jr., is understood to have lived at 251 for several years, afterwards at Rutland, Vt., where John B. Proctor also lived after leaving his farm at 251. JAMES LOCKE PROCTOR, the second son of Philip, settled here upon the homestead. He bought the farm of his father, Feb. 23, 1814, with the customary obligation to maintain his parents. He married Ruth, a sister of Ashley, Martin, and Dexter Spaulding. He lived on this place until his death, Nov. 25, 1846, five years later than the death of his father. Like his father, James L. Proctor had eight children. Of these, Ruth Ann married Hervey C. Priest of Alstead and Marlow; Rosanna married George Damon of Fitzwilliam and Fitchburg, Mass.; Eugenia married George C. Richardson of Stoddard; John lived in Keene and had a large family; Gilman was unmarried and lived with his mother in Sullivan, while she lived there; Washington was a blacksmith in Dublin, and a valued and highly esteemed resident of that town. Gilman and Eugenia (now a widow) are living in the same house at Stoddard.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Proctor and her unmarried children continued to live upon this farm for many years. Her sons, James Martin and George F., died unmarried. The latter lost his life while coasting down a hill on his sled, headforemost. His head struck a tree, fatally hurting him. See page 366. Gilman sold his share in the estate to his uncle Martin Spaulding, May 19, 1853. On March 23, 1861, Mrs. Proctor and her children sold this farm to three Sullivan men, *Messrs. D. Adams Nims, Frederick B. Nims, and Amos Wardwell*, who also bought the interest of Martin Spaulding, March 28, 1861. On March 19, 1862, these three men sold that part of the farm containing the buildings to *William M. Leland*, and the other part, which was south of this, on the same day, to Albert G. Nims. On March 13, 1870, Leland sold a portion of his purchase, including the building spot, to *Daniel H. Mason* of Sullivan, who on March 31 of the same year, bought the portion then owned by Albert G. Nims. The place still remains (1908) in the possession of Mr. Mason's son, *George L. Mason*.

252½. Site of a steam saw-mill erected by MARTIN SPAULDING in the early fifties. It was standing in 1854. It was never much used and was a losing venture for Mr. Spaulding. His wife facetiously called it "his destruction". The land was at the eastern edge of his farm. See the next paragraph.

253. The David Cummings house, where Martin Spaulding lived, and where Mr. J. W. Hammond now lives. This farm was originally a part of the farm next west of it, for whose earliest owners see paragraphs 255 and 256. DAVID CUMMINGS bought the eastern part of this great estate of his father, Joseph Cummings, Nov. 12, 1796, and was the first settler upon it. See page 590 for a notice of him. He had nine children, the first six of whom, all daughters but the sixth, were born here. He probably built this house about 1797 or 1798. After leaving Sullivan, he became a Baptist clergyman and preached some in various places, but lived in Acworth. He sold this farm, Jan. 6, 1814, to *Thomas Spaulding*, who was then living on the farm at 255, next west of this. Mr. Spaulding did not live here, but his son-in-law, *Ephraim Applin*, lived here, as a tenant, after leaving the farm at 236, and died here, Dec. 21, 1822. Mr. Applin was a carpenter and wheelwright. He had a shop here. CURTIS and DEXTER SPAULDING bought the farm of their father, Thomas Spaulding, Feb. 12, 1821. Curtis lived here from the time of his marriage until his brother Martin bought it. His eldest two children were born here. MARTIN SPAULDING bought the farm of his brothers, Curtis and Dexter, Dec. 19, 1829. He lived here until his death, Feb. 28, 1860. See page 367, for an account of his fatal injury. He was a captain in the old militia. He was a good man and a respected citizen. He was one of seven brothers, all of whom were first class mechanics. Five of the seven had operated saw-mills, and the others had trades. Martin built the steam saw-mill at 252½, on the eastern edge of his farm, but it proved a profitless burden and failure, as we saw under that paragraph. The farm was left to the widow, Mrs. Mary (Kendall) Spaulding, who died, July 18, 1866. Her heirs sold the same to GEORGE WASHINGTON NIMS, the two deeds bearing the dates of March 9, 1867, and March 15, 1872. Mr. Nims had lived at 104 many years. His first wife was a daughter of Ephraim Applin who had lived here. After five years, Mr. Nims sold the farm to SIDNEY E. BARRETT,

Dec. 10, 1877. Mr. Barrett had married the daughter of Joseph B. Seward, and they began housekeeping here. Mr. Barrett's health failed, and he died early in life, Nov. 13, 1883. He was an estimable young man, much liked in town. He was a brother of M. J. Barrett, who lives at 255. He willed the farm to his wife, who sold it, May 3, 1884, to WILLIAM E. STAGLES, a barber, of Keene. Mr. Stagles lived here about three years and sold the farm, Oct. 29, 1887, to Clarissa A., wife of M. J. BARRETT, who sold it, Apr. 13, 1891, to EDWIN K. MORSE of Keene. Mr. Morse had hardly become well established upon his farm before he died, March 4, 1893. His body was the first that was laid in the new tomb. His heirs, by deeds of Nov. 7, 1893, and Nov. 9, 1893, sold the place to *Francis O. Nims* of Keene, who purchased it a month before at an auction. The Morses moved to Pennsylvania. Mr. Nims deeded it, Feb. 26, 1894, to Mary Alice, wife of ORLEY S. MASON. Mr. Mason was one of the numerous children of S. Spaulding Mason of Pottersville, all of whom excel as musicians. In a little more than three years, Mr. and Mrs. Mason deeded the place, June 15, 1897, to JOHN W. HAMMOND of Winchester, who has since then lived upon the place. The Hammonds are excellent neighbors and a very valuable accession to the town. Their daughter married BURTON E. SMITH, Oct. 2, 1901, who has since then resided here.

254. Site of the old blacksmith shop used by Abel Allen. This shop (or possibly another on the same spot) was also used as a blacksmith shop by the Spauldings. Allen lived at 256, the Spauldings at 255, a later house upon the same farm. This building was also used, in the upper portion of it, for a cider mill. For owners of the land, see the next paragraph.

255. The Thomas and Ashley Spaulding house, where M. J. Barrett lives. This is on a farm composed of the fourth and fifth lots of the sixth range and the eastern portion of the third lot and north-eastern portion of the second lot in the same range. In later days, still other sections have been added. The house was on the home lot, on which stood the original house at 256. This was the fourth lot of the sixth range. It was drawn by *Josiah Blodgett* of Windsor, Conn., who sold a half interest in it, Jan. 14, 1767, to Job Gleason, then of Gilsum. The other half was sold, and probably upon the same day, to Joshua Fuller whom we later find in Surry. Gleason and Fuller, both then called of Surry, sold this fourth lot, Nov. 7, 1778, to TIMOTHY DEWEY of Gilsum, the son of Ebenezer Dewey. Timothy immediately built the house at 256, in which he began his married life. He was married, June 29, 1780, to a daughter of Stephen Griswold, who had lived at 102. Hayward's History of Gilsum mentions the Deweys as "a refined family". In fact they were, in some respects, the most remarkable family that has ever lived within the limits of the town. They were here before Sullivan's incorporation and for a short time afterwards. Mr. Dewey was a cousin of the great-grandfather of Admiral Dewey. He was a direct lineal descendant of the great emperor Charlemagne, as we learn from the published Dewey genealogy. His son, Timothy Dewey, Jr., his second son of that name, was one of the most remarkable men who has ever left Sullivan. He completed his education in Europe. In a German laboratory, he learned the art of making illuminating gas. It had been discovered and had been made and used before, but Timothy Dewey, Jr., was the first person who ever estab-

lished a plant for its manufacture for commercial purposes upon the American continent and his house on Grand Street, in New York City, was the first to be permanently lighted in that manner. A full account of this may be seen in the published Dewey genealogy. Mr. Dewey's elder son named Timothy died in early childhood and was buried in the old cemetery at the Four Corners. The headstone of native rock, with a rude, but very plain, inscription, is probably the oldest stone in that cemetery. Other persons had died before this child, whose graves were subsequently marked by cobble stones. The headstone at the grave of William Comstock, the first person who died in the settlement, bears an earlier inscription, but it was not erected until after the death of his wife, the date of which is upon the same stone. Mr. Dewey sold this farm, Oct. 19, 1787, to ABEL ALLEN, who came from Lancaster, Mass., for £130, taking his pay mostly in stock. He went to Tunbridge, Vt., and bought a lot of one hundred acres, for which he paid eleven shillings an acre. Timothy Dewey, Sr., was in the Revolution and had a painful experience in the expedition to Canada. Allen lived in the house at 256. He was a blacksmith, with a shop at 254. See that paragraph. After leaving this farm he lived for a few years at 232 and used the blacksmith shop at 91. He eventually moved to Crown Point, N. Y., to which place all of his children went. See paragraph 232 for a fuller account of Mr. Allen. Allen sold this farm, Apr. 5, 1796, to JOSEPH CUMMINGS, who came from Swanzey. Cummings also lived in the house at 256. He had a very large family of children. One of these, David Cummings, afterwards a Baptist clergyman, lived at 253 for several years, as we saw under that paragraph. All of the other children of Mr. Cummings settled elsewhere. Cummings sold the farm, July 19, 1799, to THOMAS SPAULDING, who came here from Dublin. He was a native of New Ipswich and had lived in Hancock and Dublin. He built the meetinghouses in Hancock, Dublin (the second church of the first society), and Sullivan (the second meetinghouse, at 77). He lived awhile, also, at 256, then built this house at 255, where he passed the remainder of his life. He had three daughters, who were married to Daniel Brown Brooks, Ephraim Applin, and James L. Proctor. The first lived many years in town at 257, then moved to Pennsylvania and died in that state. The second two lived in Sullivan, Mrs. Applin at 236 and 253, and Mrs. Proctor at 252. There were seven sons: Nathaniel, who died unmarried; Jacob, who lived at 119; Curtis who lived at 252, 117, 100, 246, and Keene; Dexter, who lived at 121; Martin, who lived at 252; Ashley, who lived at 255, but died in Keene; and Dauphin, who lived at 161 and 108. The sons were all of mechanical tastes of a high order. Dexter was a wheelwright, Curtis was a painter, all the others were farmers, but operated saw-mills, Jacob making the operation of his saw and grist-mill his chief business. Thomas Spaulding built the house in which M. J. Barrett now lives at 255, which has since served as a dwelling for the farm. On Apr. 13, 1820, NATHANIEL SPAULDING bought the farm of his father, Thomas Spaulding. His health failed and he surrendered the farm to his father. ASHLEY and DAUPHIN SPAULDING, brothers of Nathaniel, bought the place of their father, Jan. 1, 1830, and ASHLEY SPAULDING acquired his brother Dauphin's title, March 10, 1834. Ashley owned the place nearly half a century. His children were all born here. His first wife had three sons, one dying in infancy. The elder, Orland K., died in an

army hospital near the close of the Civil War. See page 525. The second son, Dea. Henry O. Spaulding, resides in Keene. The second wife had a son, Edward, an excellent carpenter, now living in Keene, and two daughters, Miss Abbie of Keene, and Mrs. M. J. Barrett, now living on this homestead. Ashley Spaulding was an industrious and thrifty farmer, an important citizen of the town, and prosperous financially. He sold this farm, Apr. 28, 1875, to MARSHALL J. and CHARLES M. BARRETT, brothers, and sons of Levi Barrett. Marshall married a daughter of Ashley Spaulding. Charles had been living in Natick, Mass. Three years later, May 2, 1878, MARSHALL J. BARRETT bought the interest of his brother. Mr. M. J. Barrett is one of the best farmers and one of the most substantial and important citizens of the town. He had nine children, two of whom died in infancy. All were born upon this homestead, except the eldest (born in Gilsuam) and the seventh and eighth (who were born in Keene). The two sons, who lived to maturity, were both born here and were both born upon the seventh of August, sixteen years apart. A daughter, Mrs. Charles G. Wilder, died shortly after her marriage. Three married daughters, Mrs. Fred A. Davis, Mrs. Frank E. Conant, and Mrs. Walter T. Nims, reside in Keene. A daughter, Miss Bessie, and a son, Carl M., reside at present on the homestead with their parents. The elder son, Leston M., has lived in Keene much of the time since his marriage. This is one of the largest and best farms in town, and we hope that it will long be maintained.

256. Site of the old Dewey house. See the preceding paragraph.

257. Site of the Daniel Brown Brooks or old Eager house. The farm was the larger part of the second and third lots of the sixth range, at the west end of the lots. This land was drawn by *Josiah Blodgett* of Windsor, Conn., who sold a half of his right, Jan. 14, 1767, to *Job Gleason* of Gilsuam. The other half interest in the land appears to have come into possession, very likely upon the same day, of *Joshua Fuller*, who was of Surry later, if not at that time. Three years later, we find the land included in this farm and the next in possession of *Lt. Daniel Wright* of Gilsuam, who never lived on this spot. He had bought it between 1767 and 1770, probably direct from Gleason and Fuller, but we do not find a record of his deed. He went from Gilsuam to Westport, N. Y., where he died. He was a man of much distinction. He became a general in the N. Y. militia and commanded the land forces in the battle of Plattsburg. Wright sold the land, Apr. 21, 1770, to *Stephen Belding* and *Elisha Smith*, both of Winchester. Twenty-three years later, May 23, 1793, these men divided the land between them. *Elisha Smith* took the northern half, which he sold, June 27, 1793, to FORTUNATUS EAGER, Jr., who came from Sterling, Mass., and was the first settler on this place and built the first, probably the only, house that stood on this farm. We know of four of his children, two born in Sterling before he came here, one born here, and one in Gilsuam. His little daughter, Dolly, was taken into the family of Dr. Cannon and died in his house and her body was buried in Dr. Cannon's lot in the old cemetery. Eager went from here to Gilsuam and kept a tavern, at the old stand where Lt. Daniel Wright had also engaged in the same business. Eager sold this farm to *Abraham Wetherbee* of Rindge, July 11, 1796, who did not live here. He was a farmer of Rindge, where he cultivated several acres of hops. He sold this farm, March 11, 1799, to *Rev.*

(afterwards Rev. Dr.) *Seth Payson* of Rindge, a graduate of Harvard University, who did not reside here. Mr. Payson sold the place, Apr. 11, 1806, to BENJAMIN MAYO, who came here from Marlborough, but was formerly of Princeton, Mass. His wife was a sister of Mrs. Amasa Brown, who lived on the farm next south. See the next paragraph. Mr. Mayo only lived here a short time. One of his children died on this place. He sold the farm, a portion May 2, 1807, and a portion Apr. 4, 1808, to *Thomas Spaulding*, who lived at 255. While Mr. Spaulding owned it, his son-in-law, DANIEL BROWN BROOKS, came here to live and remained several years. Mr. Brooks bought the place of Mr. Spaulding, Apr. 12, 1820. He had eight children, five sons and three daughters, five or six of whom were born here. He sold back this place to his father-in-law, *Thomas Spaulding*, Oct. 20, 1826, and moved to Pennsylvania with all of his family. The buildings remained many years unoccupied and finally disappeared. We know of no one else who lived here. The farm was joined to the Spaulding farm, but parts of it were sold to other men later. We cannot trace the sales of the pieces.

258. Site of old Enos Bailey house, where Amasa Brown lived a short time; also the site of the excellent house built later by Amasa Brown. This was on the south half of the land which had come into possession of *Lt. Daniel Wright*, as we saw in the preceding paragraph, which land he sold to *Smith and Belding*, and is the part which Belding took at the time of division, May 23, 1793. ENOS BAILEY (sometimes spelled Bayley) of Sterling, Mass., bought this south part of the original Wright land of Stephen Belding of Winchester, May 23, 1793, on the same day that Smith and Belding divided the land between them. Bailey's sister married Fortunatus Eager, who lived at 257. Mrs. Bailey was Patience Kendall, a sister of Jonathan, Jr., and Ebenezer Kendall. Bailey had one child born here and two more on the old Hastings farm, at 142, where he moved from here and remained a few years as a tenant. AMASA BROWN, who came from Princeton, Mass., bought this small farm of Bailey, June 6, 1795. He lived a short time, about three years, in the old Bailey house which was on or very near, this spot. Two days after Brown bought the place, the town laid a road from this place, past 257, to the Gulf Road, so called. On Feb. 1, 1796, Brown purchased of Dr. Isaac Hurd of Concord, Mass., the east end of lot three in the sixth range and the north-east part of lot two in the same range. This was formerly a part of the Dewey farm (later Spaulding farm). The conveyances by which Hurd secured his title to this piece of land are not on record. In 1798, Mr. Brown built a new house upon this latter purchase, at 259, and moved there. On the twenty-seventh of September, in the same year, the town laid a road from near the Proctor place (at 252) to this house at 259. In 1824, Mr. Brown abandoned the house at 259 and built a fine mansion at 258, which was on or very near, the old Bailey house site, where he had lived himself two or three years. This house was very thoroughly built. The cellar walls and the bulkhead are still in perfect condition, although large trees are growing from the bottom of the cellar. In 1825, the town laid the road from 259 to 258. Mr. Brown moved to Keene in 1842 and this house was sold to Abijah Hastings, who used it to construct his new house at 141. Mr. Brown was a deacon in the Baptist church. He had nine children all born in Sullivan. Four daughters

and a son died unmarried, after reaching maturity. A daughter married Joseph Thurston, the blacksmith, who lived at 237 a few years. Another daughter married Obed Dort of Keene. Amasa, Jr., lived in Keene. William built the house at 235, where Rev. J. Peabody lived. He built the first Sullivan bearse. He moved to Keene in 1841 and died there. Excepting two aged maiden daughters of William Brown, the Amasa Brown family is now extinct. Mr. Brown sold a part of this place to Thomas Spaulding, July 1, 1843, and the remainder to Dauphin Spaulding, Feb. 5, 1847. The land has principally remained in the Spaulding family. The farm was never inhabited after the Browns left it in 1842.

