

services, rendered in defence of the country, to 24 persons by the name of Gilman,* and 153 others; a circumstance which sufficiently accounts for the name of *Gilmantown*, as it was originally called.

The conditions of the charter were that the proprietors, within three years, should build seventy dwelling houses and settle a family in each, or cause the same to be done; and clear three acres of ground fit for planting, or mowing; and that each proprietor should pay his proportion of town charges; and also that a meeting-house should be built for the public worship of God within the term of four years; that a proprietor's share be reserved for the first minister of the Gospel that shall be settled and ordained, another for a parsonage, and another proprietor's share for the benefit of a school in said town; provided that the peace with the **Indians** continue for the space of three years. But if it happen that a war with the Indians do break out before the expiration of the aforesaid three years, that then the term of three years shall be allowed after the expiration of the war. In default of any particular proprietor in complying with these conditions, he was to forfeit his share. The Government reserved two rights of land, an annual quit-rent of one pound of flax forever, if demanded; and all the mast trees growing within the limits of said town for his Majesty's Navy.† The Charter was lodged with the Clerk of the Council, and ten pounds were to be paid by the proprietors on receiving it, towards the expense of Government.

* The grantees by the name of Gilman are the following: Nicholas Gilman, John Gilman, Peter Gilman, Daniel Gilman, Nicholas Gilman, Jr., Andrew Gilman, Thomas Gilman, Nicholas Gilman 3d, Samuel Gilman, Nathaniel Gilman, Joseph Gilman, John Gilman, Jr., Edward Gilman, Samuel Gilman 3d, John Gilman 3d, Trueworthy Gilman, Edward Gilman, Jr., Jeremiah Gilman, Nathaniel Gilman, Jr., Caleb Gilman, Robert Gilman, Nehemiah Gilman, Jonathan Gilman and Capt. John Gilman.

† In King William's reign a surveyor of the woods was appointed by the Crown; and an order was sent to the Earl of Bellomont, the Governor of the Provinces, to cause acts to be passed in his several Governments for the preservation of the white pines. In 1708 a law made in New Hampshire prohibited the cutting of such as were 24 inches in diameter at 12 inches from the ground, without leave of the surveyor, who was instructed by the Queen to mark with the *broad arrow* those which might be fit for the use of the Navy, and to keep a register of them.—[Belknap's Hist. vol. I, p. 188.]

ing, and that each proprietor pay his proportion of the town charges when and soe often as occation shall require the same.

2. That a meeting house be built for the public worship of God within the term of four years. ✓

3. That upon default of any particular proprietor in complying with the conditions of this charter upon his part, such delinquent proprietor shall forfeit his share of the said lands to the other proprietors, which shall be disposed of according to the major vote of said proprietors at a legall meeting.

3. That a proprietor's share be reserved for the first minister of the Gospell that shall be there settled and ordained, and another for a Parsonage; and another proprietor's share for the benefit of a school in said town; ✓

Provided nevertheless that the Peace with the **Indians** continue for the space of three years. But if it shall happen that a warr with **the Indians** do break out before the expiration of the aforesaid three years—that then the said term of three years shall be allowed the proprietors after the expiration of the warr for the performance of the aforesaid conditions—rendering and paying therefor to uss our heirs and successors, or such officer or officers as shall be appointed to receive the same, the annual quit-rent or acknowledgment of one pound of flax in the said town on the last Thursday in March, yearly forever, (if demanded)—reserving also unto uss, our heirs, and successors all the *mast trees* growing on said land, according to acts of Parliament in that case made and provided.

And for the better order, rule, and government of the said town, wee do by these presents, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, grant unto the said men and inhabitants, or those that shall inhabit said town, that they yearly and every year, upon the second Tuesday in March, forever, shall meet to elect and chuse by the major part of the proprietors then present, constables, selectmen, and other town officers, according to the laws and usages of our aforesaid Province, with all the power, priviliges and authorities as other towns and town officers within our aforesaid Province have and enjoy.

And for the notifying and calling of the first town meeting, wee do hereby appoint Major John Gilman, Capt. John Gilman, and Barthelomy Thing to be Selectmen for the said town of Gilmantown, and they to continue in said respective office as Select-

one of the first settlers of Kingston, about the year 1700. Benjamin, son of Thomas and Sarah Webster, born in 1701, is said to have been the first child born in the town of Kingston. He was a great ancestor of Caleb Webster, merchant in Gilmanton.

Rev. Nicholas Gilman, Jr., was son of Nicholas Gilman, Esq., and was born Jan. 18, 1707; graduated at H. C. 1724, when but 17 years old. Having studied Divinity, he received a call to settle at New Market, Feb. 24, 1728, when he was 21 years of age; which call he declined. He was ordained at Durham, March 3, 1742, and died April 13, 1748. His character is thus given on the monument erected to his memory. "*He was endowed with many amiable and useful accomplishments. His manners were grave, easy and pleasant. He was exemplary in extensive charity and beneficence; eminent in piety, self-denial, and victory over the world; a fervent, sound, persuasive preacher; abounding in the work of the Lord.*"

Andrew Gilman was son of Capt. Jeremy Gilman, and grandson of Moses Gilman, who settled in that part of Exeter called New Market. He was born in 1690, and was about 19 years old when he and another brother, together with William Moody and Samuel Stevens, were taken by the Indians May 8, 1709, at Pickpocket-mill in Exeter, and carried to the shores of the Winnepisiogee Lake. He fortunately made his escape, and reached home. After his son Winthrop settled in Gilmanton, he came to make him a visit, and went to the Lake, to see the place where the Indians encamped. Every thing, even then, looked natural to the liberated captive. Andrew Gilman m. Joanna Thing of Exeter, Jan. 27, 1714-15,* by whom he had Abigail, Jeremiah, Joanna, Deborah and Mary. She died Nov. 16, 1727. He married for his second wife, Bridgett Hilton, daugh-

* The inhabitants of New England formerly began their year as did the people of Great Britain, with the month of March. April was the second month, May the third, and February the twelfth. This method continued till 1752. By an act of Parliament, the year which began with the 25th of March, was ordered to commence Jan. 1, 1752, and to have 11 days added, so that Sept. 3d would be Sept. 14. When reference is made to dates before 1752, it is called *Old Style*, and the months are first, second, and third,—reckoning from March. When reference is made to dates after 1752, it is called *New Style*. The months are numbered from January, and 11 days are to be added to any date in transferring it from the Old Style to the New. For a considerable period, any date between January and March was written with a double ending, as in the example above, 1714-15. In the months following March, it was written simply 1715 until January again, when it became 1715-16 until March, as before.

