

ing, and that each proprietor pay his proportion of the town charges when and soe often as occasion 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-

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.

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.

to "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

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 |

a Block House by the side of third Camp Meadow and measured the distance from the Wares to Epsom Block House and found it 26 miles and numbered the miles on the trees." They were absent eleven days. Employed the Pilot and Surveyor 6 days. Whole expense £617.

SHARES FORFEITED. PROPOSALS TO SETTLERS AGAIN UNSUCCESSFUL.

Voted that 11 shares on which nothing has been paid and are forfeited according to the Charter, be advertised and sold unless redeemed. Voted, that hereafter the Collector be required to go to each man's house and collect the taxes, and that he be paid for the same. On the 11th of Oct., the Proprietors met and appointed John Page, Esq., Lieut. Jonathan Conner and Lieut. Jethro Pearson to run and spot the line between Gilmanton and Canterbury at 40s. old tenor per day. It was now proposed that settlers not exceeding 40 in number, who should within a year from this date establish themselves in Gilmanton, should each have 50 acres of land laid out to him, 45 of upland and 5 of meadow, on condition that he should within the first year, build a dwelling house, clear and improve 3 acres of land yearly, and in case he should continue 6 years, he should be further entitled to 100 acres in common with the Proprietors of undivided land. The said shares to be laid out in the undivided lands as convenient for a *Parish*, by the Committee appointed to run and spot Canterbury line; the settlers having the privilege of choosing their lots. And each Proprietor is to pay 20s. old tenor to meet this expense.

In the winter of 1749 and 1750, some men following up the Soucook River from the settlements near its mouth in Concord and Pembroke, to one of the Ponds from which the River takes its rise, passed the winter in town, hunting and fishing and falling some trees on land which they intended to occupy. They withdrew however in the spring and did not return, as it appeared that Indian hostilities had not permanently ceased. Their camp was on the westerly margin of the Pond which they called *Shell Camp Pond*, about one mile south from the Academy Village.

the year 1729 ; only reserving in these Presents to the grantors eighteen shares, each equal in quantity and quality with the other single shares of the said Proprietors of Gilmantown, which reserved shares are to lie in a body altogether, to be laid on the Northerly part of the said Township, between their second Division and the North line of said Township from the Pond called Winnipisiogee Pond, and so running back till the whole quantity aforesaid shall be made up. That the said Proprietors of Gilmantown at their own expense, lay out the same reserved land, and make a *division* thereof as the said grantors shall hereafter direct and order ; and make an exact plan of the whole Township, and the quantity of land therein contained ; and also of the said Division, and return the same to the said grantors within ten months from this date. That convenient highways be left in said Divison, and through the Township to the said land so reserved. That the said Proprietors of Gilmantown make the settlement of said town, according to and in such manner, as the said Charter directs, within three years from this time, in case there is no Indian war within that time ; and if there is, then the like time to be allowed afterwards. That the said reserved shares be and the same are hereby exempted and exonerated of and from any part of the charge of making the said settlement ; and from all charges whatever that have arisen or that hereafter may arise concerning the said Township and the settlement thereof by any ways or means whatsoever, until improved by the owner of each respective share, or such as hold under them. That the said Gilmantown Proprietors, as may be conveniently, call a meeting of the said Proprietors and vote a confirmation of this vote, and the several articles and matters herein contained, on their part and behalf to be done, and their assent and consent to the same, and transmit an attested copy to the grantors herein mentioned.

A true Copy of Record,—Attest,
 GEORGE JAFFREY, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

NAMES OF MASONIAN PROPRIETORS.

These Masonian Proprietors were Theodore Atkinson, Mark Hunking, Wentworth, Richard Wibird, John Wentworth, George Jaffrey, Samuel Moore, Nathaniel Meserve, Thomas

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.

Shellcamp Pond was thus named by certain hunters, who, in the winter of 1749 and 1750, ventured into this wilderness with their guns, traps, and fishing apparatus, and encamped for the winter on the Western shore of this Pond. They found a large, hollow, pine tree fallen in a favorable position for a shelter, and in this *shell* of a tree, they made their camp during their stay. It was ever after called by them Shellcamp Pond.