259. Site of the house which AMASA BROWN built in 1798, and in which he lived until 1824 or 1825, when he built the mansion at 258. See the preceding paragraph.

SUPPLEMENT TO DISTRICT NO. 2.

260. Site of the first house built by Daniel Wilson, who lived later at 64. It was a log house and used four years, from 1791 to 1795, when the first framed house at 64 was built. We accidentally omitted to mention this site when we were describing the estates of District No. 2, and supply the omission here.

CHAPTER XXII.

EXPLANATION OF THE OUTSIDE NUMBERS.

Around the margin of the town map accompanying this volume will be found several numbers, marking house spots, houses, or localities. As these fall outside of the Sullivan limits, we shall not undertake any elaborate history of the places described, but shall simply indicate what they are, for the convenience of readers and historians. We will arrange them in five groups, according to the towns in which they are found. By far the greater number belong to the Gilsun group. We find that few Sullivan persons were aware that the north-west corner of our town was really at the village of Gilsun.

GILSUM NUMBERS.

1. The parsonage of the Congregational society in Gilsun. George W. Newman built the house and lived here from 1849 to 1863. George S. G. Porter lived here, 1863-66. In another part of the house lived, at different times, Josiah G. Rowell, one or two years, Alden Green from Stoddard, about five years, Stephen L. Parker, James S. Carpenter, and possibly others. In 1866, it was purchased by the Congregational Church, and has been occupied by Rev. Horace Wood, Rev. Sylvanus Hayward, and other ministers of the society to and including Rev. Mr. Field.

2. George W. Newman built this house and lived here, 1845-49. Roswell W. Silsby, the manufacturer, followed, 1849-52. He was followed by Wesley Austin, who lived here until 1878, then moved to Keene. Next came Adolphe

C. F. Laurent, who moved into this house in 1865 and lived in it many years. George B. Rawson lived here twenty years; also, in the same house, have lived Alden Green, Henry Morse, Magloire Loiselle, and Gustav Polzer. Albert F. Adams, the last tenant, has recently moved to the Alexander Cuthbert house, on the main street of Gilsuam.

3. Francis Ashley Howard built this house in 1865. It passed into the possession of Alexander Cuthbert. Leonard Gove lives in the house.

4. Rev. Andrew Jackson Howard built this house in 1874. He preached in the denomination of the Christian Connection, but later united with the Congregational Church of Gilsuam. He was a brother of F. A. Howard, who built the house noted in the preceding paragraph. Mrs. Martin V. B. Bates now lives here and her son-in-law, F. A. Wilder.

5. This house was built by F. A. Howard and Allen Hayward in 1868. It afterwards belonged to the tannery company. A Frenchman, known in English as Peter Lapham, lived here several years; then came Valire Langlois, who also remained several years. George F. Newell is now living here.

6. This house was built in 1870, from the ell and wood-shed of the old Amherst Hayward house. George N. Hayward lived here six years, and Mrs. Harriet D. Pierce lived here a year. It was afterwards occupied by the widow Stevens. Mrs. Miriam McLaughlin now lives in the house.

7. The residence of George E. Downing.

8. This house was built by N. A. Hayward in 1872. The tenants have been Frank L. Webster, Mrs. James Downing, Eugene P. Nash, Joseph B. Bingham, Lawrence A. Gravlin, James A. Nichols, Herbert E. Gates, John M. Hill, and Frederick Bowker. It is now owned by Mrs. J. A. Smith, and occupied by Michael Pletzner.

9. This is the store between the buildings numbered 4 and 5, and connected with 4. It is operated by F. A. Wilder.

10. This house was built by Eugene Carpenter, a blacksmith, who came from Surry. It was built in 1879. The house is now occupied by Lawrence A. Gravlin.

11. This house was built by Levi Barrett in 1867. Among the tenants of this house have been Rev. James Fitch, Mrs. Mary Mark, Eugene Carpenter, and Thomas Charmbury. This place is now the residence of John S. Collins, who has put it in excellent order.

12. This house was built by Claudius B. Hayward in 1868. It was occupied for a few years by Albert R. Corey, a shoemaker, who worked also in the tannery. Other tenants were Francis C. Minor, William H. Coy, John Coy, George A. Stevens, a blacksmith, Julius A. Pletzner, J. Q. Pickering, George Byron Alexander, and David Y. Kenion. Mrs. Leander Pratt now resides here.

13. This house was built in 1869 by Mrs. Sarah F. Hayward, the third wife and widow of Amherst Hayward, also the mother of Rev. Sylvanus Hayward, the historian of Gilsuam. Her daughter, Sarah Jane Hayward, became the third wife of George Learoyd. She now occupies this house.

14. The new schoolhouse in Gilsuam.

15. George N. Hayward built this house in 1876. The second floor has been rented to Frederick Bowker, also to Charles A. Hubbard. It is now the residence of John Laing.

16. This house was built by George Barrett in 1872, who lived here seven years, then moved to Keene. Other occupants of this house have been A. F. C. Laurent, Louis Bourrette, Willard S. Tinker, Hervey E. Rawson, and Robert Polzer. The house is now occupied by Miss Vienna E. Mack and Mrs. Urbana M. (Mack) Stevens (Mrs. George Almon Stevens).

17. A blacksmith-shop built in 1876 by George Almon Stevens, afterwards used several years by Eugene Carpenter, and now owned by Lucius Roscoe Guillow.

17½. A store built within a few years and now unoccupied. It was operated for a time by F. A. Wilder.

18. This house was built by William Campbell in 1837. He lived here until 1847, then moved to Peterborough, and finally became a Mormon and started for Salt Lake. He and his wife died of cholera in St. Louis and their children were educated by Freemasons. Three sisters, Mrs. Artemas Hathorn, Mrs. William Miller, and Miss Deborah Ann Kidder (afterwards Mrs. O. Taylor of Acworth) lived together here a short time. Stephen Collins, the manufacturer, settled here about 1867, and was succeeded by his son, John S. Collins, who now lives across the road, at No. 11. He still owns this place, but Thomas Donlan, his superintendent, now lives here. Here also have lived Solon W. Eaton, Rufus Guillow, Richard Kimball Metcalf, Kendall Nichols, Ebenezer Jones, Edward (or Edwin) Birkenshaw, and Michael Wall. Mr. Jones operated the woolen mill. The present occupant, Thomas Donlan, succeeded the Collinsees.

19. Solomon Mack built this house in 1835 and lived here a short time. John Thurston lived here, while he operated the woolen mill with Lyman Gerould. He died here in 1838. William Harnden lived here five years. John C. Guillow moved to this house in 1847 and lived here the remainder of his life (with a brief absence, in the mean time, from the place). Other tenants were David M. Smith, Calvin C. Bingham, Stephen L. Parker, and Henry Morse. Ben. E. Guillow succeeds his father in this house.

20. Lucius Roscoe Guillow built this house in 1865 and, in 1878, built a shop upon the opposite side of the road. He is by trade a carpenter. He still lives here.

21. The Collins mill. A small mill was built on this site, in 1832, by Solon W. Eaton, for wood-turning. His partner was Zenas D. Metcalf. In 1833 Alfred Beckwith put a shingle-mill into the same building. It was converted into a flannel mill by John Thurston and Lyman Gerould, in 1836. Two years later, Isaac Wallis and Arnold B. Hutchinson were added to the firm. In 1840, the mill passed into the hands of Faulkner & Colony of Keene, superintended by Charles S. Faulkner. In 1842, it was acquired by Gerould & Wetherby. In 1845 they removed the old mill across the road to No. 25. They then built the present mill on the site of the old one. In 1848, they suspended business for financial reasons, and Parks, Baldwin & Parks of Boston took the property and hired Lyman Gerould and Kendall Nichols to work up the stock on hand. In 1849, Ebenezer Jones bought the mill and operated it until 1857. In the latter year, Joshua and Thomas Ward bought it, but soon failed and sold to Seth and William Ward, who kept on for three years under the name of the Ashuelot

Manufacturing Co., when it fell into the hands of D. Henshaw Ward of Boston. During the war, army blankets were made here by Lewis Wright. In 1867, the Wards sold to Stephen Collins & Sons. They manufactured doeskin, beaver, and tricot cloths, to the amount of \$100,000 annually. Since 1872, the mill has been operated by John S. Collins, son of Stephen.

22. Office of the mill of J. S. Collins.

23. Store-house of J. S. Collins.

24. Solon W. Eaton built this house in 1833. He was born in Sullivan, at 215. He built the first mill at No. 21. See preceding paragraph. He made awls and turned the handles in his mill. Lyman Gerould was the next occupant, he and his partner having bought this house with the mill. He moved to Cavendish, Vt., in 1850. Other tenants have been Kendall Nichols, George H. Temple, Alfred Hoyle, John Bahan, John Brennan, John Collins, Michael Dynan, Frank L. Webster, B. H. Horton, Thomas McEvoy, Michael McCaffery, Merton Kenion, a Mr. Converse, and George K. Nichols, the present tenant. Since Eaton sold it, it has belonged to the factory property.

25. The factory boarding house. Ebenezer Jones lived here for a short time. Harvey Towne kept the boarding house a year and a half, from 1855. Other tenants have been Francis Phillips, Kendall Nichols, John Carpenter, John R. Willard, Michael Bowen, William Barr, George B. Fiske, Mrs. Eugene P. Nash, Sylvanus L. Guillow, and a Mr. McCaffery.

26. This was built for a small hammer shop, between the road and the canal, and moved here by John C. Guillow in 1846. He lived here a year. Various factory hands, too numerous to mention, have lived here. In 1873, a small shanty temporarily occupied by George Barrett, in another place, was moved here and fitted up for the west part of this house. Daniel Hickey lived here, also George B. Fiske. The present occupant is George A. Bingham.

27. A sugar-house stood here, in which Louis Bourrette and others lived at different times. It is not now standing.

28. This is the house built by Israel B. Loveland in 1830. He spent the rest of his life here. He had previously lived with his father (Israel Loveland, Jr.) on the site numbered 32 on this map. While the widow Loveland lived here, there also lived in the house, Sidney Barrett, who later lived in Sullivan, at 253; Kendall Nichols; Samuel Bruce, a peddler; and Gustav Polzer. Harvey L. Bates now lives upon the place. Israel B. Loveland's father had first lived in a log house just west of this house site, on same side of road.

29. Benjamin H. Horton built this house in 1877. He is dead. His family still live here.

30. Benjamin Corey built this house in 1876. His grandson, Woodbury Corey, now lives in it.

31. This house was built in 1878 by Charles A. Nichols, a son of Chester and L. Caroline (Downing) Nichols. It passed into the possession of G. H. Leach, who occupied it. Sylvester L. Nash was a tenant for a time. Louis Langlois is now living in it.

32. Site of the house built by Israel Loveland, Jr., and in which he lived until his death. It disappeared many years ago. He had first lived in the log house just west of the house here numbered 28.

33. House where Lund Barrett lives.
34. House where Mrs. Emma Dinsmoor lives.
35. Present residence of Sylvester L. Nash. This house was built by James Chapman in 1877. It was eventually occupied by Mrs. Maria P. Russell, who had been divorced from Eugene P. Nash. Mr. S. L. Nash had lived on a farm in Gilsuam, also at 31 of the outside numbers. He recently moved here.
36. House of Martha Guillow, where Cora Burpee lives.
37. This house was built by Willard S. Cady about 1852, but he did not finish it. Truman Bill bought it and lived here till his death in 1860. His brother, Otis Bill, lived with him several years. John Bahan lived here two years from 1869. He then went to Harrisville for a few years, then came back to Gilsuam and lived at 24 of the outside numbers for a certain time. Charles E. Crouch lived here a short time, leaving in 1877. Lawrence A. Gravlin settled here in 1879, and now lives at 10 of the outside numbers. Other residents have been Joseph S. Bingham and John Pletzner. It is now the residence of Charles Leach.
38. This house was made of an old shop moved here in 1861 for Otis Bill. Mr. Bill was crippled by an accident when a school-boy. He made the shop into a house and died here in 1878. Daniel Carley Guillow, a shoemaker, came here to take care of Mr. Bill, and died here in 1876. John L. Foss next moved here, and died in 1879. The place is now occupied by George Byron Alexander.
39. This house was first built by Jacob D. Nash, near the old John Guillow place. Mr. Nash moved it to this place and lived in it a few years. Henry C. Lawton came here in the sixties, and died here in 1865. Simeon A. Mason bought the place in 1870 and moved here from Keene. He afterwards moved to Marlow and rented this house to Daniel Nevers. Solomon M. Howard lived here many years, and his widow, Mrs. Lura Alfreda (Nash) Howard, still lives here.
40. The old Thompson house. Benjamin Thompson came from Alstead and settled here about 1798. He lost his right hand in a corn mill, but could work successfully at all kinds of farm work. John Thompson lived here with his father until his death in 1840, when still a young man. He was the father of Mrs. Francis C. Minor of Gilsuam. Levi Barrett moved here in 1841, and remained until he moved to the village in 1867. He married a daughter of Benjamin Thompson, and was the father of Marshall J. and Sidney E. Barrett, both of whom settled in Sullivan. James L. Bates, who had lived at 180 several years, came here in 1871 and remained eight years. The house is now occupied by August Lassman.
41. The site of a mill which was begun by Joseph Foster of Sullivan, in 1830-31, but never finished. The remains of the old dam may also be seen. Mr. Foster intended it for an organ factory.
42. The old Dean house. It was built by David Dean, Jr., who lived here many years. Later occupants were Samuel Frost, Warren Farrington, James William Bates, and Harvey L. Bates, who lived here many years and recently moved to 28 (of the Gilsuam numbers).
43. The old Corey place. Samuel Corey settled first at 189 in Sullivan.

In a short time he moved across the town line and built a house here. His son, Benjamin Corey, succeeded him on the farm, and built this house in 1823. He lived here until 1876, when he built the house at 30 (of the Gilsun numbers). He moved to the latter house and died there. He was succeeded on the farm by his grandson, Woodbury Corey, who has now moved to the house at 30 (Gilsun number), and this house is unoccupied.

44. The "mines" of Daniel H. Corey. The reddish, stony soil in this locality is full of glittering iron pyrites, which Mr. Corey mistook for gold. In his insanity, he would dig for "gold" by the hour, and the holes which he dug are still visible. For his murder of Mrs. Nash, see pages 360-61.

45. Site of the old Daniel Nash house. Mr. Nash built the house about 1818 and died in 1830. His second wife was the widow of Ezra Bridge of Keene, and the mother of the late Nahum Bridge of East Sullivan. She moved from this house to Keene, Oct. 21, 1831, and the farm was soon sold and pastured and not inhabited again.

46. The old Stephen White place. James Kingsbury, who had lived at several places in Sullivan, began a house here in 1801-2. In 1802 Stephen White bought the place and lived here until his death, at the age of 99, the oldest person who ever died in Gilsun. His son, Alvin White, succeeded him here. The house is now occupied by Andrew J. Heath.

47. The "Bear Den," just west of the town line in Gilsun. In addition to the cave, Mr. John Bliss has recently discovered near here a very remarkable natural curiosity which he calls the "Indian Profile." A curious formation of rocks, superimposed one upon another, creates the appearance of a surprisingly perfect profile of an Indian, which is even more wonderful than the "Bear Den" itself. This place is difficult of access. It can be reached by a route northerly from the house of M. J. Barrett (255) in Sullivan, or one can go to the old Henry Bingham house on Bingham Hill in Gilsun, near the Keene road, and take an old road leading easterly, then diverge southerly to the "Den." In any case, strangers should have a guide.

KEENE NUMBERS.

48. Site of the old house where Elisha Ellis lived, also Abiah Ellis, after him. The cellar is still quite distinctly traced. Elisha Ellis was a son of Joseph Ellis, who lived in what is now Sullivan, on or near the site of 102, and the brother of Benjamin, Joseph, Jr., Simeon, and Nathan Ellis, all of Sullivan, also an uncle of Asa Ellis of Sullivan.