William More was of Stratham. His son Wm. More, one of Roger's Rangers, was captured by the Indians after he had with one of their tomahawks killed several of them, and was taken by them to their encampment to be tortured. While preparations were making for his torture, and after several wounds had been inflicted, the mother of one whom he had killed stepped forth, and adopted him as her son. He continued with them about six years, when an opportunity was found for his escape from captivity. He returned to Stratham, where he lived till March, 1790, when he died at the age of 63. A full account of his captivity and sufferings may be seen in N. H. Hist. Coll. vol. III, p. 87.

Ebenezer Weare was son of Peter Weare of Hampton Falls. The first ancestor of this family was Peter of Newbury, where he was in 1631. He died Oct. 12, 1653. His son Nathaniel was born at Newbury, November 15, 1631, and lived some time in Newbury, where several of his children were born. He was admitted freeman* in Hampton, N. H., 1666, was counsellor 1692, and died May 13, 1718, aged 87. His son Peter of Hampton Falls, was b. Nov. 15, 1660, and was counsellor 1698. *Meshech Weare*, first president of N. H., under the Revolution, was the youngest son of Nathaniel Weare, who was son

* To become a freeman, it was required that the individual be a respectable member of some Congregational Church. Persons were made freemen by the General Court, and also by the Quarterly Courts of the Counties. None but freemen could hold offices or vote for rulers. This regulation was so far modified by Royal order in 1664, as to allow individuals to be made freemen who could obtain certificates from some clergyman of their being correct in doctrine and conduct. The following is the *Freeman's Oath*:

"I, A. B., being by God's providence an inhabitant and freeman within the jurisdiction of this Commonwealth, do freely acknowledge myself to be subject to the Government thereof, and, therefore, do here swear by the great and dreadful name of the Everlasting God, that I will be true and faithful to the same, and will accordingly yield assistance and support thereunto, with my person and estate, as in equity I am bound; and I will also truly endeavor to maintain and preserve all the liberties and privileges thereof, submitting myself to the wholesome laws and orders made and established by the same. And further that I will not plot nor practice any evil against it, nor consent to any, that shall so do; but will truly discover and reveal the same to lawful authority, now here established for the speedy preventing thereof. Moreover I do solemnly bind myself in the sight of God, that when I shall be called to give my voice touching any such matter of this State, wherein freemen are to deal, I will give my vote and suffrage as I judge, in mine own conscience, may best conduce and tend to the public weal of the body, without respect of persons or favor of any man; so help me God in the Lord Jesus Christ.—[See Felt's Hist. Ipswich, p. 19.

of Peter, the counsellor. He was born in Hampton, 1714; graduated at H. C. 1735; and first studied Theology, but afterwards entered political life. He was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives 1752. In 1754 he was chosen Commissioner to the Congress at Albany, to confer as to means of defence against the Indians, and afterwards was one of the Justices of the Superior Court. In 1776 he was chosen President of the State under the temporary Constitution, and was annually elected during the War. In 1784 he was chosen President under the New Constitution. He was elected Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1782, and, worn out with public service and the infirmities of age, he departed this life Jan. 25, 1786, in his 73d year. "*He dared to love his country and be poor.*"

Eleazer Russell, Postmaster in Portsmouth, and Sheriff under Gov. Belcher, was the first Collector for the Proprietors of Gilmanton. He kept a journal of the weather from 1771 to 1797.

Capt. Henry Sherburne of Portsmouth, was appointed Mandamus Counsellor in 1728, and died Dec., 1757, aged 83. The first of this name was born 1612, and came to New England before he was 20 years of age. He was the deputy of Portsmouth to the General Court of Massachusetts in 1660, and was living in 1665. *Capt. Samuel Sherburne*, a worthy officer, was killed by the Indians, 1691. *Samuel Sherburne, Jr.*, graduated at H. C. 1719.

Henry Sherburne, Esq. was born at Portsmouth, 1708; grad. at H. C. 1728; engaged in mercantile business. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Portsmouth. In 1729, he was appointed Clerk of the inferior Court. In 1731, and for several years he was one of the Selectmen. In 1745, he was one of the Representatives of the town, and continued 21 years in succession. In 1755 he was chosen Speaker, which office he continued to hold for 10 years. He was appointed Counsellor Feb. 21, 1766. He was also Justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas from 1765 until his death, and one of the Committee of War through two long and tedious wars with the Indians. He died on the 30th of March, 1767, in the 58th year of his age.

Joseph Sherburne was appointed a Counsellor, 1734, and died Dec. 3, 1744, aged 64. *John Sherburne*, the fourth Coun-

public business, and was a Counsellor, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge of Probate, Justice of the Peace, and Colonel of the Militia, for many years together. In the midst of all these duties, he did not forget Religion. He was circumspect in his Christian conduct, and his walk was agreeable to the Gospel. He died Nov. 3, 1730, in the 80th year of his age.

Richard Waldron, Jr., son of the preceding, was b. at Dover, 1689; graduated at H. C. 1712; was Counsellor and Secretary of the Province, 1728; Judge of Probate, 1737; Speaker of the Assembly, 1749; and died in 1753, aged 59. He signed the Charter of Gilmanton, as Secretary of the Council.

Theodore Atkinson. Of this name there were three. The first was born in Boston, where his grandfather from Bury, Lancaster County, England, came about 1634, and owned a large estate of seven acres near Fort Hill, called the Pasture. He likewise owned Atkinson Street, called for his name; also Berry Street, called from Bury, the place of his nativity, with a change in the spelling. Theodore removed to Portsmouth, 1694, and settled on Great Island. In 1701, he was appointed Clerk of the Superior Court. He m. daughter of Gov. Wentworth, and was Collector of Customs, Naval Officer, and Sheriff of the Province, under Gov. Shute. He died 6th of May, 1719.

Hon. Theodore Atkinson, son of Theodore Atkinson of New Castle, was one of the Proprietors of Gilmanton, and also one of the Masonian Proprietors. He was b. in Newcastle, Dec. 20, 1697, and graduated at H. C. 1718. After leaving College, he was First Lieutenant at the Fort in 1720; Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and admitted to practice; was Commissioner to Canada to procure the release of prisoners, and to remonstrate against Indian Wars; was Colonel of the first Regiment, Collector of Customs, Naval Officer, and Sheriff of the Province. In 1734, he had a seat in the Council; in 1741, he was appointed Secretary of the Province; which office he resigned after several years in favor of his son, who succeeded him. He was one of the Delegates to the Congress at Albany, 1754, to devise measures of defence against the Indians. On his return, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Superior Court; and after the death of his son, was re-appointed Secretary, and continued in these offices until the Revolution. He died Sept. 22, 1779, aged 82.