The *Soucook River*, another Indian designation, has its rise in the three Ponds above named, and passing through Loudon, becomes the boundary line between Concord and Pembroke, and falling into the Merrimack, there mingles its waters with those of the Winnipissiogee and Suncook, to swell the current of the ever flowing Merrimack.

Wears. This name which was originally spelled *Weiers*, is derived from places prepared in shoal water for the draught of fish nets. The law has usually required that they be so set up as not to hinder the passage of boats. The form of a *wear* was as follows: stone walls were built down the stream in an inclined line, till they came together at an angle of 45 degrees. At this angle a cage was placed, composed of hoops, and twigs fastened to them. The walls conducted the fishes down to the cage, and thus they were taken in great numbers. In the coves and shallow waters of the outlet of the Lake, there was a favorable opportunity for such wears, which were improved by the hunters and surveyors of the town. Before the settlement took place, hunters went up from Canterbury and Boscawen to the Lake, carrying with them their guns and traps, together with their meal and salt, and camped out for months in the winter, subsisting on their game and fish. They built wears on the River, near the outlet, and it has ever since borne the name of the *Wears*.

It appears that there were other places of shoal water used for wears besides this, because this is often referred to as the *Great Wears* and the *Upper Wears*, and the records show a reference to Folsom's Wears, which were at the falls near which Lake Village now stands.

Gunstock. A mountain and a stream near it, in the part now called Gilford, received this name. The origin of this appellation is stated by aged people to be, that a company of hunters, in felling a tree near this brook or mountain, were so unfortunate as to break the stock of one of their guns. In speaking of the

Swain, Moses Danford, Enoch Bagley, and Levi Shaw of Gilmananton, and Anthony Potter, of Concord.—A true Return.
Loudon, July 17, 1777.

JOSIAH TILTON, *Captain.*

Many of the officers besides Gen. Stark and some of the soldiers in this battle, formerly belonged to *Rogers' Rangers*. It is a fact worthy of notice, that while these men made powerful allies for the British cause in the French War, they became terrible foes to the Crown in the war of the Revolution. Nearly every captain and probably all the higher officers, who from New Hampshire, engaged in the Revolutionary service, were from these companies of *Rangers*; and it was from the fact of their having been trained up in such a school, and having been inured to hardships and accustomed to the Indian mode of warfare, that they exhibited such coolness, bravery and valor, and gained such credit in the engagements at Bunker Hill, Bennington and else where. The New Hampshire troops led on by the choice spirits of the *Rangers*, never faltered in the privations of the camp, or amidst the dangers of the battle-field. Nor would they lay down their arms till their Independence was achieved, and their country's freedom secured.

1778.

On the 19th of January, 1778, the town chose a Committee to see that the families of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, absent in the army, are supplied with the necessaries of life, agreeably to a resolve of the Council and Assembly of the State of New Hampshire. They also instructed their Representative to vote for a full and free representation of all the people in this State to meet in Convention to form a permanent plan of Government for the State. At the annual town meeting, March 12, Col. Joseph Badger was chosen Representative to meet in Convention at Concord, on the 10th day of June, to frame a Constitution. It was further voted, that the school be kept at *six places*; at *Avery town*, near *Robert Moulton's*, at *Dr. Smith's*, *Joshua Bean's mill*, at *Nehemiah Lougee's*, and at *Peaked Hill*.

The Proprietors held a meeting on the 5th of June, and voted that Moses Morrill have the liberty of getting *Iron Ore* on any of the Proprietors' common lands, or ponds, for 8 years, provided

gallery at public auction, which were sold accordingly on the 18th of August, 1783.