49. Lanmon Nims built this house about 1838 and lived here about six years. It was purchased in 1845 by A. Seward Wood, who lived here three years and sold it, in 1848, to Caleb Winch, a native of Sullivan, who lived here a short time, then sold it to Jerome Lebourveau, who now lives in Walpole, a native of Swanzey. Mr. Lebourveau sold it to Orlando and Alfred Seward. It was finally purchased by Nahum Wright, who lived here until his death. His widow (who was his second wife) still lives in the house.

50. Site of the saw-mill built by Lanmon Nims and operated, after him, by A. Seward Wood, Caleb Winch (in partnership with S. N. Fifield), Mr. Lebourveau, and the Sewards, all of whom lived at 49. It is many years since it ceased to be operated and it has now disappeared.

51. The old Wood house. Joshua Wood settled in a house upon this site. This house replaces the former house, which was burned. Joshua Wood died here in the early twenties, and his son, Amos, purchased the place at an auction in 1822 and lived here many years. William Nims bought the farm and lived here for a time, then sold it to Joseph Seward of Sullivan, who placed his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman P. Petts, upon the farm, who spent their lives here and raised a large family of children. It has passed into possession of J. Fred Price who lives upon the place.

ROXBURY NUMBERS.

52. Site of a shanty erected for wood-choppers. Sherman H. Howard of Gilsium once lived here for a short time. Other occupants were obscure foreigners, employed by others, and with no local attachments.

53. The old William Stoddard Buckminster farm. Mr. Buckminster was the father of Franklin and David W. Buckminster, both of whom lived in Sullivan, the former many years at 24, the latter for a few years at 14 in the village of East Sullivan. David W. Buckminster succeeded his father upon this place and lived here many years and eventually moved into Keene, where he died very suddenly. The place passed into possession of Elbridge Kingsbury, who still owns it. Mr. Kingsbury lived here several years, then moved to Keene. He has rented the house for several seasons to parties of young ladies, some of whom are painters and artists of different kinds, others of whom are their pupils.

54. A cottage owned by Elbridge Kingsbury and which he has rented to many different persons who have remained for short lengths of time. Recently it has been rented to Willis Cunningham and his mother, and still more recently to William Mark and Elwyn W. Wilcox. J. Byron Holt now lives in the house.

55. Site of a house occupied for several years by Zopher Wright, a native of Sullivan, and a son of Reuben Wright, who lived at 201 and 202.

56. Site of a house occupied for a short time by Franklin Buckminster and, later, by Samuel Parker, more generally known as "Sammie" Parker.

NELSON NUMBERS.

57. The so-called G. S. Lawrence place, still in use. Arthur Newcomb has been living here a few years. Further west is the Hermon Wheeler house, where Cassius Phillips lives. West of this is the old Goodnow house now owned by Mr. Ruggles. Still further west is the old Phillips house where Henry Nims lived a long time, also Charles W. Buckminster.

58. Here is where Capt. Jonathan Lovejoy lived, the father of Mrs. Silas Black and of Mrs. Jeremy Morey. The house is not standing.

59. Site of the house where Alpheus Davis lived. He was the brother of Isaac Davis, Sr., of Roxbury. One of his sons married a daughter of Reuben Morse of Sullivan. No other family lived here and the house disappeared more than 75 years ago.

60. The site of a house in which Tilly Moors Davis lived, a son of Alpheus mentioned in the preceding paragraph. Tilly was a fiddler and fiddled for dancing parties. He had a son who was drowned, when a lad, in Woodward Pond. Another son, John Merrill Davis, lived in the family of Reuben Morse. Tilly finally moved to Langdon. No other family lived here. The house disappeared early in the nineteenth century.

61. Site of the house where Joseph Felt lived before he moved to Sullivan. He moved from here to the Warren house, at 56, then built the house where Mr. Burpee lives, at 54.

62. Site of the old Stephen Harrington house. Mr. Harrington moved to Keene. He was the father of Asaph Harrington, so many years the proprietor of the old Eagle Hotel in Keene, and of Rebecca, the wife of Benaiah Cooke, the editor for a long time of the *Cheshire Republican*. This farm was purchased by the Felts, who built the house at 61 (Nelson numbers). This house disappeared nearly a century ago and the one mentioned in the preceding paragraph is not standing.

63. The house on the old Breed farm. John Breed sold the place to Lyman Stone of Hooksett. Mr. Stone did not move at once. The Breeds had formerly lived in another house upon the farm and this house was not finished when it was sold. Before Stone occupied it, James Matthews, who came from Hancock, occupied the farm for a short time. He was the grandfather of the writer of this work, whose parents, David Seward and Arvilla Matthews, were married in this house, Oct. 1, 1840. Lyman Stone lived here a long time. The house has been, for many years, the home of Thaddeus W. Barker.

64. The house built by Deacon Nathaniel Osgood and in which he died. Deacon Osgood's sons, Samuel and Nathaniel Orlando, both settled upon this farm after their marriages, and lived here until their deaths. The farm then came into the possession of Henry Melville Osgood, who continued to cultivate it for several years. Eventually, it was purchased by Deacon Albert Davis, a native of Stoddard, who lived here many years, then moved to East Sullivan, where he died and where his widow still lives. Mr. Davis sold the farm to Rev. Mr. Conrad, who has preached in Nelson and Harrisville, and is now supplying the two Sullivan churches.

65. Site of a barn on the Buxton farm, and situated upon a little knoll in the Great Meadow, now covered by the waters of the reservoir. It was in Nelson, just over the town line. It is possible that the map would not make this clear. It was taken down when the meadow was flowed.

STODDARD NUMBER.

66. The Graves house, just east of the town line, in Stoddard. The farm is a long, narrow piece of land which formerly belonged to the Seward estate. It was purchased by John Greene in 1806, and sold to Samuel C. Greene, Apr. 14, 1820. The Greenes lived here several years. Bezaleel Keith bought it in 1824 and lived here a short time. His eldest daughter was born here. He sold the place in 1831 to Benjamin Hastings, father of William and Abijah. Lucretia Hastings, afterwards Mrs. John Saunders, bought it of her father, Benjamin Hastings, in 1835, and deeded it, the same year, to George Graves. After several changes in the form of the deed, it came into the possession of Mrs. Hannah, wife of George Graves, in 1840. The Graves family lived here until the death of Mr. Graves. Mrs. Graves and her son, Benjamin H., lived here a short time longer, then moved to Keene. Mrs. Graves died in Keene, and the son, Benjamin H. Graves, died in Ayer, Mass. In later years, Henry Wallace and his daughter, Mrs. Dyer, have lived here. Mr. Wallace is now living in Sullivan, at 139. Mrs. Dyer has also left the place.

CHAPTER XXIII.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

While this work has been going through the press, a very few errors have adhered to the text, which were not detected in season for correction. In a few places, explanations or emendations may be necessary for a complete understanding of the text. A few facts have been discovered since the different chapters were printed. Each additional year of course adds to the municipal annals facts of interest. This supplemental chapter is therefore a necessity and should be read in connection with the rest of the text. All verbal corrections which are here noted should be made in ink, by owners of the work, at the places where they belong. For convenience, we will divide the chapter into sections corresponding to the body of the text.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Page 4, line 8. For "about 83" read *about 80*.

Page 4, line 3 from bottom. Mr. Wardwell died a few years later.

Page 8, line 7. The preceding observation applies here.

Page 11, line 6 from bottom. For "enoble" read *ennoble*.

Page 13, line 7 from bottom. The year was 1768. The first family was that of Stephen Griswold. He built on or near the site of 102.

Page 14, line 2 from bottom. John Sullivan was born in Somersworth, N. H. See page 160 of this history.

Page 22, line 1. For "May 13", read *March 13*. The first meetinghouse was actually used on and after July 19, 1791.

Page 22, line 20. For "Zadock", the more correct form of spelling that name, according to our English version of the Bible, is *Zadok*.

Page 26, line 4. After "1872", add, *also in 1872 and in 1873*.

Page 27, line 5. For "decidated", read *dedicated*.

Page 27, line 8. The mill was burned, Jan. 13, 1898.

Page 27, line 10. For "Ecclesiastical", read *Evangelical*. It was the Union Evangelical Congregational Society.

Page 28, line 12. After "continued to preach", insert, *more or less*.

Page 28, line 20. Place a period after Gilsun. Omit the words "and" and "there". Begin "the" with a capital T. The sentence will then read: The church was afterwards removed to Gilsun. The pastors were, etc.

Page 29, line 3 from bottom. The name of Gardner H. Rugg has since been added, making now ten names. The name of Sylvester C. Abbott must also be added, which would make eleven names upon the monument.

Page 44, line 8. For "Ruskins", read *Ruskin*.

Page 70, line 8. For "eight years", read *six years*.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Page 79, line 1. For "Sullivan", read *Gilsum*. The line follows the south bank of the river.

Page 79, line 15 from bottom. Erase the word "Keene".

Page 80, line 4 from bottom. For "three schoolhouses, the first used later for an armory", read *four schoolhouses, the second used later for an armory*. Since this page was printed, it has been discovered that the first schoolhouse in the district was on an old road leading from the site of the present Town Hall to the old Winch farm. It is numbered 75 on the map:

Page 81, line 9. The post office has recently been moved to the house of Mr. Jewett, at number 80.

Page 86, line 8. The exact height of Boynton Mountain is 1743 feet.

Page 86, line 18 from bottom. For "Rowe" read *Morse*. An exact measurement makes Morse Hill 1640 feet above the sea and Rowe (or Winch) Hill 1635 feet, that is five feet lower than Morse Hill.

Page 86, line 2 from bottom. The south-western mountain mass is called, in the old documents, *Sugar Hill*.

Page 87, line 18. Seward Mountain is found to be 1685 feet above the sea, but Buxton Hill is 1690 feet, making a correction of the text needful. It is not "next to Boynton Mountain", but *next but one*.

Page 88, line 17 from bottom. Near the Bear Den has been discovered a very remarkable stone profile, closely resembling the face of a savage Indian.

Page 90, line 10 from bottom. For "palaeozoic", read *palaeozoic*.

Page 92, line 12. For "Giant's Table", read *Giant's Cradle*.

Page 92, end of second paragraph. The Profile Rock on Morse Hill is a remarkable bowlder, looking in the distance somewhat like the prow of a ship. It is as large as a good-sized cabin. On the south-western corner, if one be in a proper position, may be seen very distinctly a fine human profile. A little nearer, if the light be right, near the top of this profile may be discerned still a second profile. The observer should be at the south-east of the rock, a few rods away, the exact spot depending somewhat upon the nature of the eyes of the observer. The position of this rock is indicated upon the map, just below the summit of Morse Hill.

Page 93, line 3. Since this paragraph went to press, mica miners have informed the writer that they believe that the mica upon certain farms in town could be profitably used for commercial purposes. There is some fine mica in the town.

Page 93, 6th line under Archaeology. An amateur student of the Algonquin language informed the writer that *ASHUELOT* means "meeting-place", referring perhaps to the place where this river empties into the Connecticut. The name of this locality was attached, he thinks, by white men to this river. This does not essentially differ from Hale's interpretation, as given in our text. The "collection" of the waters might easily refer to the "meeting" of the two rivers.

Page 95, line 7. It may be added that, recently, a few specimens of the Fisher (or black-cat) marten have been found.

Page 95, line 4 from bottom. For "tanager", read *tanager*.

GENERAL HISTORY.

Page 98, lines 1 and 2. For "Rev. Clement Sumner", read *Thomas Sumner*. It was the latter gentleman, father of Rev. C. Sumner, the first syllable of whose name was taken for the second syllable of the town. Rev. Clement Sumner became a very large land owner in Gilsuim, but his father, an original proprietor, was the one to whom the honor of the name was attached.

Page 100, lines 3 and 4. For "His house stood a little north-east of the present Town Hall", read *His house stood on or near the site of 102 on the map*. The location given in the text for this house was based on oral testimony which seemed irrefutable, as it came from the lips of a descendant of Joseph Ellis. It is a fact that neither Griswold nor Ellis ever owned the land where the house to which we referred (the one at 75) stood. The building at 75 was the first schoolhouse of the district. There has been a tradition, recently unearthed, that Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Ellis occupied this schoolhouse for a home for a short time. They were the grandparents of the late Atwell C. Ellis, who thought that this was the Griswold house purchased by Joseph Ellis, father of Simeon. The fact that Atwell's grandparents had occupied this house for a few months doubtless was the origin of the tradition which he had in mind. The real house of Griswold was at or near 102. This was the farm sold by Griswold to Joseph Ellis and the home of the first Sullivan Ellises.

Page 100, line 9 from bottom. We have ascertained that Zadok Nims came to the settlement after the Ellises.

Page 100, last line. For "the house just north of the present Town Hall", read *the house at 102*. See the second preceding paragraph.

Page 101, line 3. For "L" read *ell*.

Page 102, line 3, For "Dublin", read *Sherborn, Mass.* Thomas Morse came to Dublin, with his parents, when a child.

Page 109, line 9 from bottom. For "then Gilsuim", read *then Keene*.

Page 122, line 7. For "used", read *used for a town meeting*. There had been an auction there on July 19, 1791, and, very likely, religious services were held in the building on and after the last named date.

Page 122, line 9. For "innoculate" read *inoculate*.

Page 122, line 11. For "meeting-house" it is better to write *meetinghouse*.

Page 122, line 14 from bottom. For "innoculate," read *inoculate*.

Page 123, line 15 from the bottom. After "Patent Line," add, *also the so-called school lot on which James Comstock had settled*.

Page 126, line 9. For "were votes," read *was a vote*.

Page 141, line 17 from bottom. For "beceme," read *become*.

Page 147, line 8 from bottom. For "1863," read *1861*.

Page 157, under the year 1895. For "elected, Nov. 8, 1892," read *elected Nov. 6, 1894*.

CIVIL LISTS.

Page 181, under Tithing-men. In years 1788, 1792, 1796, and 1800, "Zadock" and "Zadoc" would more properly be spelled *Zadok*, according to the Biblical method.

Page 182, under years 1806 and 1788. The same observation as in the preceding paragraph.

Page 195, line 8 from bottom. For "PAUPERS", read CARE OF THE POOR.

Page 196, line 7. For "Meeting-house," read *meetinghouse*.

Page 196, line 3 from bottom. "The above" refers to the ballot clerks for 1894 only.

Page 197, line 14. "The above" refers to the ballot clerks for 1902 only.

Page 199, under 1790-3-5-6-9, also on page 200, under 1803 and 1811, the name of Zadock Nims is the same as on the records, but the Biblical spelling of the word is Zadok.

Page 209, lines 1 to 4. One hundred dollars is the limit which the constitution would allow. It should have been carefully stated in the text that the General Court has not as yet passed a law which enables a justice to hear and determine causes where the damages demanded exceed \$13.33.

Page 213, line 3. Roswell Hubbard also had one vote for treasurer.

Page 216, lines 13 and 14. F. A. Sumner had seventeen votes instead of none. Campbell had 103 votes for register of deeds.

Page 217, line 2. The vote for Handerson should be 5.

Page 219, year 1841. One vote each was given to Daniel Adams for governor, Josiah D. Crosby for councillor, Abijah Wilder for senator, and also John Wood for senator.

Page 220, line 3 from bottom. The vote for Berry should be 78.

Page 222, line 8. For "Aaa S. Fiske," read *Asa H. Fiske*.

Page 223, year 1858. The vote for M. T. Tottingham should be 73.

Page 225, year 1866. The vote for R. H. Porter should be 49.

Page 227, 10th line of fine print. For "Joseph," read *Josiah*.

Page 229, line 19. For "F. Hills," read *F. H. Hills*.

Page 229, line 13 from bottom. At the end of the paragraph on judges of probate, add: Robert A. Ray of Keene was appointed, Feb. 6, 1906, to succeed Mr. Allen.

Page 243, line 10. For "1836," read *1844*. The law fixing the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November as the day for the choice of electors of president and vice-president first went into effect in 1848.

Page 243, line 11 from bottom. For "ane," read *one*. The second election of Monroe resulted in his receiving all of the electoral vote with one exception. That one man was a New Hampshire elector, who is said to have declared that he cast that vote against Monroe in order to make it impossible that any man, except George Washington, could ever say that he was unanimously elected to the presidency.

Page 244, line 21. For "1840," read *1848*. This whole paragraph in fine type should have followed line 4 on page 245 and should have been omitted here.

Page 246, last line. At one of these lyceum exercises, in 1860, a Southern student challenged one of the debaters, a young man from Winchester, to fight a duel with him, outside the hall, at the close of the exercises. The challenge was promptly and fearlessly accepted, but the assistant principal quickly stopped the affair. The incident is noteworthy as showing the fever of excitement at that time.

ROADS.

Page 250, line 11. On further investigation, we find that road I (which was

not constructed) would have been much further east than road V, which is the old road leading past the Sawyer and Osgood places, at 248 and 247.