Harvard College, and 60 to Dartmouth College. He was never married.

Col. Shadrach Walton commanded a party of men in resisting the **Indians** 1710; in taking Port Royal, 1711. He was of the Council in 1716, and presided in that body, 1731 and 1736. He died at Newcastle, Oct. 3, 1741, aged 83.

Col. Thomas Westbrooke of Portsmouth, was ordered in the depth of winter, 1721, with a party of men to surprise Norridge-wock, and seize upon Sebastian Ralle, a Romish priest, who was there residing with the **Indians** as a Missionary; but who, it was found, was secretly corresponding with the French, and instigating the **Indians** to commit depredations on the new settlements of New Hampshire. Ralle himself escaped from their hands; but they obtained a "*strong box*" of papers; among which were letters from the Governor of Canada, showing a conspiracy in exciting the **Indians** to hostilities. Col. Westbrooke was of the Council in 1716, and died in 1736.

John Ffrost, Esq., was son of Maj. Charles Ffrost, who was b. July 20, 1631, and was son of Nicholas Ffrost, of Kittery, who was b. in Tiverton, England, 1589; came early to New England; and died July 20, 1663, aged 74. John Ffrost, Esq., mentioned in the Charter, was b. March 1, 1692. His wife was Mary, sister of Sir William Pepperell. After his death, she m. Rev. Benjamin Colman, D.D., of Boston, and subsequently Benjamin Prescott of Danvers. She died 1766. Mr. Ffrost had 17 children. He was Counsellor, 1724, and died at Newcastle, Dec. 25th, 1732, aged 51. George Ffrost, the 11th child and 6th son of the preceding, was Councillor three years in the time of the Revolution, and Delegate to the Old Congress, 1776, 7, 8, and 9; a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Strafford County; and subsequently Chief Justice of that Court. He died at Durham June 21, 1796, aged 77. His son George Ffrost was for many years Postmaster in Durham.

ORIGINAL SETTLERS CLASSED.

From the preceding notices, it appears that the original Proprietors of Gilmanton lived principally in Exeter and vicinity, and the town was settled to a great extent by their descendants. The early settlers of New Hampshire have been divided into *four* classes:

those on the Pascataqua, who came here for the purpose of fishing and trading, making the *first*; the Scottish settlers at Londonderry, the *second*; Immigrants from Massachusetts, who established themselves on the Merrimac and its tributaries, the *third*; and those who came from Connecticut, and who planted themselves principally on Connecticut River, the *fourth*. Each of these divisions of the population, is said to retain and exhibit, even down to the present time, certain peculiarities, intellectual, moral, social, and political, which are characteristic of the original settlers. Exeter, as is well known, was first settled from Massachusetts; and, from its vicinity to Salisbury, Amesbury, and Haverhill, from which places many families afterwards moved to Exeter; and, from its having been for a time under the Government of Massachusetts; its inhabitants were pretty thoroughly imbued with the views, manners, and customs, of Massachusetts; and these they infused into their descendants who came to Gilmanton. Some of the early families too came directly from Salisbury, Amesbury, and Haverhill. The original population of Gilmanton, therefore, may without hesitation be ranked among the *third* class of the settlers of New Hampshire, and their history will show that they possessed all the peculiarities of that class.

SETTLEMENT OF THE TOWN DELAYED.

The early settlement of the town was not fraught with those thrilling incidents, which enliven the History of many of the neighboring settlements. The town of Concord was settled the same year that Gilmanton was granted. The town of Canterbury, which was granted the same day with Gilmanton, was early settled; and these together with Boscawen, being frontier towns, were the theatre of many depredations by the **Indians** during the French War. But the settlement of Gilmanton, through fear of savage cruelties, was delayed for a series of years. It appears from the Records of the Proprietors, that in the winter of 1749 and 1750, some individuals came into town, rather as hunters than as settlers, but selected their lots and did some work on them. They soon retired, however, and there was no permanent settlement made, until the close of 1761. From 1727, the year the Charter was granted, until 1766, a period of

Hall, John Lord, and Nathaniel Bartlett, were chosen a Committee to hire men to clear a path way to Gilmanton, and build a Block House 18 feet square, at the corner of the first Division of Lots ; but the work was not attempted. In 1735, *Moses Leavitt, Nathaniel Gilman, John Brown, and Theophilus Hardy*, were appointed for the same service, but without accomplishing it. It was voted that the Clerk have 10*s.* for keeping the records the past year, and 20*s.* for the year to come.

BLOCK HOUSES BUILT.

March 11, 1736, the annual meeting of the Proprietors was held at Capt. Samuel Gilman's house. A Committee, consisting of *Moses Leavitt, Nathaniel Gilman, and Jethro Pearson*, was again appointed to clear the road to Gilmanton, to build the Block Houses, and to examine the land on the margin of the Lake. This Committee employed *Edward Gilman*, at 15*s.* per day, *Jethro Pearson, John Folsom and Oliver Smith* at 12*s.* per day, and 12 other men, at 11*s.* each per day. Nov. 23, this committee reported "that they were out 11 days, from the 14th to the 25th of June ; that they cleared a path way from Epsom Block House to Gilmanton ; built a Block House at the South East corner of the first division of lots, 18 feet square, which they called *White Hall* ; and also another at the *Wares*, 14 feet square ; viewed the land on the borders of the Lake and on the Merrimack River, (as they erroneously called the outlet of the Lake,)* and found it to be a marly, good soil and fit for settle-

* It appears from Farmer's Belknap, p. 56, that the River issuing from this Lake was explored as early as 1652, by a Committee of the General Court of Massachusetts, with a view to find the most Northern boundary of their Patent, which was 3 miles north of the Head waters of the Merrimack. The Committee consisted of Capt. Edward Johnson and Capt. Simon Willard, who were attended by John Sherman of Watertown, and John Ince, a student of Harvard College, Surveyors, and several Indian guides. The Indians told them that the head of Merrimack River was at Aquedochtan, the outlet of lake Winnipissiogee. The expedition occupied nineteen days in the months of July and August, and the whole expense was not less than £84. The return of the Surveyors, which may be seen among the files of Massachusetts Colony, is as follows.