At the annual town meeting, March 10th, 1785, it was voted to raise £150 to get lime and glass to plaster and glaze the meeting house. Col. Antipas Gilman, Gen. Joseph Badger, and Dea. Stephen Dudley, were appointed a Committee to lay out the above money. Sept. 4th, 1786, voted to raise £45, to get nails and boards to lath the meeting house. March 8th, 1787, voted to tax the inhabitants of the Upper Parish to Messrs. Powers and Smith, and give them preaching in proportion to what they pay, at such places as they may choose, by these settled Ministers of the town. March 8th, 1788, voted that the Ministers preach in the Upper Parish, as last year. On the 30th of March, 1789, voted to raise £30 to finish the meeting house and glaze it, besides the State note in Dea. Dudley's hands, to be paid in beef at 20s. per hundred, or Indian corn at 3s. per bushel. June 22d, voted that Col. Thomas Cogswell be agent to finish the meeting house, that he collect the £30 raised, that he take corn or beef for the tax until the first day of January, and after that nothing but money; that Dea. Dudley give up the State note to Col. Cogswell, taking his receipt therefor, and that the meeting house be finished on or before the last day of September, 1790. April 19, 1792, voted that the Congregational Society in the Upper Parish be taxed the same as the other, and that they lay out their money for preaching as they see fit. March 31st, 1794, voted that Rev. Mr. Smith may preach in the Upper Parish the ensuing summer, provided he and the people can agree.

March 28, 1799. A Committee consisting of Joseph Badger, Jr., Samuel Shepard, Samuel Ladd, Samuel Greely, Joseph Parsons, and John Shepard, chosen to divide the Ministerial lands among the several religious Societies in town, *reported, that after examining the Charter and votes of the town and Proprietors, it is in their opinion best not to do any thing on the subject.*

March 15th, 1803, the Church chose Winslow Page a Deacon, who accepted the office on the 2d of Sept. Nov. 4, Benjamin Page was chosen Deacon, who signified his acceptance on the 18th of January, following. March 4th, 1805, the town voted that Capt. Thomas Burns, Capt. Benjamin Stevens, and

igation 1, in the learned professions 20. The horses and mules were 497, neat cattle 4,596, sheep 7,635, swine 1,751, poultry valued at \$1,262, bushels of wheat 11,642, of barley 1,125, of oats 12,546, of rye 2,542, of buck wheat 29, of Indian corn 13,412, pounds of wool 15,299, hops 12, wax 22, bushels of potatoes 84,608, tons of hay 5,807, tons of hemp and flax 1,273, pounds of sugar made 10,522, cords of wood sold 1,155, value of dairy \$22,664, value of the orchards yield \$1,554, value of home made goods \$9,790, value of hats made \$350, persons employed 2, capital invested \$50; tanneries 4, sides of sole leather tanned 310, upper leather 725, number of men employed 5, capital invested \$3,600; saddlers 3, value of articles sold \$600, capital \$350; printing office 1, periodicals 1, capital invested \$650; number of stores 12, capital invested \$22,000; cotton factory 1, number of spindles 1,000, value of cloths made \$27,000, persons employed 45, capital \$40,000; saw mills 11, value of lumber sawed \$4,195, men employed 6; grist mills 7, oil mills 1, value of work done at these mills \$5,910, capital employed \$13,110; brick and stone houses, 2 school houses of brick, 1 Seminary and 1 dwelling house of brick; houses built in 1840, 10, men employed 19, value of construction \$8,500; value of all other manufactures not enumerated \$1,600, capital \$1,300,—total capital of all manufactures \$59,900.

Gilmanton is one of the best farming towns in the State, as will appear by a comparison of its products. In the article of wheat, Gilmanton in 1840, surpassed all other towns in the State. Weare came near to the same amount. In Indian corn, Claremont, Charlestown and Walpole on Connecticut River, and Meredith on Lake Winnipissiogee, exceeded Gilmanton. Meredith had 14,117 bushels, Claremont 19,489, Charlestown 18,591, and Walpole 18,512. But in neat cattle, Gilmanton produced more by 1000 than any other town. The products of the dairy exceeded any other town by more than \$2,000, and also in the tons of hay cut by some hundreds.

BIRTHS.

The first child born in Gilmanton, was Dorothy, daughter of Orlando Weed and wife. She was b. Oct. 13, 1762, and m. Nathan Morrill, June 21, 1781. The first male child born in