Page 252, line 11. After words, "private roads," add: It has recently been reopened.

Page 252, line 17. For "as lay," read *as it lay*.

Page 252, line 18. The wire obstruction has been removed. The part of road III leading past the Proctor place at 252 was discontinued, May 31, 1851, but can still be travelled.

Page 252. Road IV is reopened. Road V has been reopened to near the Sawyer place at 248, and is passable for vehicles still throughout the whole distance. Road V was so laid by Keene as to meet road IV, which was laid by Gilsum.

Page 253, line 6. For "1880," read *1780*.

Page 253. Road VIII was probably the one laid by Stoddard, Aug. 29, 1783.

Page 256, line 7. Wire fences, recently erected, make the old Warren Road practically impassable for vehicles.

Page 256. Road XXII was really constructed to the Packersfield line, where Nelson and Roxbury now corner upon Sullivan, although the language of the record does not precisely specify this terminus.

Page 258, XXXV. For "a new road to Amasa Brown's," read *a road to the house built by Amasa Brown at 259*.

Page 259, line 9. For "Olive," read *Oliver*.

Page 259, line 4 from bottom. It is discovered that the Joseph Ellis house was on or near 102. The old building on this road was the first schoolhouse in town.

Page 261, first three lines. Estey had a road (shown on the map) which led southerly from his house, at 156, to a point across the Keene line. From this last point, another road, still usable to a certain extent, led northerly to the Tyler (formerly Abijah Seward) house, where Mr. Connor now (1908) lives. In Keene, the old Estey road led along the Otter River, crossed the river at about the place of the present upper bridge, then led along the east side of the river to the site of the present peg mill, where it intersected with the upper road to Roxbury. Much of the way it followed practically the route of the Branch and Concord Roads, built later upon the same site.

Page 263, LXIX. Stillman Eaton lived at 215.

Page 263, LXX. We are assured, on the testimony of Charles Mason, Esq., a native and, for many years, a resident of this part of Sullivan, that the road here described as LXX was very ancient. Mr. Mason believes that it was a part of the road numbered XXII, which was undoubtedly built to the Packersfield (Nelson) line in the first place. The third road accepted by the town at this time, which we had designed to number LXX, was undoubtedly the reopening of the road (from the No. 5 schoolhouse to the Rawson Road) which had been discontinued just before, on March 10, 1829, and which has since been travelled.

Page 267, line 5. For "lives," read *lived*.

Page 273, XCVIII. The house upon the Thompson farm was upon the

Gilsum side of the town line. The present (or Levi Barrett) house, where Mr. Lassman lives, is on or very near the site of the first house.

Page 273. Road XCIX was passable for vehicles all of the way. It has sometimes been called the Loveland Road.

Page 273. Road C can hardly be said to have been united with the road numbered XCIX, although it led from near the same point in the road passing Mr. Loveland's. Road C led past the cottages mentioned in the text to the "Lower Village" in *Gilsum*. It has been called the North-West Road.

Page 274, line 2 from bottom. Since writing this chapter, the two wooden bridges on the Concord Road, above East Sullivan, one near the site of 49, and the other at the town line, have been replaced by iron bridges, making now three bridges in the town (1908).

Page 275, line 1. For "Hemenway Brook," read *Wright Brook*.

Page 277, line 3. Ezra Osgood had moved to 108, but had a deed of land at 58, in what was the third, now a part of the second, district.

CEMETERIES.

Page 289, lines 1-3. It is feared that this original plan of the old cemetery is lost. There are true copies of it.

Page 290, line 8. For "March," read *February*.

Page 298, lot of Ezra Wardwell. The body of an infant son of Hersey Wardwell, born lifeless, July 18, 1843, was, at first, buried in this lot, but removed with the body of the other boy to Meetinghouse Cemetery.

Page 304, last line. She was buried in this lot. Lydia Ellis probably died in 1833, during which year is the last recorded payment for her support on the town books, and probably at the house of Geo. Baker (at 242), who took the pay.

Page 305, lot of Joseph Ellis. Bridget, first wife of Joseph Ellis, Jr., is now known to have died on the old homestead, at the site of 102, March 9, 1778. Her body was buried in this lot. The body of her infant daughter, Bridget, was undoubtedly buried in the place indicated in the text. It is most probable that the body of Abiah Ellis was buried in this lot.

Page 305, lot of I. Ellis and J. B. Seward. Joseph B. Seward died, Sept. 9, 1905, and his body was buried in this lot. This was, in all probability, the last interment that there will ever be in this cemetery. The first was in 1773, being the body of William Comstock. Mr. Seward's daughter, Ellen A., widow of Charles E. Shattuck, being formerly the widow of Sidney E. Barrett, died soon after her father, and her body was buried in Brookline, N. H.

Page 307, lot of T. Morse. It seems probable that the Thomas Morse lot was more likely to have been XII. 6, instead of this. J. G. White eventually acquired the Thomas Morse farm which, according to a custom in the town, would have carried with it the cemetery lot. We find the name of J. G. White against the lot XII. 6, on the original chart, although White used the lot VIII. 1.

Page 307, lot of John and David Chapman. Mrs. David Chapman died, Oct. 2, 1824. Her body is here in an unmarked grave.

Page 308. The second paragraph from the bottom should end with a] .

Page 309, lines 1 and 3. "Monroe" is modern, but the old spelling was *Munroe*.

Page 309, lot of T. and A. Spaulding. The true date of the death of the infant son of Ashley Spaulding was Jan. 26, 1837.

Page 311, lot of Roswell Hubbard. The lines, "My little friends", &c., are at the top of the headstone of Samuel C. Hubbard. The lines, "The blooming youth" &c., are at the top of the headstone of Electa.

Page 323, lot of Nathaniel Mason. In the fourth inscription, the date should be June 16, instead of "Jan. 16."

Page 326, lot XVI. 4. The last paragraph should end with a] .

Page 328, line 20. John Barrett died, *Dec. 12*, not "Dec. 10."

Page 333, lot II. 14. See bottom of page 353.

Page 334, lot III. 8. See page 310, lot VIII. 7.

Page 335, lot IV. 2. See page 317, lot XII. 2.

Page 337, lot of Marshal J. Barrett, line 4. For "ABBY," read *BABY*.

Page 337, lot V. 1. Mr. Mason's full name was LORENZO W. MASON.

Page 337, lots V. 3-7. Lot V. 3 has been taken by ALLAN M. NIMS since the chapter on CEMETERIES was written. Mrs. Martha Rice, wife of Allan M. Nims, died, June 14, 1905, at the Elliot City Hospital in Keene, and the burial was here. She was born, March 17, 1880.

Page 338, lot V. 9. The body of an infant son of Hersey Wardwell, born lifeless, July 18, 1843, was also moved to this lot from the Four Corners Cemetery.

Page 338, lot V. 12. The bodies of Frank E. Joy's three deceased children are also buried in this lot. See that family in the genealogies.

Page 339, lot of Albert G. Nims. In the fourth line, "March 8, 1887" should read *March 3, 1887*. It is very difficult to read inscriptions on granite unless the letters are raised or very deeply cut.

Page 339, lot of Luther Richardson. Ernest Arthur, infant son of William Wallace Richardson, died in Keene, Apr. 27, 1883, *æ*. 16 days, and the burial was here.

Page 340, lot XI. 12. After "LOT OF LEWIS H. SMITH," add: 104.

Page 341, line 6. RANGE XII. included the registered lots, 167-174 and 107-112. RANGE XIII. included the registered lots 175-192 and 113-118.

Page 345, lot III. 18, lot of Marcus Davis. See top of page 354. There is now a headstone.

Page 350, lot IX. 40. For "FLT," read *F. L. T.*

Page 351, line 10 from bottom. For "north cemetery at East Alstead," read *Vessel Rock Cemetery in Gilsum*.

Page 352, first line under "IV. THE TOMB" &c. The date, "March 8, 1892," should be *Aug. 23, 1892*.

Page 356, at the end of the last paragraph should be added: Dauphin W. Wilson, Esq., left to the First Congregational Church a legacy of one hundred dollars, accepted by them on May 29, 1894, on condition that the income be used in keeping in repair his burial lot in the Meetinghouse Cemetery. See the 2d paragraph on page 420.

CASUALTIES.

Page 357. The epidemic of 1795 is now believed to have been diphtheria.

Page 360, line 1. After "time," add: in Sullivan.

Page 360, line 10 from bottom. "Emily" should be *Elisabeth*.

Page 361, line 10 from bottom. For "scarlet fever," we should probably read *diphtheria*.

Page 364, line 19 from the bottom. "L" should read *ell*.

Page 365, line 7. After "in his barn," add: in Nelson.

Page 365, line 6 from the bottom. Two other natives of Sullivan, Cephas Brown, Jr., and Cyrus Cummings, are now found to have been in the Mexican War, as was also George Hubbard, a later resident of the town.

Page 369, line 20. For "Chester," read *Chester, Va.*

Page 372, line 11. For "who who," read *who*.

Page 374, line 20. For "about 1856," read *Dec. 30, 1857*.

Page 374, line 23. For "about 1865," read *Sept. 24, 1863*.

Page 375, line 17 from bottom. After "scarlet fever" add: *or quite as likely diphtheria*.

Page 376, after line 18. A thief entered the house of Q. B. Nash, at 26, several years ago, in the absence of the family, and took some articles of value.

Page 377, last line. For "and no means," read *nor any means*.

Page 379, line 26. That house was recently (1905) purchased by George W. Holt.

Since the chapter on CASUALTIES was written, several events have occurred which should be recorded in that connection.

FATAL CASUALTIES.

Nov. 29, 1867, Francis O. Brown, who lived at 229, on returning from Keene, when opposite the house numbered 148, where George H. Nims then lived, was seized with a fit, probably occasioned by apoplexy. He was taken into the house of Mr. Nims, where he expired shortly after, the same day.

Nov. 10, 1905, Bruno Theberge (usually known in Sullivan as "Joe Brown") died at the Elliot City Hospital in Keene, as the result of fatal injuries received in Sullivan on Wednesday, Nov 8, 1905, two days before. On the latter date, he was driving, in the morning, down the hill west of the Jacob Spaulding, or Barnes, house, 119 on the map. He had a load of boards which were not chained to the cart. The boards slipped forward and hit the horse, causing it to run down the hill, throwing Mr. Theberge from his seat to the ground. The vehicle passed over his body, one wheel passing over his face, grinding off one of his cheeks. A small boy who was with him hardly knew what to do in the emergency, but eventually summoned help, who took Mr. Theberge into a house, and word was sent to Dr. Prouty of Keene, who came to the rescue as quickly as possible, and Mr. Theberge was taken in an ambulance to the hospital, where he died on the tenth.

ACCIDENTS NOT FATAL.

March 28, 1866, Lucius Nims suffered the amputation of a leg, which was injured while logging on the old Warren farm (56 on map.) The operation was performed by Dr. G. B. Twitchell of Keene. Mr. Nims lived several years. We accidentally omitted to note this fact on page 374, in its chronological order.

Dec. 24, 1889, Crosby A. Mason, a native of Sullivan, born at 50, where his youth was passed, lost both of his eyes, while assisting in blasting rocks in

Dublin, to procure stones for the foundation of the barn upon the Parker place, recently purchased by Mr. Catlin. By a premature explosion, he received a portion of the charge in his face, causing the destruction and removal of both eyes. He resides in Keene.

Apr. 23, 1900, Ernest Leroy Blood, a native of Sullivan, born at 138, suffered the amputation of one of his thumbs, below the first joint, at the Elliot City Hospital in Keene, as the result of an accident in the chair factory at Munsonville. He had been married on the 19th of the same month.

Oct. 9, 1905, occurred one of the most distressing accidents which has happened in the town. Little Frederick Ward, a child of Charles M. Ward, who lived in the house at 111, where Atwell C. and Austin A. Ellis had lived, lost both his eyes by the firing of a gun which was in the hands of his half-brother, much older than himself, named Harry H. Hall (whose last name is sometimes called Ward). It cannot be supposed that Harry meditated any fatal occurrence, nor did he probably intend to produce any serious injury. There was a blank cartridge in the gun and Harry probably thought that he might scare the child. The full charge entered the child's face. Being about twelve years of age at the time, Harry should have used more discretion, but discretion in children is as uncertain as the algebraic "x". The accident occurred at Mr. Ward's house, while Mrs. Ward was ill at the Elliot City Hospital in Keene. Mrs. Holt, a near neighbor, heard the firing of the gun and rushed to the Ward home. Seeing the condition of little Fred, she telephoned to East Sullivan and learned that Dr. Prouty was on his way from Keene to Munsonville. The doctor was hailed at East Sullivan and immediately proceeded to the Ward home. He was with an automobile and Mrs. Prouty was with him. They went at once to the Elliot City Hospital in Keene, Mrs. Prouty carrying the little fellow in her arms. Both of the poor child's eyes were removed that night. It was a most melancholy affair, adding one more solemn and dreadful lesson respecting the careless use of fire-arms. Little Fred has been placed in the Perkins Institution for the Blind in Boston, to be educated according to their well-known and highly approved methods. It is a singular fact that the gun which was the agent of this awful accident was the same which killed the little Heald child. See the bottom of page 369. This was the fourth Sullivan boy to lose both eyes by an accident, the other three being Crosby A. Mason (see page 794), Eugene S. Smith (see page 374), and Arthur B. Thorning (see page 374).

Nov. 19, 1906, George H. Burns, who had been living for two or three years at the house of Samuel S. White, in whose employ he was, was the victim of an injury which nearly proved fatal. It was the day of the state and national Thanksgiving. He went into a field a considerable distance from the house, thinking to have a little fun by splitting open a rock which was already cracked. He carried a stick of dynamite in his pocket for the purpose. As he was about to place the dynamite in position, he undertook, for some reason, to whittle it with his knife, when it suddenly exploded, tearing his left hand from the arm, so injuring the thumb and first two fingers of the right hand that they had to be amputated, leaving only the third and fourth fingers upon that hand. His eyes were badly injured and there were other terrible injuries to the different

parts of his body. After lying for a time unconscious, he rallied enough to crawl to the house, whence he was taken to the Elliot City Hospital at Keene. He eventually recovered and regained the use of his eyes. He has a hook adjusted to his left arm. With this and the two fingers remaining on his right hand, he can dress himself and do many kinds of light work and make himself useful in many ways. His escape from instant death, as well as from prolonged agony, was marvellous. He resides at Mr. S. S. White's still.

Since the chapter on CASUALTIES was written, we have learned that the true date for the amputation of the leg of Elizabeth M. Howard, now Mrs. Kenney, was Dec. 30, 1857. The date on page 374 was an approximate date.

We have also learned that the true date for the amputation of the leg of Nahum Bridge was Sept. 24, 1863, instead of the approximate date given on page 374.

FIRES.

Since pages 378-381 were written, two more fires have been added to the Sullivan list.

Sept. 13, 1905, in the evening, the barns of Miss Helen A. Peabody, upon the old Winchester farm, at 193, were burned. Miss Peabody had no stock. Her grass had been cut by the "halves" by a neighbor who then lived at 175. There were about six tons of hay for each stored in the barns. The neighbor had insured his part of the hay for a hundred dollars just before this date. The fire must have been of incendiary origin, as there had been no lightning upon that day and no one was known to have taken any lamp or lantern into the barns that evening. Two barns and an open shed were consumed.

Apr. 7, 1907, the barn was burned upon the Edwin J. Dunn place at 126. The premises had not been occupied since the death of Mr. Dunn, several years before. The barn was a miserable structure, practically worthless, and containing nothing of value. The fire was possibly due to the carelessness of some tramp, but much more likely the deliberate work of an incendiary, with no special motive besides the mere spirit of wantonness in firing a worthless and disused structure. It is a curious fact that all the fires in District No. 3 have been on the adjoining estates 121, 122, 126, 129, and 128, the D. Spaulding, J. Dunn, E. J. Dunn, Woodward, and Preckle places.

CHURCHES.

Page 382, lines 5-7. We find, on further search, that an appropriation of \$1. was made at a special meeting, June 2, 1790.

Page 387, line 18 from bottom. For "numpered," read *numbered*.

Page 388, line 5. That old plan, with a dot indicating the centre of the town, is preserved.

Page 389, last line of the coarse print. After "same time," there should be a comma.

Page 393, line 17 from bottom. For "Hadyu," read *Haydn*.

Page 393, line 13 from bottom. Mr. Morse pitched the tunes with an old-fashioned pitch-pipe.

Page 397, twentieth line from bottom. These "later and present pew occupants" may be seen on page 451.

Page 398, line 21, under the year 1800. For "Joseph Ellis, Sr.," read *Simcon Ellis*.

Page 399, line 7. For "Arathusa", the way she spelled her name, the correct spelling is *Arathusa*.

Page 400, line 12 from bottom. After "Nims", there should be a semicolon instead of a period.

Page 402, line 23 from bottom. For "Diancy", the true spelling is *Diansa*.