“Whereas wee, John Sherman and Jonathan Ince, were procured by Commissioners of the General Court, held in Boston, May 27th, 1652, to take the latitude of the Northernmost part of Merrimack River.—Our answer is that at Aquedachan, the name of the Head of the Merrimack, where it issues out of

PROGRESS PREVENTED BY THE FRENCH WAR.

From the conclusion of Governor Allen's short administration in 1699, through a period of more than 40 years, Massachusetts and New Hampshire had each its separate Lieut. Governor and Legislative Assembly, but both states had been placed under the administration of the same Governor. This was the case when Gilmanton was granted. Hence the Charter was signed by the Lieut. Governor only, though a share in the town was reserved for Governor Shute then residing in Boston, which was the usual residence of the Governor. This made New Hampshire a kind of appendage to Massachusetts, and was not very agreeable to the people, yet they submitted to it so long as the controversy respecting their limits continued. But soon after the establishment of the boundary lines in 1741, they petitioned for a separate Governor. Their wishes were favored in England, and Benning Wentworth of Portsmouth, received the appointment of Governor and Commander in Chief of New Hampshire. He was a popular man, and a favorite of the people, and his appointment was received with great enthusiasm and cordiality. But his administration was attended by two bloody wars with the French and Indians.

The first commenced about this time; although war was not openly declared between France and England until 1744, yet scouting parties of French and Indians ranged the forests, and rendered the situation of the frontier settlements exceedingly dangerous. From this time therefore, for several years, nothing was attempted towards the settlement of Gilmanton. What rendered this enterprize peculiarly perilous, was that Lake Winnepiogee on the northern boundary, was the rendezvous for the enemy's scouting parties, as it furnished them with fishing ground when their game and plunder failed; and the adjacent Mountains became their observatory, or post of observation, whence by descrying the rising smoke in the forests they could easily learn the position of every new settler for a vast region around. Moreover between the Rivers St. Francis in Canada and the Connecticut on the western boundary of New Hampshire, there was a safe and easy communication by short carrying places with which the Indians of the St. Francis tribe were well acquainted. By Baker's River and Squam Lake, the route was easy for them

to the waters of the Winnepissiogee. For settlers to take up their residence in Gilmanton, therefore, while the war continued, would be to throw themselves directly in the way of the St. Francis Indians, who more than any other tribe annoyed the frontier towns at that time. Indeed, "the people on the whole line of the frontier were in imminent danger from Indian depredations. They could hardly venture out to milk their cows. The Indians destroyed their crops, broke down their fences and laid open their fields, and their horses and cattle were killed. Often did the war whoops wake the sleep of the cradle and many of the inhabitants were taken and killed."

A line drawn from Rochester to Boscawen, Concord, Hopkinton, Hillsborough, Keene and Westmoreland, constituted the frontier line, and these towns were frequently annoyed by the hostile ravages of the Indians. The following table will give some view of the depredations of this period.

Time.	Places attacked.	No. Killed.	Wounded.	Captured.	In'd kill'd.
1745. July 5.	Great Meadow, (Westmoreland)	1	0	0	3
July 10.	Upper Ashuelot, (Keene)	1	0	0	0
Oct. 11.	Great Meadow, (Westmoreland)	1	0	1	1
1746. Apr. 19.	Number Four, (Charlestown)	0	0	3	0
23.	Upper Ashuelot, (Keene)	2	0	1	2
27.	Hopkinton,	0	0	8	0
May 2.	Number Four, (Charlestown)	1	0	0	2
4.	Contoocook, (Boscawen)	2	0	1	0
6.	Lower Ashuelot, (Swanzey)	2	0	0	1
24.	Number Four, (Charlestown)	5	0	0	5
June 19.	Number Four, (Charlestown)	1	0	0	4
24.	Fort Dummer, (Hinsdale)	2	0	2	1
27.	Rochester,	4	1	2	0
July 3.	Fort Hinsdale, without success,	0	0	0	0
Aug. 3.	Number Four, (Charlestown)	1	0	0	0
6.	Winchester,	1	0	0	0
	Contoocook, (Boscawen)	0	0	2	0
	Penacook, (Concord)	5	0	2	6
Nov. 10.	Do. Do.	1	0	0	6
1747. Apr. 4.	Number Four, (Charlestown)	0	1	0	0

June 7. Rochester,	0	0	0	1
July 28. Penacook, (Concord)	1	1	0	0
28. Suncook, (Pembroke)	1	0	0	0
Nottingham,	3	0	0	0
Winchester,	0	0	0	0
Bridgeman's Fort, (Hinsdale)	3	0	2	0
Number Four, (Charlestown) without success.				
1748. May 25. Do. Do.	6	0	0	0
May 1. Rochester,	1	0	0	0
June 16. Hinsdale,	4	0	3	0
July 14. Number Four, (Charlestown)	3	4	0	0
July 14. Fort Hinsdale,	2	0	9	0
1749. June 17. Number Four, (Charlestown)	1	0	1	0
	55	7	37	32

By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in Oct. 1748, peace was restored, and the Indians withdrew to Canada. The Proprietors of Gilmanton now resumed their operations preparatory to a settlement of the town.

LINES PERAMBULATED. BLOCK HOUSES REBUILT.

On the 17th of May, 1749, the Proprietors appointed a Committee consisting of Timothy Townsend, Joseph Badger, John Gilman, Jonathan Connor, Josiah Gilman, John Page, Esq., and Jethro Pearson, to visit Gilmanton ; to perambulate the lines, to clear out the ways, to rebuild the Block Houses, and look out a site for a Saw Mill. This Committee were to receive a compensation of 40s. old tenor per day, and the hired men 35s. On the 6th day of July, the Committee made their return as follows, viz. " Commenced on the 12th day of June with 20 hired men, Nathan Sanborn, Surveyor, John Blake, Pilot ; Perambulated the boundary lines of the town from White Hall to the corner of Barnstead and Chichester to the Beach' Tree marked B. C. G. thence N. E. 6 miles to a white Birch marked G., thence N. W. 2 miles to a Beach marked G. and from thence north 7 miles to the Pond : New spotted the trees, cleared out the way from White Hall to the Wares near the mouth of the River. Built

Col. John Moffat was a merchant in Portsmouth about 1740, and Masonian Proprietor in 1746.

PROGRESS HINDERED BY THE SECOND FRENCH WAR.