Page 404, line 15 from bottom. For "Allice", read *Alice*.

Page 404, line 6 from bottom. For "Sekonk", read *Seekonk*.

Page 405, line 24. For "July 1, 1900", read *July 1, 1905*.

Page 405, line 14 from bottom. The first recorded baptism was that of "Lydia, daughter of Abel Allen". Mr. Allen had no such daughter. Undoubtedly *Lucinda* was the daughter intended.

Page 410, under the year 1853. For "Diancy", the true spelling is *Diansa*.

Page 411, in the fourth line of the year 1873. Before the word "Alice" should be the date, *Nov. 2*.

Page 412, line 9 from bottom. The catalogue of names would include 559 persons, if we deduct one number for a person who was twice baptized (alluding to A. W. Brown, who requested renewed baptism on uniting with the church). The two Jewett boys who united with the church also desired to have the baptism renewed, that they might make the request for themselves.

Page 415, paragraph 16, line 7. The beginning and the end of the term of Mr. Phelps are given incorrectly. His official service began Apr. 11, 1886, and ended, May 1, 1889.

Page 415, paragraph 20, line 2. Instead of the date given for the close of Mr. Place's pastorate, it should be Dec. 9, 1894.

Page 416, line 1. The second date should be Nov. 3, 1895.

Page 416, paragraph 23. Mr. Patterson closed his labors with the two Sullivan parishes on the first day of May, 1906.

To the list of pastors add:

24. SAMUEL CHARLES EATON, born in Blackstone, Mass., Aug. 14, 1872, son of Rev. Samuel and Harriet (French) Eaton; prepared himself, by private study, for the Bangor Theological Seminary, from which he proposes to graduate in the future; supplied the Sullivan pulpit from July 1, 1906 until Sept. 26, 1907, being the second pulpit that he had supplied. He also supplied the church at East Sullivan during the same period.

25. WILLIAM ORION CONRAD, now (1908) supplying the pulpit of the old church in Sullivan, was born in Sterling, Minn., Apr. 26, 1861. He took a preparatory course at Carleton College, Minn., and graduated at Amherst in 1887, and at the Union Theological Seminary in New York, in 1890. He supplied a pulpit at Bristol, Me., for a few months in 1888. He supplied the First Presbyterian church in Blue Earth, Minn., from May to September, in 1889, and was its pastor from May, 1890, to August, 1896. He was pastor of the Rollstone Cong. Ch. in Fitchburg, Mass., for ten years, 1896 to 1906. He supplied the pulpits of Harrisville and Nelson from Oct. 1907 to Oct. 1908. He was ordained, June 13, 1890, at Blue Earth City, Minn. He began his engagement with this church, in connection with the church at East Sullivan, Oct. 1, 1908. He resides in the old Nathaniel Osgood mansion in Nelson.

Page 417, line 2. For "1860," read *1880*.

Page 425, line 2 from bottom. For "Negro" and "Negress," read *negro* and *negress*.

Pages 425-426. During the ministry of Rev. Charles Cumming, pastor of the Baptist church, the church records do not contain the dates of the baptisms and admissions of the members of the church. We tried perseveringly to find some record of these admissions, but could never find a record of the church that gave the desired information. By accident, however, while visiting the late Mrs. Boyden of Marlborough, a daughter of Rev. Charles Cummings, we discovered a nearly complete series of almanacs of Rev. Mr. Cummings, covering the years of his Sullivan ministry. On the margins of the leaves were many notes and memoranda referring to the Sullivan church. We copied every item which referred to any subject except his farm work. From these memoranda, we derived the dates for the baptisms of the following persons:

June 1, 1817, baptized three, names not given.

August 3, 1817, Silas Morse.

Oct. 5, 1817, baptized five, names not given.

Dec. 7, 1817, Asa Foster and Tirzah Boynton.

June 4, 1820, three whose names are not given.

July 23, 1820, Stillman Eaton.

Nov. 2, 1823, Eliza Eaton.

Nov. 16, 1823, Solon W. Eaton, Luther Hemenway, Jr., and Cynthia Hemenway.

Nov. 20, 1823, Mary Boynton, Athenodorus Guillow, and Elvira Fay Gibbs.

Dec. 5, 1823, Rebecca Gibbs, Lucena Gibbs, Bethiah M. Boynton, and Betsey Boynton.

Dec. 21, 1823, Mary Foster (later Mrs. Cutler Knight) and Mary Gibbs (later the wife of Dr. Silas Barrett).

Feb. 14, 1828, Sarah Mason (afterwards Mrs. Stillman Stone).

May 30, 1830, Joseph Elliot Cummings (son of Rev. Mr. Cummings) and Betsey Buxton of Nelson (afterwards Mrs. Lemuel Eaton of Hancock).

March 3, 1836, Thankful Watson Gibbs, daughter of Dea. Dalphon Gibbs (afterwards Mrs. Lewis Asa Knight), baptized near Mr. Hemenway's, just across the line in Gilsuam.

Apr. 27, 1837, Dalphon Lombard Gibbs, later of Worcester, Mass., a brother of the preceding.

All of these names are found in the list of members of the church given on pages 425-6, with the exception of Rebecca Gibbs (afterwards Mrs. Parker), Sarah Mason, Betsey Buxton, and Dalphon L. Gibbs. These former members had disappeared from the rolls when the revised list, now appearing in the church book was made. Mary Foster appears as Mrs. Cutler Knight on the roll, but she was admitted before her marriage. Rebecca (Gibbs) Parker was readmitted, Aug. 23, 1840, from the Pottersville church. We have not here, as a rule, given the names of the men whom the women subsequently married, because that was done on pages 425-6. It is obvious that the roll given upon those pages was not arranged in the chronological order of the admissions, but made up at random, from the recollection of the writer, previous to 1832.

Page 427, line 17 from bottom. Gilman Joslin died *Nov. 16*, not *Nov. 17*.

Page 433, under ASA WITHINGTON, line 6. He died *Apr. 3*, not *Apr. 4*, according to the N. H. Sentinel.

Page 438. The marks † and † which follow the names of some in the roll of church members should not have been separated from the names by punctuation. Each such mark belongs to the name which precedes it.

Page 441, line 4 from bottom. Dea. Blood has removed to Templeton, Mass.

Page 444, in paragraph on H. H. COLBURN, line 4. He was born *Oct. 4*, not *Oct. 3*, according to the Granite Monthly. Mr. Colburn died in Dalton, N. H., Sept. 26, 1907. Mrs. Colburn, prostrated with grief, committed suicide, by drowning herself in the Connecticut River, Nov. 25, 1907.

Page 444, in paragraph following H. H. COLBURN, line 3. Rev Mr. Burr was not Rev. A. H. Burr. See the note at the foot of page 447.

Page 447. After the paragraph on T. M. PATTERSON, add:

21. SAMUEL CHARLES EATON supplied this church at East Sullivan from July 1, 1906 until Sept. 26, 1907, in connection with the church at Sullivan. He was born at Blackstone, Mass., Aug. 14, 1872, the son of Rev. Samuel and Harriet (French) Eaton. He had lived at Hillsborough Bridge, and Sullivan was his second pulpit supply. He was not as yet ordained. He left with the intention of taking a full course at the Bangor Theological Seminary, and hoped to take a post-graduate course of a year in addition to that.

22. WILLIAM ORION CONRAD, the present pastor (1908) of the East Sullivan church, began the supply of this pulpit, Oct. 1, 1908, in connection with the old church at Sullivan. He was born at Sterling, Minn., Apr. 26, 1861, the son of J. E. and Eleanor Elizabeth (Slagle) Conrad. He took a preparatory course at Carleton College, Minnesota, and graduated at Amherst in 1887, and at the Union Theological Seminary, in New York, in 1890. He supplied Bristol, Me., a few months in 1888. He supplied the First Presbyterian Church in Blue Earth, Minn., from May to September in 1889, and was its pastor from May, 1890, to Aug., 1896. He was pastor of the Rollstone Cong. Ch. in Fitchburg, Mass., ten years, from 1896 to 1906. He supplied the pulpits of Harrisville and Nelson from Oct. 1907 to Oct. 1908. He resides in the old Osgood mansion, now much improved, just above the Concord Road in the Western part of Nelson. He was ordained at Blue Earth City, Minn., June 13, 1890.

Between the 12th and 13th pastors at East Sullivan, as noted on page 446, REV. ELLSWORTH W. PHILLIPS, now a successful pastor in Worcester, Mass., supplied for a few months, but we did not get the information in time to insert the fact in its proper place. He aided in the formation of the Christian Endeavor Society in that village and was its first president. He supplied the pulpit for the last six months of 1890.

MARRIAGES.

Page 452, line 3 from bottom. The whole sentence, "The years of the marriages are placed in the centre of the page," should be erased. The full date was placed in the first column.

Page 452, line 2 from the bottom. For "The month and the day of the marriage are," read *The date of the marriage is.*

Page 475, under the date, Jan. 1, 1881. The marriage of Frank W. Bridge and Hattie A. Dunn should have had for its date, *Jan. 1, 1882.*

Page 476, under the date, June 20, 1883. The marriage of Arthur P. Morse and Ida D. Morse should have the date, *June 21, 1883.*

Page 479, line 3 from bottom. For "observed," read *found.*

Information has been received concerning certain marriages which adds to the information given in the tables under the chapter on MARRIAGES. It has been thought best to give this in the genealogies. The reader will therefore be likely to find in the genealogies fuller information about certain marriages the details of which are not fully given in the list of marriages.

SCHOOLS.

Page 482, lines 8 and 11. The years, 1804 and 1806, should be preceded by a —.

The *school collectors*, a list of whom is given on pages 481-483, were also the prudential committees during those years; that is, they performed the duties which were later assigned to such committees. In the year 1830, they were appointed by the town, in town meeting, for the last time. After this they were chosen by the districts. The districts did not, at first, keep formal records of their proceedings. They began to do so at different dates. From the order books of the select-men we have discovered who served as prudential committees, in each district, until such records were kept.

In the first district, after 1830, the prudential committeemen were the following: 1831, Nathaniel Heaton; 1832, Lucius Nims; 1833, Rufus Mason; 1834, Ashley Mason; 1835, Jeremiah Mason; 1836, Nathaniel Heaton; 1837, Joseph Felt; 1838, Joseph Addison Wilder; 1839, Amos Wardwell, Jr.; and for 1840 and onward as they are given at the bottom of page 494, in which list the prudential committeeman is the second person named in each year.

In the second district, after 1830, the prudential committeemen were the following: 1831, Benjamin Tyler; 1832, William Brown; 1833, John Winch; 1834, George Hubbard; 1835, Roswell Osgood; 1836, Joseph Seward; 1837, John Winch; 1838, William Brown; 1839, Martin Spaulding; and for 1840 and onward as they are given at the bottom of page 496, in which list the prudential committeeman is the second person named in each year.

In the third district, after 1830, the prudential committeemen were the following: 1831, Hammond Keith; 1832, Oliver Stone; 1833, Dexter Spaulding; 1834, Jacob Spaulding; 1835, Asa Ellis; 1836, Archelaus Towne; 1837, Abijah Hastings; 1838, Harrison Rugg; 1839, Solomon Esty; 1840, Allen Merrill Wilder; 1841, Archelaus Towne; 1842, Thomas T. Wetherbee; 1843, David Seward; 1844, Dexter Spaulding; 1845, William Hastings; and for 1846 and onward as they are given on page 499, in which list the prudential committeeman is the second person named in each year.

In the fourth district, after 1830, the prudential committeemen were the following: 1831, Ellsworth Hubbard; 1832, Elijah Mason; 1833, Benjamin Kemp, Jr.; and for 1834 and onward as they are given on page 501.

In the fifth district, after 1830, the prudential committeemen were the following: 1831, Dalphon Gibbs; 1832, John Farrar; 1833, Stephen Foster, Jr.; 1834, Hosea Foster; 1835, Samuel Winchester; 1836, Charles H. Cummings;

1837, Chauncy W. Rawson; 1838, Hosea Foster; 1839, David Boynton; 1840, Ira Myrick Rawson; 1841, Willard Dort; 1842, Charles Rawson; 1843, Chauncy W. Rawson; 1844, Ira Myrick Rawson; 1845, Samuel Winchester; 1846, David Boynton; 1847, Charles Nash; 1848, Charles Nash (and not Willard Dort as was suggested on page 503, lines 3 and 4); and for 1849 and onward as given in the list on the top of page 503.

Page 483. Since making up the list of school superintendents, at the bottom of this page, as supplied by the records of the town meetings, a careful examination of the order books of the select-men reveals the names of those who served in the missing years between 1828 and 1843. From 1828 to 1835, allusions to school affairs are rare. It is likely that there was no superintendent in 1828, as was the case in the year before, when we have a record that the town voted to have none. In 1829, we find from a certificate issued to Josiah Seward, 3d, testifying to his ability to teach school, that there was an "examining committee" for that year, consisting of *Rev. Josiah Peabody* and the merchant, *Nathaniel Evans*. We find nothing with respect to 1830, but *Rev. Job Cushman*, who supplied the pulpit of the First Cong. Ch., served as superintendent in 1831, for which he received compensation in the following year, according to the order book of the select-men. It is possible that he may have served in 1830, as it was quite customary to select clergymen for such a position. We cannot discover from the order books of the select-men or from any other source, that anybody served as superintendent in 1832-3-4-5. The select-men may have appointed examining committees, but we have not discovered the evidence. They appointed the superintendents, when there were any, for many years. In 1836, the superintending school committee consisted of *Hosea Foster*, *Dauphin W. Wilson*, and *D. Grosvenor Wright*, who received compensation in the following spring. It is likely that they served in the following year, as the committee was changed but little for several years. In 1838, it consisted of *D. Grosvenor Wright*, *Dauphin W. Wilson*, and *Alonso Mason*. In 1839, the committee was composed of *Alonso Mason* and *D. Grosvenor Wright*. The same men served in 1840 and 1841. In 1842, the committee consisted of *Hosea Foster* and *Alonso Mason*. In the order books of the select-men, the date of receiving their compensation is usually in the spring following the years in which they served. In 1843, it was voted to dispense with such a committee. For 1844 and onward, the list of superintendents may be found on page 484.

Page 484, line 12. James Osgood should be *James W. Osgood*.

Page 485, end of first paragraph. The school committee for 1907 consisted of *Clara A. Barrett*, *Arthur H. Rugg*, and *Charles Wellman*. For 1908, it was composed of *Arthur H. Rugg*, *Charles Wellman*, and *Mrs. Joseph A. Reed*.

Page 500, line 17. Miss Hubbard's name was *Emma F. Hubbard*.

On page 505, after the first paragraph, insert the following paragraphs:

In the autumn of 1829, ENOCH HALE, A. B., of Alstead, taught a select school in the old schoolhouse at 88, which was afterwards used for an armory. Mr. Hale was a graduate of the University of Vermont, in the class of 1826. His school here closed with an exhibition in the old second meeting-house, at 77. Dea. Charles Mason of Marlborough, a native and long-time resident of the town, informs us that boards were laid over the pews on the north side of the

edifice, which were covered with a carpet, thus serving for a stage. A play was presented, the name of which we once heard but cannot now recall. Several boys and girls, afterwards well known in town, participated in it. A curious episode marked this term of school. A charge was preferred against Mr. Hale for an assault upon some one (probably in Alstead), in which it was alleged that a stabbing occurred. Mr. Hale was absent a few days to stand a trial. We cannot find any record of this affair upon the court records at Keene, and we conclude that it was only a justice trial, in which Mr. Hale was undoubtedly acquitted, or at least not held for the grand jury. Mr. Hale became a Protestant Episcopal clergyman. He became the principal of the Atkinson, N. H., Academy, where he died in 1830.

Mr. (afterwards Rev. Dr.) Daniel Grosvenor Wright began a select school in the same schoolhouse (afterwards the armory), in the autumn of one of the years from 1834 to 1839. He did not receive much patronage, or meet with much success, and his school came to a close in a few weeks.

Page 505, last paragraph of tenth chapter, 2d line. For "had twice been," read *was twice*.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Page 506, line 3. For "These," read *Those*.

Page 506, under BENJAMIN ELLIS, line 5. For "had been," read *had also been*, meaning that he lived in Keene during his earlier service, and in Sullivan during his later service.

CALEB WINCH, SR., who lived a short time in Sullivan and married the widow of James Rowe, also served in the Revolution. See page 509, where his name should be inserted between Daniel Wilson and Pompey Woodward.

Page 511, line 8. For "a brother," read, *and a brother*. James was the brother, not Daniel.

Page 511, line 11. For "killed," read *mortally wounded*. He died on the following morning, *Sept. 12*, not "Sept. 11," as stated in the same line.

Three more soldiers of the MEXICAN WAR have been discovered since the military chapter was written, one of whom was born in town and the others were recent residents.

1st LIEUT. CYRUS CUMMINGS, a son of Rev. Charles Cummings, when 19 years of age, went to Galveston, Texas. He entered the Texan navy and remained seven years in Texas. He served in the Mexican War and was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant.

GEORGE HUBBARD, who lived several years on the old Wilson farm at 64, also saw service in the Mexican War.

HENRY WALLACK, who lives with his daughter, on the David Seward farm, was in the Mexican War. See the addition of Civil War Soldiers, of which he was one.

The following native residents of Sullivan should be added to the roll of Sullivan soldiers in the Civil War:

EDWIN AGUSTINE KEMP, M. D., a son of Benjamin Kemp, Jr., was Acting Assistant Surgeon of the United States Army, in hospital service, in Washington, D. C., from 1862 until 1865. His record should be inserted on page 523, between the paragraphs relating to HUSSEY and MACDONALD. For a more complete notice of Dr. Kemp, see page 601.

EDWARD BEFCHER NIMS, M. D., was the Assistant Surgeon of the 1st Vermont Cavalry, in 1864-1865. He was the son of Seth Nims. His record should have been inserted on page 524, in the paragraph preceding the one relating to EDWIN T. NIMS. See page 602 for a more complete notice of Dr. Nims.

Of natives of Sullivan who were engaged in the Civil War were the following, whose names were not inserted in their proper places, on pages 526-9, because information concerning their record was at that time lacking.

ALBERT WILLARD ELLIS, son of Ira Ellis, is said to have died in the service during the Civil War. He was probably in a Wisconsin regiment.

REV. HENRY MARTYN FROST, son of Benjamin, was a Chaplain of the 7th Vermont Reg., in 1862. For a fuller account of his life, see page 592.

WINDSOR GLEASON, JR., who lived a short time upon the Gibbs farm (at 206), was two years in the famous 6th Mass. Vols., and was wounded in the foot.

ALBERT WILBUR HEATON, son of Nathaniel, born at 24, was in Co. A, 2d N. H. Vols., as a private; enlisted, Apr. 25, 1861; reenlisted, May 22, 1861; was wounded, at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862; died of his wounds, May 25, 1862, at Mill Creek Hospital, Pa. This record was inadvertently misplaced when page 527 was printed.

GEORGE SPARHAWK HEATON, a brother of the preceding, also born at 24, was likewise a private in Co. A, 2d N. H. Vols. He enlisted, Apr. 25 (reenlisted May 22), 1861. He was captured, July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va. and paroled, Jan. 17, 1862; discharged at Concord, Aug. 15, 1862, for disability. He belonged to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and died at the Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me., June 4, 1906. This record, like that of his brother, was inadvertently misplaced when page 527 went to the press.

The two preceding soldiers had a cousin, GEORGE SEWARD HEATON in the N. H. 2d Reg. of Vols., who died at Portsmouth, Feb. 21, 1906. His parents were both natives of Sullivan, but his name was not inserted in the list of Sullivan soldiers because he was born in Keene and never had a residence in Sullivan.

Of the old soldiers of the Civil War who have lived in Sullivan since the close of the war, the following names should appear, in addition to those given upon pages 529-30. Their records were either unconsciously overlooked or unknown when those pages went to press.

SERGT. DANIEL OSCAR BEVERSTOCK, a native of Marlow, lived after the war at 51, and now resides in Keene. He enlisted as a private, Sept. 13, 1862, in Co. G of the 16th N. H. Vols. He was mustered out, Aug. 20, 1863. This regiment had a short life, but was in three sharp battles. Mr. Beverstock reenlisted in the 18th N. H. Vols., Sept. 27, 1864, and was credited to Nelson. He was mustered out, June 10, 1865, having been in the service a year. His record should have been inserted between those of Bates and Brason, on page 529. He had the rank of sergeant in the 18th Reg.

JOSEPH MATTHEW RICHARDSON, a native of Nelson, lived a short time, after the war, in the north part of the house of George Kingsbury, at 44. He enlisted, Sept. 14, 1862, as a private, in the 16th N. H. Vols. He was mustered out, Aug. 20, 1863. He now lives in Keene (1908).

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON THORNING, a native of Claremont, lived in

Sullivan, after the war, at 147, 112, and 63. He enlisted as a private, May 22, 1861, from Winchester, in Co. A, 2d N. H. Vols., for three years. He was discharged, May 30 (to date from May 22), 1864, in New York City. He lived later in Sullivan and Keene, and died at the Soldiers' Home in Tilton, Jan. 10, 1903.

HENRY WALLACE, who lives with Frank L. Fifield, at the David Seward place, at 139, was a soldier of the Mexican War, in the 9th New England Reg., commanded by Col. Ransom, and was in the company of Capt. Kimball. This regiment was in the brigade commanded by Gen. Franklin Pierce, afterwards a president of the United States. In the Civil War, Mr. Wallace was in the navy, on the U. S. Sloop of War INO. He went from Lynn, Mass.

ISRAEL PARKER WELLMAN lived, after the war, for a very short time, in the Abijah Seward house, at 155. He enlisted, Aug. 13, 1862 in Co. G, of the 14th N. H. Vols., and was mustered out, July 8, 1865. He served as a private. He died at Concord, Oct. 13, 1908.

Since the record of MILAN D. SPAULDING, upon page 525, was written, he died, March 23, 1908, at the Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me.

Since page 529 was printed, JOEL WILLISTON WRIGHT has changed his residence to Lake Placid, N. Y.

As a result of these additions to our list of Sullivan soldiers in the Civil War, the paragraph at the bottom of page 530 must be changed to read as follows: There were in the Civil War, 25 men who belonged to the town, 38 who were natives or former residents, and 24 more who came to town to live afterwards, making a grand total of 87 connected with Sullivan, who participated in that memorable conflict. It is possible that we may discover other names at present overlooked by us, but we think that we now have the number complete to the present time. Other old soldiers may yet move into the town. Eighty-seven Civil War soldiers make a large total for so small a town and indicate the high degree of patriotism of the inhabitants, for all but 24 of these were natives or *ante bellum* residents of the town.

For soldiers who are members of the grand Army of the Republic see the following additional notes under INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

Since the chapter on MILITARY HISTORY was printed, Milan D. Spaulding (No. 19, page 525) died at the Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me., March 23, 1908. Charles F. Nims (No. 19, page 527) is also dead. He died in Marlow.

INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

Page 538, second line of the second paragraph under TAXATION. It is stated in the text that there are two iron bridges in town. Since that paragraph was written, another has been added to the number, making three at the present time. The last is the "line bridge," at the Nelson line, on the Concord Road, which replaces the former wooden one.

Page 541, second line under SOLICITORS. Instead of the words, "brought by or against the town in the courts," it would have been more proper to have used the words, *brought by the town in courts or to defend the town when sued.*

Page 546, line 8. The "January" mentioned was in 1906.

Page 547, line 6 from bottom. 6-16-95 should be 6-16-05.

Page 552, line 4. Since this page was printed, Social Friends Lodge of

Keene presented Mr. Seward with a costly jewel appropriate to the past master of a Masonic lodge. Astoria Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, also presented him with the jewel of a past worthy patron.

Page 552. At the end of the section on SOCIETIES, there ought to have been a mention of the Sullivan soldiers who have belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic. The roster of John Sedgwick Post, No. 4, of Keene shows that Lt. Henry E. Hubbard, who went to war from Sullivan was a member of the post. Samuel Nims, a native of the town was a member of the same organization, and Lyman E. Esty, another native is still a member. The roster also includes the names of several soldiers who have lived in Sullivan since the war. Three such veterans, George S. Kingsbury, Wm. H. H. Thorning, and Israel P. Wellman, are now deceased. Charles A. Tarbox and Joseph M. Richardson, also members of that post, lived for a time in Sullivan after the war, but now live in Keene. Wm. H. H. Woodbury, another member of the post, has moved from Sullivan into Keene. Franklin B. Hardy, who lives in Sullivan, is another member. Geo. S. Currier formerly belonged to the same post, but has withdrawn. John W. Hammond belongs to the E. N. Taft Post of Winchester, William H. Chapin to Henry Stevens Post of Marlow, and Henry Wallace to Gen. Lander Post of Lynn, Mass. If there are other soldiers living in Sullivan who belong to posts, or who have belonged to any, we have not ascertained the facts. We think we have the names of all who have belonged to the post at Keene. Probably many of the soldiers included in the long roll of 87 names which we have discovered have been members of the Grand Army of the Republic in other places, but we think we have named all members who have resided in Sullivan since the Grand Army of the Republic came into existence. Excepting the Keene Post, we have not attempted to get the names of former Sullivan men belonging to the Grand Army. Charles A. Howard, who lived several years in town, formerly belonged to some post, but does not retain his membership.

Page 554, lines 10 and 13 of the second paragraph. The names of both the stage drivers are printed incorrectly. In line 10, "Nooh" should be *Noah*. In line 13, "Hotch" should be *Hatch*.

Page 556, line 5. The house built by Joseph Felt is a 2-story house, but it is built against a knoll which gives it the appearance of being set in a side hill.

INDUSTRIES.

Page 558, last paragraph, lines 3 to 8. The Locke and Wilson houses are again occupied. The Martin Rugg house has a tenant, for the present (1908).

Page 560, second paragraph, line 9. The Leland house was put in repair in 1908, also a new barn was built upon the place, that is to say, the old barn upon the so-called Bridge place in Keene, where the Sullivan West Road leaves the Beaver Brook Road, was drawn to this place and rebuilt.

Page 562, after the third paragraph, there should have been a paragraph upon fruit culture. This omission is supplied under the head, *CIDER MILLS*, on page 569.

Page 562, line 8 from bottom. For "58," read 57½.

Page 562, line 6 from bottom. For "leased," read *temporarily purchased*.

Ancient deeds show that Mr. Wetherbee had bought the land of Wilson, but he did not pay for it and surrendered the deed.

Page 563, last line. For "built a saw-mill," read *bought the saw-mill*. It had been built many years previously by Joseph Kingsbury. Mr. Spaulding also built a new mill on the site of the old Wright mill (or a few feet east of it), which has also disappeared.

Page 568, end of first paragraph. To the list of blacksmiths should be added the names of William Baker, who worked several years in the old shop at the Four Corners; also Luther Hemenway, who had a blacksmith shop at 217 on the north line of the town, mostly for his private use; also Oliver Osgood, who lived at 160.

Page 569, end of first paragraph. We find that Samuel Mason who lived at 4, near East Sullivan, was a cordwainer, as shoemakers were then called. Probably he did not consider himself as exactly a professional cobbler, for he had a large farm. There were others who cobbled to a certain extent.

Page 571, lines 8 to 10. It has been ascertained, beyond any reasonable doubt, that the house at 232, which preceded the present house upon the same site, was built long before Benjamin Ellis ceased to live on the corner near 237. The B. Ellis house may have been moved to the Nathan Ellis farm, for some kind of a building, or possibly it was burned. The house in which Capt. Abel Allen lived, on the site of 232, had doubtless been occupied by several doctors. See page 760.

Page 571, second paragraph, lines 5 and 6. It is believed to be almost certain that the "inn" of Josiah Coolidge was the house at the Four Corners, at 97, where Tirzah Boynton lived. During those years it was not, apparently, occupied by anybody else, and an old newspaper advertisement speaks of it as having been used for a "public house."

Page 572, line 6. For "did," read *ever sold any*.

Page 572, line 5. Under MERCHANTS. The supposition is correct, that the store of Mr. Dorr was in house 97.

Page 573, line 3 of second paragraph. It is found that Wardwell built his store, first placed at 233, in 1830. It stood in that place about half a dozen years and then was moved to the site of 231.

Page 574, 4th line from bottom of the second paragraph. There should be a comma after the word "initiative."

Page 575, line 14. For "built a saw-mill," read *owned the saw-mill*. His father-in-law, Joseph Kingsbury, had built it. Dauphin, however, built a new saw-mill at 163½.

Page 575, end of first paragraph. It should be added that the sons of Dexter, Curtis, and Dauphin Spaulding were all first-class mechanics.

LITERATURE AND ART.

Page 577, line 9, year 1906. The third trustee for this year was *Winfred J. White*, instead of H. R. Fifield.

The trustees of the following years were:

1907. M. W. Hubbard, W. J. White, E. F. Nims.

1908. W. J. White, E. F. Nims, M. J. Hubbard.

Page 577, last paragraph about the library. When page 577 was printed

we were of the impression that the library at East Sullivan was merged with the town library. Such is not the case. The town library is the one described in the text. There is a library at East Sullivan which originated among the people of that part of the town and has no connection with the town library. This East Sullivan library is the one which has been in the house of T. A. Hastings and in Union Hall and of which Mrs. Hastings was the librarian.

The East Sullivan library is called the UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. The books are now kept at the house of Lyman Davis. The librarians, from the first, have been Mrs. T. A. Hastings, Mrs. Will. H. Harris, and Mrs. Lyman Davis. The latter lady has held the position about eleven years already. This library has proved a great pleasure and convenience to that immediate neighborhood.

Page 578, LITERATURE, 2d line. For "of," read *over*.

Page 580, end of first stanza. Capt. Nims left a long ballad on the "Battle of Bunker Hill." It could not be found while we were preparing this chapter, and we were unable to quote from it.

Page 585, last paragraph. Mrs. Edwards is now a widow and resides in Leominster, Mass.

Page 589, end of first paragraph. RANSEL N. WHITNEY should be especially mentioned in connection with the musicians of Sullivan. He became one of the best violinists in the country. He was for a long time one of the violin soloists upon the Fall River line of steamships between that city and New York. He resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

Page 592, paragraph 10, line 7. For "Carleton Penniman," read *Carlton Pennington*.

Page 592, end of paragraph 11. Mr. Houghton died at Westborough, Mass., Jan. 5, 1908. His body was buried in Worcester, Mass.

Page 595, paragraph 21, first line. For "1831," read, *July 10, 1822*.

Page 596, line 11. For "lives," read *lived*. Mr. Blood has moved to Templeton, Mass.

Page 597, last paragraph. Since this paragraph was printed, we have learned that the occupant of the cabin at 222 has been ascertained to have been Solomon Howard. Loveland was then unmarried and may have been a student in the family of "Dr." Peters. It is probable that he lived with the Peters family at the site of 232.

Page 598, paragraph 3. We have learned more about Dr. Brown since this page was written. See page 760, beginning at the tenth line from the bottom, for additional facts about him.

Page 598, paragraph 4. Dr. Field was born at Northfield, Mass., July 2, 1764, the son of Moses and Martha (Root) Field. He went from Sullivan to Hinsdale. He had in all six children. We have not learned, as yet, the place and date of his death.

Page 598, paragraph 5. We have heard that Dr. Cannon studied medicine with a certain Dr. Townsend.

Page 598, paragraph 6. Dr. Preston was a lame man.

Page 598, paragraph 7, line 5. For "practiced," read *practised*.

Page 600, paragraph 5, line 10. For "Enrollment," read *Enrolment*.

Page 601, last line. For "lives," read *lived*.

Page 604, last line. Dr. Davis is now living at Conemaugh, Pa.

Page 605, paragraph 1, last line but one, for "or," read *of*.

Page 605, paragraph 3, last line. Mr. O. A. Beverstock is now conducting a private school in Orange, N. J.

Page 608, last line but one. Between the words "those" and "English," insert the preposition *of*.

Page 610, fourth paragraph. The date of the graduation of Miss Smith was 1890, and not 1880. The date of the graduation of Miss M. E. Nims was 1892, and not 1882 as stated on page 610.

Page 614. EDWARD L. GAY is now (1909) employed by the Keene Gas and Electric Co.

Page 616. ORVILLE MASON has recently died at Vineland, N. J.

Page 620. CHARLES W. OSGOOD died, in 1908, in Indianapolis, Ind.

Page 621. HORACE K. RUGG has recently left the Acworth homestead and is boarding with a family in that town.

Page 623. MILAN D. SPAULDING died recently at the soldiers' home at Togus, Me. See the GENEALOGIES.

Page 624. DANIEL TOWNE recently died at East Sullivan.

Page 627. We learn that GEORGE WINCH is not the principal of the Manchester High School, but he is a much valued teacher in the city, and the principal of one of the grammar schools.

FAMILY HISTORIES.

Page 629, paragraph 2, last sentence but one. BERNARD D. JENKINS is now (1909) living in the house at 38, which he has purchased.

Page 630, close of paragraph 3. PIERRE THEBERGE (known as Peter Brown), formerly living at the centre of the town, was living here at the beginning of 1909.

Page 636, paragraph 20. Near this house, but probably nearer to the corner of the road leading to the house of Mr. Nash, stood, on the same side of the street, an old log house which was first used by Thomas Rider, before he built the house on the site of 21. Jeremiah Leland lived in this log house a short time. Rider built at 21 in 1798 and used this house only temporarily, while building a framed house at 21. Mr. Leland lived in it from about 1798 for a year or more. It was just a little west of the present house of Lyman Davis.