For the eight following years, little was done towards the settlement of the town. The Indian war was resumed and spread terror through the older settlements, and put a check upon the spirit of enterprise. A considerable number of shares were declared to be forfeited in consequence of the assessments not being paid; and the General Court was petitioned for liberty to sell the said shares to pay the taxes from time to time assessed. The peace of 1748 proved to be merely a cessation of hostilities. The French, having possession of Canada on the North and of Louisiana on the South, were desirous of establishing and retaining a line of Forts or Military Posts from the St. Lawrence by the Lakes and Mississippi River, to unite these two portions of their territory. To this the English strenuously objected, as it interfered with their claim, which extended indefinitely westward. All attempts at negotiation failed. The Indians too had uniformly continued to shew themselves hostile to the new settlements. The St. Francis tribe in particular, when invited to meet in conference to form a treaty of peace, sent a message purporting that the *blood had not yet been wiped away*. There was, therefore, no course left, but a resort to arms. Accordingly in 1754, the Colonies being again annoyed by scouting parties of Indians, began to prepare for war. The population of the country having now considerably increased, there was a disposition both in England and in the Colonies, to carry on a different mode of warfare than that heretofore pursued. In the preceding wars, they had contented themselves with merely adopting measures of defence. Aggressive movements had entered, but in few instances, into their plans. But it was now determined to change the theatre of war, and to carry hostilities into the enemy's ground.

Accordingly, a meeting of Commissioners from the several Colonies was held June 19, 1754, at Albany, to concert measures for their mutual protection and defence. Of the four delegates from New Hampshire, to this Convention three were Proprietors of Gilmanton, viz. *Theodore Atkinson, Richard Wibird*

sen for this service. When the companies were completed, they were put under pay of the Crown, were kept in the service during the war, and after peace the officers were allowed half pay on the British establishment. They were accustomed to scour the woods from Merrimack River to Lake George, with *snow shoes* and *skates* in the winter, and were eminently useful in skirmishing with the enemy, in procuring intelligence, and attacking detached parties of **Indians**.

The last distinguished service which they performed, was an assault upon the **St. Francis Indians** in 1759, at the Village St. Francis, on the River of the same name. In this attack, made just before day while the **Indians** were asleep, of about 300 of them, 200 were slain, and their village burned. Of the Rangers, one man only was killed and six or seven wounded. This successful expedition, together with the surrender of Quebec and Montreal, put an end the following year to the scenes of Indian warfare on the borders of New Hampshire, and the Proprietors began to turn their attention once more to the settlement of the town.*

FIRST OR LOWER PARISH BOUNDED. NEW PROPOSALS TO SETTLERS.

At the annual meeting in 1761, March 12, Major John Gilman, Capt. Jethro Pearson, John Page, Esq., Dea. Ebenezer Bachelder, Samuel Gilman, Jr., Esq., Capt. Nathaniel Folsom, Dr. Josiah Gilman, Mr. Elisha Sanborn, and Lieut. Jonathan Connor were appointed to run out 6 miles from Barnstead line for a Parish, and the surplus land which had not already been lotted, they were directed to measure into 100 acre lots, and it was agreed that *the 40 first settlers should have two of these, one*

* The expense of this war was paid by paper currency. In 1755, paper bills were issued under the denomination of *New tenor*, of which 15s. were equal in value to one dollar. Of this currency, the soldiers were promised £13 10s. per month, but it depreciated so much in the course of the year, that in the muster rolls, their pay was made up at £15. In 1756, there was another emission from the same plates, and their pay was £18. In 1757, it was £25. In 1758, they had 27s. sterling. In the three following years, they had 30s. sterling, besides a bounty at the time of their enlistment, equal to one month's pay. At length sterling money became the standard of all contracts; and though the paper continued passing as a currency, its value was regulated by the price of silver and the course of exchange.—[See Farmer's Belknap p. 321.]

lower [100 acre lots, above named, were set off in 1761 into a *Parish* of 6 miles. The error in the surveyor's returns was subsequently corrected and the Parish confirmed six miles and a half from Barnstead line. The remainder of the town was surveyed after the settlement took place ; the Committee who laid out the *fourth division*, being appointed in 1762, and their report being made and accepted in 1765.

LOCATION OF THE BLOCK HOUSES.

The first object worthy of notice with which we meet in the returns of the Surveyors, is the location of the Block Houses. The first of these, which was to have been built at, or near the South East corner of the first division of 40 acre lots, seems to have been erected a little west of the residence of Jeremiah Wilson, Esq., where the rock which served as the fire place, at the original camp, called *White Hall*, is yet to be seen. This Block House was 18 feet square, and was built of hewn logs so large as not to be easily perforated by a bullet. It was designed not only as a place of shelter, but also as a garrison in case of attack by the Indians.

About the same time, and for a similar purpose, a second Block House was erected near the outlet of the Lake, at what was then, and still is, denominated the *Wares*. This was but 14 feet square, and was hewn only on the sides where the logs when put together, came in contact. Subsequently a third Block House was erected by the side of what they called Block House Pond, one mile and a half from Loon Pond, which seems from the distance, and their line of march to have been the Pond now denominated *Shell Camp Pond*, about a mile South of the Academy. At a still later period, a fourth Block House was erected at Third Camp Meadow, which is supposed to be the one now overflowed and made a reservoir by the manufacturing company in town. These Block Houses were rebuilt after the French War ceased in 1748. But as the town was not settled until after the conquest of Canada, and the expiration of Indian hostilities, they were never used as garrisons, and gradually went to decay, so that their precise location cannot be fixed by the oldest persons now living in town.

were sold by the Constable, Ephraim Morrill, at the house of Antipas Gilman, first inholder, on the 15th of Jan., 1772, to the highest bidder. One hundred and twenty-five lots were sold, or so much of them as would pay the Province Road tax. The deed was given, Jan. 30, 1772. The same year the *Peaked Hill Road* was laid out. And in 1775, the North Road through town was surveyed. The last two, however, were wrought by the town, and will be more particularly described in another portion of this History.

ORIGIN OF THE LOCAL NAMES.

When the Proprietors first visited Gilmanton, there were certain natural objects which they knew by the Indian names, and these they did not have occasion to alter. To other objects they gave names and titles as circumstances from time to time dictated. Of the origin and meaning of the Indian names which are still retained, no knowledge is now possessed.

Winnipissiogee, pronounced Win-e-pe-saw-ke, is one of the Indian names, and is applied to the Lake on the North, and to the River proceeding from the Lake, which forms the North Western boundary of the town. For a time, the Proprietors called this River Merrimack; but this error was subsequently corrected, when it came to be known that it was only a branch of the Merrimack. The reasons which led the Indians to the application of this title, have probably passed into oblivion.