Page 636, paragraph 21, line 5. For "owner," read *owners*. Hon. D. W. Rugg and his son, Arthur H. Rugg, own the place jointly.

Page 636, paragraph 21. The statement in the first line of this paragraph is not accurate. The meaning is that the first house at this place was on the site of 21. The first house upon the farm was a log house, on (or a little west of) the site of 20. Thomas Beals lived in this log house and probably not in the framed house built on the site of 21. Thomas Rider lived in the framed house which stood at 21 and probably built it. He is supposed to have lived a few months in the log house at 20, while building the framed house at 21. Jeremiah Leland lived in the log house near the site of 20, as we saw in the second preceding paragraph, until he built the house now standing at 26.

Page 637, paragraph 22. The phrase "third house" may mislead the

reader. The first house on the farm was the log house which was near the site of 20. This was the house in which Thomas Beals lived and in which Thomas Rider lived a few months. The second house on the farm was built by Thomas Rider on the site of 21. Roswell Nims, who later lived on Beech Hill in Keene, also lived at 21. The houses 27 and 28 were both built by John Mason, Sr. See those paragraphs in the text. The present farm includes the land on which both of those houses stood. The house at 22, although the third upon what was the original farm, would therefore really be the fifth house upon the land which now belongs to the present owners of this farm.

Page 637, paragraph 22, line 14. *ARTHUR H. RUGG*, it should be noted, was a joint purchaser of this place with his father.

Page 638, end of paragraph 24. Allen sold the Buckminster farm, on Sept. 26, 1907, to Almon P. Tyler.

Page 639, paragraph 26, line 6. The log house mentioned in this line was the one near the site of 20, and which was upon the farm belonging to 21 (now 22).

Page 640, paragraph 28, line 14 from bottom. The Havens are known to have lived on the site of 59.

Page 641, paragraph 30, line 16. The true date of Joshua G. Hubbard's deed was Aug. 23, 1881, not the date here given.

Page 642, line 10. For "Beudoir," read *Beudooin*.

Page 642, paragraph 31, fourth line from end. Mr. Kingsbury went to board in the family of Charles E. Shoults, at 7, in 1908.

Page 645, paragraph 38, 2d line. For "now lives," read *lived until recently*. Also in the same paragraph, fifth line from the bottom, for "has lived," read *lived*. Also, in the same line, for "since," read *after*, and for "fathur," read *father*.

Page 646, end of paragraph 38. BERNARD E. JENKINS bought the house at 38, Apr. 25, 1908, of Byron J. Holt. He is living in this house, using the whole of it.

Page 646, paragraph 39, 3d line from end. There should be a comma after Holt.

Page 647, paragraph 42, line 3. For "are," read *is*.

Page 647, paragraph 44, first line. The house at 44 is now (1909) rented to a Mr. Dean, who came here in 1908.

Page 647, paragraph 44, line 6 from end. Mr. Kingsbury is boarding (1909) in the family of C. E. Shoults, at 7.

Page 647, paragraph 44, at end. *Joseph M. Richardson* lived in this house for a short time after the Civil War, in the north end where R. T. Holt had lived.

Page 654, paragraph 57, line 5. For "1789 to about 1793," read *1794 to about 1797*. Abijah Wetherbee was on the tax lists for 1795-6-7, and probably came to town in 1794.

Page 655, line 2. For "used," read *long used*.

Page 656, paragraph 59, at end. A Frenchman, known in English as Eugene H. Piper, came to this house in 1908, and is still (1909) living there.

Page 670, line 4 from bottom. For "Appendix," read *pages 797 and 799*.

Page 670, end of paragraph 87. Rev. William O. Conrad, the present pastor (1909), lives in the old Nathaniel Osgood mansion in Nelson.

Page 673, end of paragraph 93. This Gilsun town hall was burned in 1908.

Page 674, line 2. The date of the deed given to Hills ought doubtless to have been recorded as Jan. 26, 1796. He purchased other pieces of land on July 15, 1795. See paragraphs 232 and 235. Allusion is made to those purchases in this deed, which must have been subsequent to those purchases. This deed was recorded in 1796. Doubtless the "6" at the end of the year date, in the original deed, was mistaken by the recorder for a "0."

Page 675, first line. For "Appendix," read *page 794*.

Page 675, end of paragraph 94. The Theberges sold this house to the man whose name is known in English as JOSEPH F. GORMAN, Nov. 30, 1908. The Gormans and Dunbars, who had been living at 98, moved here shortly after, in 1908. Mrs. Theberge and her son, Pierre Theberge (Peter Brown, as he is usually called) are now (since the latter part of 1908) living at 3.

Page 675, paragraph 96, line 6. For "1831," read *1830*.

Page 677, paragraph 97, line 2 from end. For "94," read *3*.

Page 678, paragraph 98, at end. J. F. Gorman bought the house at 94, Nov. 30, 1908, and moved there, with the Dunbars. He still owns the house at 98.

Page 680, paragraph 101, line 2. For "pieces," read *piece*.

Page 682, end of paragraph 102. Mr. Eames sold this place, Nov. 30, 1907, to Martha R., wife of CHARLES HENRY WYMAN of Westmoreland. The Wymans have moved to the farm and are a desirable addition to the population of the town.

Page 687, line 1. For "the latter gentleman," read *Mr. Kidder*.

Page 688, paragraph 112. In speaking of this house, we should have noted that Mr. and Mrs. Asa Ellis celebrated their golden wedding here, Sept. 27, 1870. All of their many relatives were invited to the festivities, many of whom were present, besides other intimate friends and neighbors. On that occasion, their great-granddaughter, daughter of Austin A. Ellis, was christened.

Page 696, line 25. For "rebuilt," read *built*.

Page 698, paragraph 125. The old Burnham house may possibly have been above the house numbered 126. It may have been at a place about mid-way between 126 and 127, which looks much as if a house had stood there. It is most likely in fact that it was there. At first we placed this number upon our map below 126, but later researches seem to make it certain that the place where we have put it is the right one.

Page 698, paragraph 127, line 4. Erase the words, "or possibly just south of the lot line, in lot one." Later researches show house 125 to have been where located.

Page 703, line 21. Since this line was written Daniel Towne has died at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Albert Davis at East Sullivan.

Page 708, last line but one. For "undived," read *undivided*.

Page 709, paragraph 141, line 13. For "south-west," read, *north-west*.

Page 709, line 9 from bottom. Erase the the comma after *Nims*.

Page 710, paragraph 141. Mr. Tuttle sold this place, Nov. 30, 1908, to PERLEY E. SWETT, who came from Stoddard. Mr. Tuttle will remain upon the place until the first of April, 1909.

Page 714, line 10 from bottom. "His widow" refers to the widow of I. E. Comstock.

Page 719, paragraph 154, at end. *Erastus Kemp* is said to have lived in this house several years.

Page 725, line 15 from bottom. For "1852" read *1822*.

Page 735, line 10 from top. There should be a period, not comma, after "Corey."

Page 735, line 15 from bottom. Mrs. Hoyden died in 1908.

Page 744, line 3 from bottom. Place a comma after "farm."

Page 748, line 5 from bottom. For "Wardell," read *Wardwell*.

Page 750, line 16. Mr. Butler was a native of Hinsdale, instead of Chesterfield, as here stated, but lived in Chesterfield in his youth.

Page 755, line 8 from bottom. For "Sylvanus," read *Silvanus*. The former is the true classic spelling, but the latter spelling is found in the King James version of the Bible and was the way this man wrote his name.

Page 757, second line of paragraph 227. For "Sylvanus," read *Silvanus*. See the preceding correction.

Page 760, line 12 from bottom. Later researches make it probable that Dr. Loveland boarded here and perhaps studied with Dr. Peters.

Page 760, line 11 from bottom. For "Dr. Phelps," read *Dr. Peters*.

Page 772, line 18 from bottom. For "1893," read *1853*.

Page 773, line 2. The family of *Solon Brown* was living in the house at 251 in the winter of 1908-9.

Page 774, paragraph 253, line 7. Mrs. Priest of Marlow informed us that the house now standing at 253 was built by her uncles, Curtis and Dexter Spaulding, about 1828 or 1829. David Cummings had lived in an older house which he built upon the site.

Page 776, line 8 from bottom. Mrs. Priest of Marlow informed the writer that her grandfather, Thomas Spaulding, built this house when she was six years of age, in 1828.

Page 779, end of Chap. XX. Smith & Rice of Barre, Mass., had a portable steam saw-mill, in 1904, near the Great Brook, about due south of 152, operated by Nelson Gray. See 122.

Page 779, line 5 from bottom. Mr. Hayward spelled his first name *Silvanus*, following the Biblical method, which his ancestors also used.

Page 780, line 7 from bottom. Same correction as the preceding.

Page 782. Paragraph 25. This house was the original mill which stood at 21.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 789, last line but one of the second paragraph. For "This was," read *that was*.

Page 792, lines 11 and 12. For "three bridges," read *three iron bridges*.

Page 792. CEMETERIES. Fourth paragraph. The sentence beginning "Lydia Ellis," and ending "who took the pay," should have been appended to the end of the next paragraph, beginning "Page 305, lot of Joseph Ellis."

Page 794, line 8. Henry Wallace was also in the Mexican War.

CHAPTER XXIV.

APPENDIX.

MASONIAN MONUMENT.

On Tuesday, August 27, 1907, a monument was unveiled, not far south of the Sullivan Town Hall, where the old Patent Line was intersected by the former south line of Gilsum. This point was the north-east corner of the original Keene, the south-east corner of original Gilsum, after the determination of its true eastern boundary line, and upon the western line of original Packersfield. It was the north-east corner of the Roswell Hubbard farm (171), the north-west corner of the Samuel Osgood farm (108), and on the southern line of the Comstock or Farrar farm (107). Its historical value and significance are indicated by the inscriptions, which are:

East face.

MASONIAN PATENT LINE, ESTABLISHED DEC 11, 1750.
SURVEYED BY JOSEPH BLANCHARD IN 1751.
FORMER WEST LINE OF PACKERSFIELD.

South face.

FORMER NORTH-EAST CORNER OF KEENE.

West face.

FORMER SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF GILSUM.

North face.

SULLIVAN INCORPORATED SEP. 27, 1787.

The day was delightful. The city government of Keene attended in a body, with other invited guests, and the officers and citizens of Nelson (formerly Packersfield) and Gilsum were present in good numbers, as well as a large representation of the present and former citizens of Sullivan. The city government of Keene, with other invited guests, were asked to dine with Hon. D. W. Rugg at East Sullivan, where they partook of a bountiful feast which will ever be remembered by them. The writer of this volume enjoyed the kind hospitality, at dinner, of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Reed, on the southern edge of whose land the monument is situated. The order of exercises was as follows:

1. Selection of patriotic airs by the East Sullivan band.
2. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Field of Gilsum.
3. Introductory address by Dea. M. W. Hubbard of Sullivan.
4. Dedication of monument by Hon. M. V. B. Clarke, Mayor of Keene.

(At the proper moment in Mr. Clarke's formula of dedication, the monument was unveiled by Doris Fannie Hubbard, daughter of M. Wesley Hubbard of Sullivan, and a lineal descendant of Roswell Hubbard whose farm had for its north-east corner the point where the monument stands, and by Marian Maxwell



MASONIAN MONUMENT.

Unveiled Aug. 27, 1907. This point was the northeast corner of the original Keene and the southeast corner of original Gilsam.



Nims, daughter of Sidney A. Nims of Keene, and great-granddaughter of Roxanna (Osgood) Nims, who was daughter of Ezra Osgood, who once owned the farm whose north-west corner was the point marked by this monument.)

5. Address, The Masonian Patent, by Frank H. Whitcomb, Esq., city clerk of Keene.

6. Address, Masonian Patent Line, by Samuel Wadsworth, civil engineer of Keene.

7. Address, Early Packersfield, by Rev. J. L. Seward, D. D. of Keene, the historian of Sullivan.

8. Address, Natural Curiosities of Sullivan, by John Bliss of Gilsum.

9. Benediction by Rev. Millard F. Hardy of Nelson.

10. Selection by the East Sullivan band.

For a very full account of the exercises at the dedication of this monument see the "Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the City of Keene" for 1907 (published in 1908), in which the addresses delivered on this occasion are given entire.

CIVIL LISTS.

Since 1904, the *select-men* have been the following: 1905, Winfred J. White, Leston F. Davis, M. J. Barrett; 1906, Leston F. Davis, Asahel N. Holt, Frank E. Jewett; 1907, Frank E. Jewett, S. E. Jenkins, Frank L. Rawson (Mr. Rawson resigned, March 15, 1907, and M. J. Barrett was appointed by the select-men, March 27, 1907); 1908, S. E. Jenkins, M. J. Barrett, Charles Wellman. Mr. Barrett resigned, Oct. 3, 1908, and John H. Woodbury was appointed in his place, by the select-men, Oct. 20, 1908.

Since 1904, the *moderators* have been the following: Eugene Marston, elected, Nov. 8, 1904; M. W. Hubbard, elected, Nov. 6, 1906, and Nov. 3, 1908.

Leslie H. Goodnow has been annually reelected *treasurer*, and Arthur H. Rugg, *town clerk*, since 1904. Lyman Davis has served continuously since that year as *collector*, and Charles W. Hubbard has served since then as *constable*. Leslie H. Goodnow served from 1904 as *sealer* of weights and measures, until 1908, when Wilmer Barrett was chosen. Will. H. Harris and Benjamin A. Hastings have served as *surveyors of lumber* continuously, from 1903 to the present time (1908). No *measurers of wood and bark*, or *corders*, were chosen for 1905-6. In 1907, M. J. Barrett and Lyman Davis were chosen, and, in 1908, the same men were reelected to that office. No *fish and game wardens* have been chosen from 1901 to the present time (1908). The *fence viewers* since 1904 have been: for 1905, Leslie A. Holt, Frank L. Fifield, Harold A. Wilder; for 1906, Horace R. Fifield, Winfred J. White, Bert. E. Smith; for 1907, M. J. Barrett, Charles Wellman, Winfred J. White; for 1908, Asahel N. Holt, Herbert S. Currier, and Lyman Davis. On Mar. 10, 1908, Will. H. Harris, T. A. Hastings, and Geo. D. Smith were appointed a committee to make a new appraisal of all the real estate in town.

Additional *perambulations*, since 1904, have been made as follows: between Sullivan and Keene, Oct. 12, 1906; between Sullivan and Gilsum, Oct. 26, 1906; between Sullivan and Roxbury, Oct. 23, 1906; between Sullivan and Nelson, Nov. 10, 1906. The perambulation of the town lines between Sullivan and Stoddard will next fall due in 1910.

Earlier records of perambulations were found in an ancient record book quite recently. Perambulations were made:

Between Sullivan and Gilsam, Nov. 28, 1815, Nov. 25 and 26, 1822, Dec. 4, 1829, and Nov. 10, 1836.

Between Sullivan and Stoddard, Nov. 28, 1815, Nov. 16, 1822, Jan. 4, 1830, and Sept. 4, 1838.

Between Sullivan and Roxbury, Dec. 4, 1815, Nov. 25, 1822, Nov. 9, 1829, and Nov. 12, 1836.

Between Sullivan and Nelson, Dec. 9, 1815, Dec. 27, 1822, Nov. 28, 1829, and Oct. 1, 1836.

Between Sullivan and Keene, Nov. 21, 1815, Nov. 20, 1822, Nov. 6, 1829, and Nov. 14, 1836.

It should be stated that all perambulations have been in charge of the select-men for the time being.

The *auditors* since 1904 have been: for 1905, Asahel N. Holt; from 1906 to 1908, Will. H. Harris. Since 1903, Asahel N. Holt has served continuously as *sexton* and *superintendent of cemeteries*, to the present time (1908). In 1908, for the first time since 1891, an agent for the town hall, or *janitor*, was chosen, the same being E. F. Nims.

The annual appointments on the *board of health*, since 1903, have been: for 1904, C. W. Hubbard, on June 5, and E. F. Nims, on Aug. 2; for 1905, Frank E. Jewett, on Apr. 20; for 1906, C. W. Hubbard, on Sept. 13; for 1907, W. J. White, in April, and for 1908, Frank E. Jewett, on Apr. 23.

The *election inspectors*, or ballot clerks, since 1902 have been; for 1904, E. A. Blood, Geo. W. Holt, and Bert E. Smith, all on Oct. 3, and A. N. Holt, on Oct. 4; for 1906, Bert E. Smith, B. A. Hastings, John F. McClure, all on Oct. 6, and Geo. W. Holt, on Oct. 9; for 1908, L. F. Davis, H. S. Currier, Geo. W. Holt, and Asahel N. Holt, all appointed on Oct. 7.

The *supervisors of the check list*, elected since 1902, have been the following: in 1904, B. A. Hastings, John S. Currier, Joseph A. Reed; in 1906, J. A. Reed, J. S. Currier, and Bert E. Smith; in 1908, J. A. Reed, Bert E. Smith, and Winfred J. White.