Suncook is another Indian name, given not only to the River but to the Pond from which it rises, and also to a Range of Mountains extending from this Pond nearly the whole length of the town. The signification and origin of this, like that of *Winnipissiogee*, is unknown. The River, after meandering through the towns of Barnstead, Pittsfield, Chichester and Pembroke, discharges itself into the Merrimack, and there meets the waters of the *Winnipissiogee*, which rising in the same vicinity, have taken another route, passing through Sanbornton, Northfield, Franklin, Boscawen, Concord, and Pembroke, and here unite and flow on together to mingle in the same vast ocean.

Loon Pond derives its title from the water fowl of that name, which formerly abounded upon its shores.

Rocky Pond is so called from the nature of the soil in which it is embosomed.

bury, and grandson of Col. Joshua Wingate of Hampton, who died 1795, aged 90, and whose father John Wingate was an early settler in Dover, was born March 14, 1739. He was graduated at H. C. 1759, and settled at Hampton Falls 1763, and was dismissed 1771. He was a member of the State Legislature, a Senator and Representative to Congress, and was one the Judges of the Superior Court from 1798 to 1809. He died March 7, 1838, in the 99th year of his age.

Hon. Timothy Walker, son of Rev. Timothy Walker of Concord, was born in 1737, grad. at H. C. 1756. He at first studied divinity, but relinquished that pursuit to aid in the Revolutionary struggle. He commanded a Regiment of minute men, and was afterwards Paymaster in the Army; was a member of the Convention to frame the Constitution of the State; was elected Representative and Senator of the State Legislature, and was Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and died May 5, 1822.

Hon. Ebenezer Webster was a son of Ebenezer Webster, and grandson of Ebenezer Webster, one of the grantees of Kingston, in 1692, and a settler about 1700, whose father, Thomas Webster, died in Hampton, 1715, aged 83. He was born in Kingston, 1739. At the age of 18, he joined Rogers' Company of Rangers, which went with skates and snow-shoes to Lake George, and ranged the country to defend the frontiers from the attack of the Indians. He was out two years in company with Stark and Putnam, from 1757 to 1759. In 1763, he settled in Salisbury. In 1777, he commanded a company at the battle of Bennington, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. In 1783, he was a Representative and afterwards a Senator in the State Legislature. In 1791, he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and died in 1806, aged 67. His sons, Hon. Daniel Webster, born Jan. 18, 1782, grad. at D. C. 1801, and Hon. Ezekiel Webster, two years older, grad. at the same College 1804, and died 1829.

Similar notices of other members of the Convention, might be added, did the limits of the History permit.

1783.

A Committee settled with Joseph Badger, Esq. and Capt. John Moody for hiring soldiers, and providing beef for the Ar-

keepers have been Samuel Cate, and J. S. Hill. A Free Will Baptist Meeting House was erected in 1811, and a Christian Baptist Meeting House was built in 1840.

James Town is a designation given to a school district in the South West part of the upper Parish, joining on Northfield. The name is derived from Benjamin James, who settled here about the year 1780. Several of his sons settled immediately around him, and the neighborhood soon began to be called James Town.

The name of *Hurricane* is given to a portion of territory between the Factory Village and Union Bridge from the fact that many years ago, a furious wind or hurricane swept along there, prostrating in its course trees, fences, buildings, &c. As this territory began to be settled, it was called Hurricane.

Tioga is an appellation given to the North Western portion of the Upper Parish, bordering upon Great Bay or the Winnipissio-gee River. It is said by aged people that the name was first given by some Revolutionary soldiers in 1776, when they returned from their campaign against the Indians in Western New York, from its supposed resemblance to the place of their encampment near Tioga River.

Meredith Bridge Village.—The first house in this village on the Gilmanton side of the River, was the mill house, and was erected in 1780 by Col. Samuel Ladd. He purchased the land of Samuel Jewett, who settled half a mile above, in 1777. About the year 1790, Daniel Avery came to the place from Stratham, and opened a store in a small building near the bridge. His business increased and soon became very extensive, and he did much in subsequent years by his factory and in other ways, to enlarge and build up the village. Aaron Martin early established a paper manufactory in this place. In 1820, an Academy was incorporated, and about the same time, a term of the Superior Court began to be held here. There were at this date about 30 dwelling houses in the village. The other traders were George P. Avery, Woodbury Melcher, and Henry J. French. A post office was established here in 1824, and Horatio G. Prescott appointed Postmaster. The lawyers have been Timothy Call, who left in 1801, and was drowned in Lake Champlain, Lyman B. Walker, now Attorney General, who came in 1811, Benjamin Boardman in 1825, and John A. Rogers in

any building was burned. He died June 14, 1824, in his 77th year. His wife died Aug. 25th, 1835, aged 78.

Lieut. Jonathan Perkins, son of John Perkins of Epping, and grand-son of Abraham Perkins of Rye, was born in Epping in 1749. He was distinguished particularly for his Revolutionary services. He enlisted in the Army May 1, 1775, as a Sergeant in Capt. Daniel Moor's company, and Col. John Stark's Regiment, then at Cambridge, near Boston. On the 2d of September, 1775, he was drafted as Sergeant in Capt. Henry Dearborn's company in the Detachment commanded by Benedict Arnold against Quebec. Jan. 1, 1776, he was taken prisoner at Quebec, and was thus detained till the 24th of Sept. 1776, when he was landed at Elizabethtown Point, in New Jersey; but was not exchanged until June, 1777. July 29, 1777, he received a Commission of Ensign in Capt. Jason Wait's company, 1st New Hampshire Regiment, commanded by Col. Joseph Cilley. March 24th, 1780, he received a Commission of Lieutenant in Capt. Moody Dustin's company in the same Regiment, and continued in the service of the United States from May 1st, 1775, until July, 1783, at the close of the War, when the American Army was disbanded at Newburgh, in the State of New York. He was in the following battles, viz.

June 17, 1775, at Bunker's or Breed's Hill, near Boston.

Dec. 31, 1775, at the storming of the city of Quebec, where he was taken prisoner and lay in irons seven weeks.

Sept. 19, 1777, near Stillwater, Saratoga.

Oct. 7, 1777, near the same place, where he received a wound for which he drew a small pension.

June 28, 1778, at Monmouth, New Jersey, two miles west of the Court House.

Aug. 13, 1779, on the Detachment with Gen. Sullivan to the Six Nations, at a town called Chemong, where the Indians lay in ambush.

Aug. 29, 1779, fell in with the Indians again and had a smart engagement.