The *jurors*, since March 24, 1904, have been the following: for 1904, M. A. Nims, G.; D. W. Rugg, P., drawn, Sept. 22;—for 1905, Arthur H. Rugg, G.; Samuel S. White, P., drawn Mar. 22; Horace R. Fifield, G.; Henry Davis, P., drawn Sept. 26;—for 1906, C. W. Hubbard, G.; Frank L. Rawson, P., drawn, Mar. 23; Edwin F. Nims, G.; Leston F. Davis, P., drawn, Sept. 24;—for 1907: E. A. Blood, G.; Geo. L. Mason, P., drawn, Mar. 21; A. N. Holt, G.; Will. H. Harris, P., drawn, Sept. 19;—for 1908, W. J. White, G.; A. H. Rugg, P., drawn, March 23; John H. Woodbury, G.; Geo. D. Smith, P., drawn, Sept. 23.

Since 1900, Sullivan has had two *representatives* to the General Court. Charles W. Hubbard was elected in 1904 and Leslie H. Goodnow in 1908.

The votes for *state and county officers* in Sullivan were as follows after 1902: 1904. Gov., John McLane of Milford, R., 62; Henry F. Hollis, D., 7.—Cou., Joseph Woodbury Howard of Nashua, 57; Edwin C. Robertson, 8.—Sen., Geo. H. Follansbee of Keene, 19; Charles Wright, 2d, of Keene, 46.—Tr., Walter R. Porter of Keene, 59; Warren W. Kimball, 6.—Reg., Charles C. Buffum of

Keene, 61; John J. Donovan, 6.—Coms., D. R. Cole of Keene, 59; Frank E. Nesmith of Surry, 55; Hosea W. Brigham of Winchester, 56; George H. Eames, 10; George E. Whitcomb, 10; Fred. J. Marvin, 10.—Sh., William S. Tuttle of Keene, 62; Andrew J. Sweeney, 8.—Sol., Orville E. Cain of Keene, 57; Arthur J. Holden, 10.—Pr., Wilton H. Spalter of Keene, 61; Elgin A. Jones of Marlow, 6.

1906. Gov., Charles M. Floyd of Manchester, R., 32; Nathan C. Jameson, D., 18; Edmund B. Tetley, 5; Wm. H. McFall, 2.—Cou., Herbert B. Viall of Keene, 25; George H. Eames, 31.—Sen., Charles Gale Shedd of Keene, 25; Arthur J. Holden, 25.—Tr., Jerome E. Wright of Keene, 47; Guy H. Cutler, 7.—Reg., Charles C. Buffum of Keene, 50; Fred E. Adams, 7.—Coms., D. R. Cole of Keene, 43; Hosea W. Brigham of Winchester, 46; Forrest W. Hall of Westmoreland, 41; Sylvanus A. Morse, 12; Homer F. Priest, 7; Geo. E. Whitcomb, 14.—Sh., Wm. S. Tuttle of Keene, 30; Andrew J. Sweeney, 22.—Sol., Orville E. Cain of Keene, 45; Guy H. Cutler, 7.—Pr., Wilton H. Spalter of Keene, 46; Geo. W. Clyde, 7.

1908. Gov., Henry B. Quinby, R., of Lakeport, 52; Clarence E. Carr, D., 15; Sumner F. Claffin, S., 1.—Cou. Albert Annett of Jaffrey, 55; Dennis P. Stanton, 7; Geo. O. Gray, 1.—Sen., Herbert E. Adams of Gilsum, 57; Milan F. Jones, 7; Edward Spaulding, 1.—Tr., Jerome E. Wright of Keene, 55; Franklin F. Kellom, 9.—Reg., Charles C. Buffum of Keene, 39; Arthur J. Holden, 23.—Comd., D. R. Cole of Keene, 57; Hosea W. Brigham of Winchester, 55; Forrest W. Hall of Westmoreland, 52; Fred. R. Crain, 8; Edward W. Coburn, 8; Orrin C. Robertson, 9.—Sh., Wm. S. Tuttle of Keene, 50; Andrew J. Sweeney, 14.—Sol., Orville E. Cain, 53; Chas. A. Madden, 9.—Pr., Adolph W. Pressler of Keene, 36; John J. Donovan, 23; Wilton H. Spalter, 1.

The votes of Sullivan for *representatives in Congress* since 1902 have been as follows:

1904. For 59th Congress. Frank D. Currier of Canaan, 58; Harry W. Daniell, 7.

1906. For 60th Congress. Frank D. Currier of Canaan, 46; Henri L. Ledoux, 9; Wm. B. Wellman, 1.

1908. For 61st Cong. Frank D. Currier of Canaan, 57; Fred. M. Colby, 7; Wm. H. McFall, 1.

The votes for *electors of President and Vice-President of the United States*, in Sullivan, since 1900, have been as follows:

1904. Nov. 8. For 35th administration (30th election) Frank W. Rollins, Herman A. Straw, Charles S. Collins, Albert Batchelder, each 63, Republicans, voted for ROOSEVELT (26th President according to manuals, but the 25th person to become President) and FAIRBANKS. Also Clarence E. Carr, Eugene F. McQuestion, Herbert B. Moulton, Charles H. Dow, each 8, Democrats.

1908. For 36th ad. (31st election), Charles H. Greenleaf, Sumner Wallace, Frank E. Anderson, Warren Brown, each 56, Republican, who voted for TAFT (who will be the 27th P., according to manuals, but the 26th person to become P.) and SHERMAN. Also William Carey, Frank Collins, David E. Murphy, Geo. E. Hutchins, each 8, Democrats; John S. Blanchard, Geo. R. Locke, Roger E. Thompson, Samuel Leavitt, each 1, Prohibitionists; Fred E. Daggett, Lyman

R. Burkett, Henry J. Nourse, Wm. B. Wellman, each 1, Socialists of the Debs party. Election on Nov. 3.

The *road agents*, since 1904 (see page 283), have been the following:

1905. Select-men appointed F. L. Fifield, May 6; E. F. Nims and T. A. Hastings, Apr. 22; L. R. Wheeler, Apr. 26; E. C. Stone, May 20; and Nelson Castor, May 28.

1906. Select-men appointed L. R. Wheeler, Mar. 10; John H. Woodbury, Apr. 21; F. L. Fifield and Bert E. Smith, Apr. 24; and Geo. W. Holt, Apr. 27.

1907. Select-men appointed E. C. Stone, Apr. 25; Chas. Wellman, D. W. Rugg, and Bert E. Smith, Apr. 26; and L. R. Wheeler, May 1.

1908. The select-men appointed E. C. Stone, Chas. Wellman, and Bert E. Smith, all on Apr. 27; and L. F. Davis, Will. H. Harris, and Chas. M. Dunbar, all on May 2.

The Sullivan vote on *license* to sell liquors, since 1902, has been as follows; in 1904, YEs, 12; NO, 27; in 1906, YEs, 4; NO, 39; in 1908, YEs, 2; NO, 39.

The select-men have acted, since 1889, as *overseers of the poor*. There has been no *pound-keeper* since 1896.

In 1905, Asahel N. Holt was chosen as an agent to repair the hearse house, cemetery fence and tomb, all of which was done under his direction.

The appropriations for 1905 were: for town charges, \$350; for schools, \$600; for highways, \$700, of which \$220 were to be used for state roads; for library, \$25; for paying a town note, \$250; for an official map to accompany the town history, \$75; for Memorial Day, \$15, Franklin B. Hardy to superintend the expenditure of it. Appropriations for 1906 were: for town charges, \$500; for schools, \$600; for highways, \$900, \$220 to be used for state roads; for library, \$25; for Memorial Day, \$15; for a steel bridge near John S. Currier's, \$250. Appropriations for 1907 were: for town charges, \$300; for schools, \$600; for highways, \$850; for library, \$22.50; for Memorial Day, \$20; for the Masonian Monument, \$10, to be expended by M. W. Hubbard. It was voted to buy a new stove for the Town Hall, to join with Nelson in procuring a steel bridge for the "line bridge," and not to discontinue the highway leading north from the Town Hall to the top of the hill. It was also voted to have an itemized report made of each tax-payer's property in real estate. Appropriations for 1908 were; for town charges, \$250; for schools, \$600; for highways, \$850, and to apply for state aid; for library the sum required by law; for Memorial Day, \$10.

On Apr. 28 and June 16, in 1905, and again on July 24, 1907, permits were granted by the select-men to the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. for additional privileges to erect poles and string wires, under certain conditions, as the result of which nearly every highway in the town is marked by telephone poles and a large number of the houses accommodated with telephones, adding greatly to the convenience, comfort, and enjoyment of living in the country.

SCHOOLS.

On pages 496, 498, 500, 502, and 504, the reader is referred to the Appendix, in the hope that further research would reveal the names of more of the teachers in the several districts. We regret that this search has thus far been in vain and we cannot, at present, add to the lists.

CEMETERIES.

Since our cemetery chapter was printed a few monuments and headstones have been erected in the different cemeteries. At the time of writing this chapter, the deep snow prevents our making a copy of the inscriptions.

A reference to the Appendix on page 670, line 4 from bottom, is anticipated by notes on pages 797 and 799. Another reference to the Appendix on page 675, first line, is anticipated by a note on page 794.

IN THE WORLD WAR.

The following has been sent to us by Mrs. Clara A. Barrett, the local war historian:—Sullivan people were imbued with the same spirit of patriotism manifest throughout the country. In 1914 war relief work was taken up by the ladies sewing circles of both churches in town, and also by those outside of any society. In July, 1917, the town was canvassed for contributions for the Red Cross; some fifty dollars were given, which was a fair showing in a town of not over sixty families, and all given by persons of moderate means. There were no donations by wealthy people.

Although there was no chapter of the Red Cross in Sullivan a fair per cent of the ladies joined the Keene chapter, and quite a number of non-members worked as hard as the members.

In the summer of 1917 conservation food cards were distributed through town; all but four of the ladies signing.

The Sullivan Unit of the Woman's Council for National Defence was organized in East Sullivan July 17, 1917, with these officers: Chairman, Mrs. Ella D. Brown; Vice-chairman, Mrs. Ida P. Hastings; Secretary, Mrs. Bessie C. Jewett; Treasurer, Mrs. Ida M. Marston. The Directresses were: Mrs. Lizzie M. Harris, Mrs. Arvilla C. Nash, Mrs. Blanche Hastings. The Sullivan Directresses were Mrs. Alice M. White and Miss Bessie V. Barrett.

Sullivan subscribed \$1,200 in the first issue of Liberty Bonds, and in every issue "went over the top" of its allotment.

There were thirteen in the first registration, when the age limit was between 21 and 31 years; in the second registration there were twenty-seven names.

Clyde N. Castor of East Sullivan enlisted for four years in Boston Dec. 11, 1917, in the United States Navy Aviation as a Landsman Quartermaster. For a while he was at Hampton Roads, Va., then went to Bermuda. In June, 1918, he went across to Brest, and was assigned to a band in which he played a slide trombone. He was in a hospital at one time quite sick with pneumonia. He was released from service in June, 1919, and re-enlisted for four years Aug. 2nd. He returned to the United States, arriving in New York the second week in October, 1919.

Leon E. Holt of East Sullivan was called to the service the first week in May, 1918, and was ordered to report at Fort Slocum, N. Y., the 10th of May, but was soon sent to Ft. Hancock, Ga., where he remained in a specialist school until Jan. 15, 1919, when he was discharged.

Oscar G. Harris was called to limited service in August, 1918. He was ordered to report to Upton Camp, Long Island, August 30th, and was assigned to the Motor Transport Division. Jan. 16, 1919, he was made Corporal, again promoted March 1st, and on May 7th given the rank of Sergeant first class to act as Sergeant Major of the Motor Transport Corps at Camp Upton. He was discharged July 21, 1919.

Frank W. Hubbard was called to service in October, 1918, and entered Camp Fort Constitution at Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 15. He was discharged Jan. 20, 1919.



INDEX TO PERSONS.

Note. The following index does not contain names of persons mentioned between pages 212-249 (they being state officers and not especially connected with Sullivan history), nor are the family histories after page 628 exhaustively indexed. The first settlers and those persons who owned land and lived a considerable length of time in a place are carefully indexed, but it would require too much space to index each and every name.

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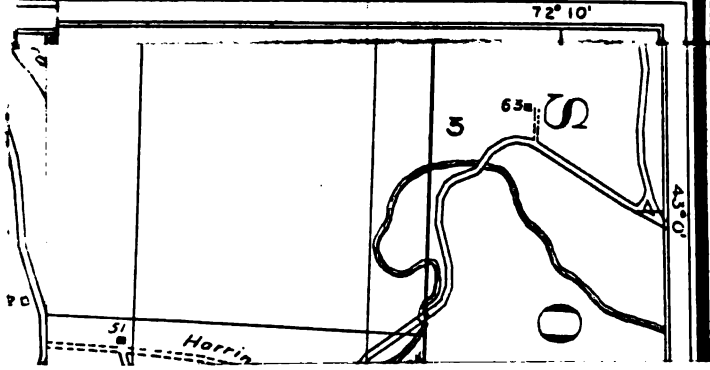
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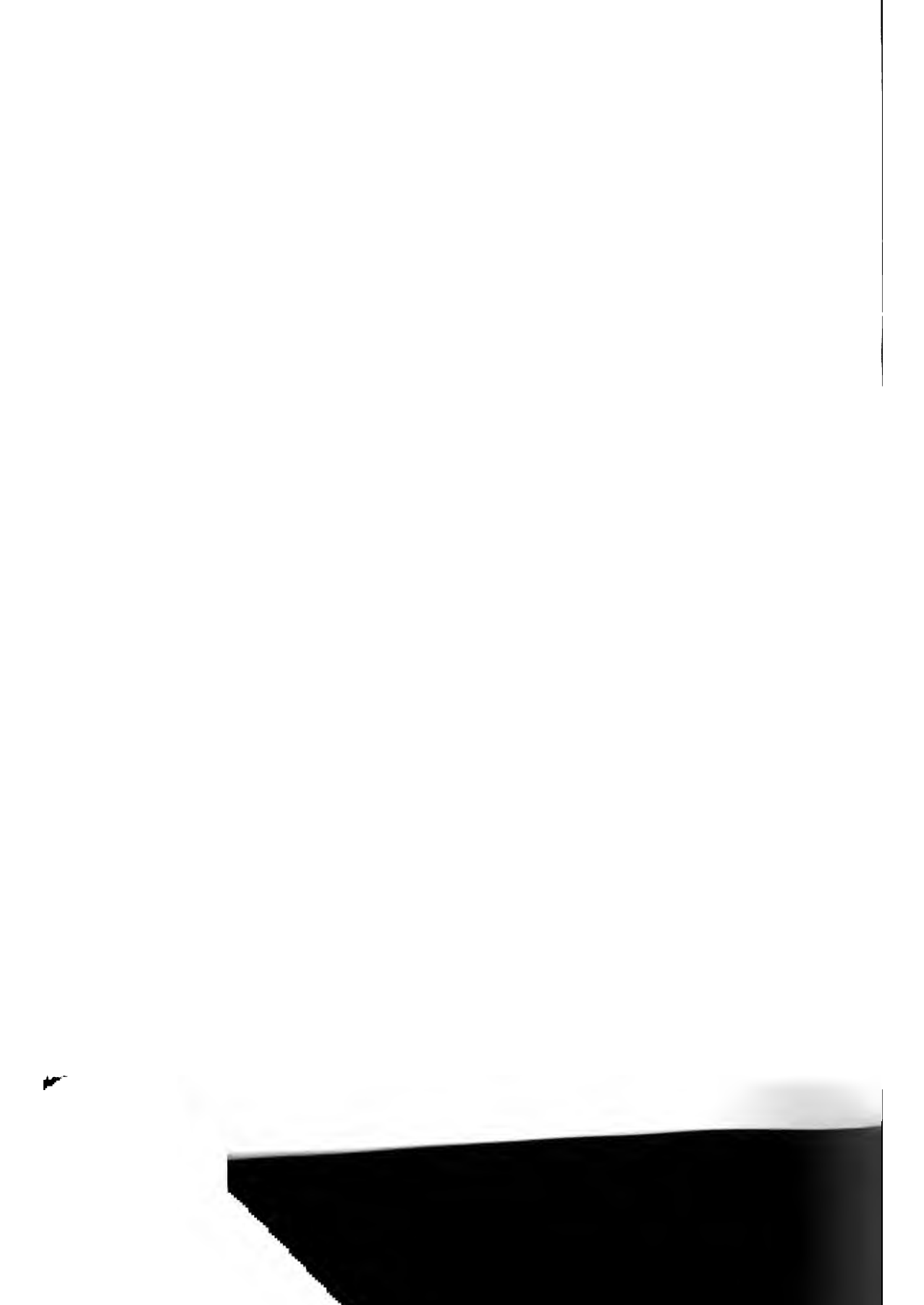
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