Lieut. Perkins moved from Epping to Gilmanton in 1794, and drew a pension of \$20 per month from the 27th of March, 1818, until his death.

Lieut. Ebenezer Eastman, son of Samuel Eastman, was born

Sarah Dudley and had Joseph, Sarah, Jonathan, Mary and Samuel.

Joseph Gilman, son of Maverick, b. Sept. 5th, 1705, had a son Joseph, who m. a Piper, and moved to Gilmanton, and had Rebecca, who m. Moses Page, and Joseph, who m. Love D. Rowell, and had Rice, Susan Rowell, Betsey Harvey, Joseph Piper, Mary Jane and Francis Spofford. He d. Nov. 26, 1839.

Capt. Jonathan, son of Maverick, b. Aug. 10th, 1713, m. Elizabeth Sanborn, May 12, 1737, and had Eliphalet, Jotham, Edward, Jonathan, Betty, who m. Josiah, son of Capt. John Gilman of Exeter, and William.

Jotham, son of Capt. Jonathan, b. Sept. 16th, 1747, m. Sally Lougee, daughter of John Lougee, Jan. 22d, 1770, lived in Gilmanton, and had Polly, Cotton, Joseph, Sally, Betsey, Alice, Abigail, and died March 4th, 1819. His wife died Jan. 5th, 1820.

Edward Gilman, Esq., son of Capt. Jonathan, m. Olive Light, lived in Gilmanton, and had Joanna, Ebenezer, Polly, Hannab, Joseph, Dea. James, Betsey, William and Eliphalet F.

Descendants of the third son of Edward Gilman, Senior.

Moses Gilman, the third son of Edward 1st, lived in that part of Exeter now called Newmarket, and had Jeremiah, James, Capt. John, David, Joshua and Caleb.

Capt. Jeremiah, b. 1660, had Thomas, Andrew, Joseph and others. The last two sons were captured by the Indians in 1709, and taken to Canada. At a war dance, Joseph was burnt. Andrew was sold to the French and imprisoned, but obtained favor of the Governor, and was permitted to work for wages, until he earned a sum sufficient to purchase his freedom.

Andrew Gilman, son of Capt. Jeremiah, m. Joanna Thing Jan. 27th, 1714-15, and had Abigail, Jeremiah, Joanna, Deborah and Mary. Mrs. Gilman d. Nov. 16th, 1727. He m. for his second wife Bridgett, daughter of Col. Winthrop Hilton, April 3d, 1728, and had Winthrop, Anna, who m. Daniel Leavitt of Brentwood, and Andrew. She died Nov. 10th, 1736.

Capt. Winthrop Gilman b. Nov. 30th, 1732, m. Deborah, daughter of Antipas Gilman, moved to Gilmanton, and had Lydia, Deborah, Dea. Andrew, Winthrop, Bridgett, Abigail, Antipas, Anna and Nathaniel. Mrs. Gilman died April 2d, 1776.

The Kelly Family. Samuel Kelly of Salem, had by his wife Elizabeth, Benjamin, Rebecca, Samuel, Elizabeth, Susanna and Ann, twins, Sarah and Susanna.

Dr. Benjamin Kelly b. April 29th, 1763, m. Mary Gile Jan. 16th, 1787, who was b. July 7th, 1765, and had Hall J., who m. Mary Baldwin of Boston, Elizabeth, who m. Benjamin Shaw, Esq. of Northport, Me. Pamela, Samuel, Nancy, who m. Jones Shaw, Esq. of Northport, Me. Benjamin Franklin, Charles G. who m. Abigail G Sherburne, and Lewis C.

Jacob Kelly m. Deborah, daughter of David Page of Epping, Dec. 10th, 1772, and had Lydia, Deborah, Molly and Mercy, twins, Jacob, Eunice, Moses, Sarah, John S., William, Lois, Joseph and Betsy.

Micajah Kelly b. May 15th, 1761, m. Mary Page Gilman Nov. 11th, 1784, and had Samuel Gilman, the father of Capt. Gilman Kelly, Daniel, Sarah, John, Molly and Eunice. He d. Nov. 19th, 1844, aged 83.

The Ladd Family. Nathaniel Ladd of Exeter, m. Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. John Gilman, July 12th, 1678, who was b. Aug. 16th, 1661, and had Daniel, John, Nathaniel and Mary, who m. Jacob Gilman of Kingston, and had John, Mary, Stephen, Jacob, Daniel and Elizabeth. Mr. Ladd was killed by the Indians Aug. 11th, 1691.

Nathaniel Ladd, jr. m. Catharine Gilman and had Nathaniel, Daniel, Edward, Josiah, Elias, and by a second wife, Mercy Hilton, he had Paul and Dudley.

Edward Ladd came to Gilmanton late in life, and closed his days here with his son Samuel, July 6th, 1788.

Col. Samuel Ladd m. Abigail Flanders of Exeter, moved to Gilmanton, and had Samuel, John, Edward, Isaac, Abigail, Jonathan, Dudley, Mehetable and Thomas.

The Lancaster Family. Henry Lancaster came from England, and settled at Dover, Bloody Point in 1631. In 1643, he was one of the Grand Jury from Piscataqua. In 1652, he paid the highest tax on the Bloody Point list. In 1654, the town voted him all the meadows at Bloody Point, for services rendered to the town. July 18th, 1795, he died after ten days sickness, occasioned by a fall in his Leanto. Being seriously bruised, and over 100 years old, inflammation ensued, and he

died. He was hale and strong, and might have lived many years had it not been for this accident.

Joseph Lancaster, son of Henry, lived in Amesbury, and by his first wife, Mary, had Joseph, Mary and Thomas, by his second wife, Hannah, he had Samuel, Henry and Hannah. Thomas was killed by the Indians in Hampton, Aug. 17, 1703.

Joseph Lancaster, jr. m. Elizabeth Hoyt March 31st, 1687, and had Mary, Hannah, John, Daniel, Ann, Micah and Abraham.

John Lancaster, son of Joseph, jr. b. Aug. 22d, 1691, m. Mary Hoit Dec. 26th, 1716, and had Henry, Timothy, Mary, Elizabeth, Miriam, Hannah and Sarah. He d. May 6th, 1742, aged 51. 6

Henry Lancaster, son of John, b. March 6, 1717, m. Dorothy Harvey Sept. 18th, 1742, who was b. March 6th, 1722, and had John, Judith, Mary, Eunice, Moses, Anna, Dorothy, Miriam, Joshua and Ebenezer. He d. Sept. 5th, 1790. 4

Ebenezer Lancaster, son of Henry, b. Sept. 6th, 1761, m. Elizabeth Davidson Dec. 27th, 1792, who was b. May 14th, 1766, and had John, Lucy, Rev. Daniel, Cynthia, Cyrus, A. B. Henry and Sarah. He d. Oct. 22d, 1831.

The Lougee Family. John Lougee, b. in the Isle of Jersey, by trade a knitter, came to this country at the age of 18, in the time of Queen Anne's War. He m. Mary, daughter of Moses Gilman of Newmarket, lived in Exeter, and had John, Joseph, Moses, Edmund, Gilman, Shuah, Anna and Joanna. He was taken by the Indians after he was m. but escaped and d. at the age of 77. John and Gilman moved to this town.

John Lougee, jr. m. Molly Leavitt and had Sarah, John, Nehemiah, Joseph, Jesse, Molly, Jonathan, Elsey and William, and by his second wife, Susan Hull, he had Henry, Shuah, Benjamin, Susan, Emerson and Sarah. His third wife, widow Judith Beal, who was the third time a widow when he married her, lived to the advanced age of 94, and died

Nehemiah Lougee, son of John, jr. m. Mary Marsh and had Nehemiah, Lucy, Nancy, Isaac, John, Dudley and Betsy.

Joseph Lougee, son of John, jr. b. June 28, 1751, m. Apphia Swazey and had Elisha, Polly and Apphia, and by his second wife, Miriam Fogg, b. March 28th, 1757, whom he m. Nov. 4, 1780, he had Polly, Sally, Sally, John Fogg, Anna, Joseph,

The Nelson Family. John Nelson of Exeter, was a ship carpenter, m. a daughter of Jonathan Folsom, and had Jonathan and three sisters, one of whom, named Lydia, m. James Nutter of Portsmouth. He was taken prisoner by the **Indians** at Fort Edward, and while two of them were preparing to bind him, he knocked them both down and escaped. Jonathan b. May 10th, 1751, m. Martha, daughter of Josiah Folsom, April 27th, 1777, and had John, Esq., Jonathan, Josiah, Nathaniel Folsom, Dudley and Martha, and d. April 29th, 1830.

Josiah Nelson m. Jemima Folsom June 16th, 1806, and had John F., Josiah F., Mary B., Susan B., Stephen S., Jemima A. and Martha O.

Nathaniel F. Nelson m. Lydia B. Folsom of Exeter, and had Charles, Lydia Ann, Henry N. and Mary Frances.

Dudley Nelson m. Martha Folsom of Exeter, and had Ebenezer F., Martha Ann, Mary Folsom, Dudley and James.

The Osgood Family. Samuel, Joseph and Reuben, sons of Reuben Osgood of Epping, settled in Gilmanton.

Samuel had Samuel, Reuben, Polly, John, Betsey, David, Elisha, Sally, Susan, Benjamin and Moses.

Joseph Osgood had True, Jonathan, Rachel, Molly, Daniel, Joseph and Anna.

Reuben Osgood by his first wife had Nancy, Polly, Betsey, Dudley, and by his 2d wife, Hannah Morrill, whom he m. May 27th, 1792, he had Isaac, Oliver, Ruth, Reuben, Fanny and Sarah.

Daniel Osgood m. Betsey Osgood and had Malinda, Greenleaf, William, John Hazen, Nancy, Lucinda, Joseph, Julia Ann, and Asa.

Dudley Osgood had Abiah, who m. Lewis W. Gilman, Perley, Mary and Jacob.

The Page Family. John Page b. Dedham, England, 1586, came to this country with Gov. Winthrop in 1630, was admitted freeman in 1631, and settled in Dedham, Ms. He had by his wife Phebe, John, Roger, Edward, Robert, Samuel and Daniel. He d. Dec. 18th, 1676, aged 90.

Samuel Page b. 1633, lived in Salisbury, Ms. and had Joseph Onesipherous and others. Joseph b. 1667, had by his wife Elizabeth, John, Joseph, Mary, Judith and others.

Thomas Wilson, son of Humphrey, b. May 30, 1672, m. Mary Light, Oct. 16, 1698, and had Humphrey, Rebecca, Anna, John and Thomas twins, Sarah, Joshua, Mary, Jabez, Jonathan and Moses.

Humphrey Wilson, son of Thomas, b. Dec. 9, 1699, m. Mary Leavitt, and had Capt. Nathaniel and others.

Capt. Nathaniel Wilson b. June 24th, 1739, m. Elizabeth Barber, daughter of Robert Barber, who was killed by the Indians, March 15th, 1762, who was b. March 24th, 1739, and had Warren, John, Robert, Nathaniel, John, Job, Levi, Jeremiah, Esq. and d. Feb. 16th, 1819, aged 80. She d. March 12th, 1824, aged 85.

The Webster Family. John Webster came from Ipswich, England, settled in Ipswich, Ms. and was admitted freeman in 1635. His children were John, Thomas, Stephen, Nathan, Israel and four daughters. He d. in 1647. Thomas b. in 1632, lived in Hampton, where he was married in 1656, and d. 1715, aged 83. His children were Ebenezer, Thomas, Nathaniel and some others.

Ebenezer, son of Thomas, was a grantee of Kingston in 1692, and settled there in 1700, where Ebenezer, his son, was born. Hon. Ebenezer Webster, son of the last named Ebenezer, was b. in 1739, settled in Salisbury in 1763, and was the father of the Hon. Ezekiel, and the Hon. Daniel Webster.

Thomas Webster, son of Thomas of Hampton, m. Mary Greely of Haverhill, Jan. 19th, 1717. His son Thomas m. Judith Noyse Oct. 12th, 1738, and had Levi, Enoch and Caleb.

Caleb Webster b. 1751, m. Mary Tilton of Hampton Falls, and had Elijah Clough and Mary. By his second wife, Abigail French, he had ten children, Sally, Levi, Lois, Nathaniel, Betsey, Eunice, Abigail, Benjamin, Caleb and Samuel. He d. Mar. 1808.

Caleb Webster, son of the preceding, b. May 1st, 1791, m. Hannah Peaslee, Aug. 22d, 1826, who was b. Feb. 4th, 1806, and had Sidney, now a member of D. C. b. May 28th, 1827, and Warren, b. March 7th, 1835.

The Smith Family. William Smith and Abraham Smith, sons of Robert of Seabrook, were first settlers of East Kingston. Abraham subsequently moved to Gilmanton.