

with their crack English regiments under Lord Cornwallis and the Americans under General Nathaniel Greene of Rhode Island. The American side did not immediately win this battle but succeeded in so depleting the ranks of Cornwallis's army that it was forced to make the retreat which led to his surrender to Washington at Yorktown, thus ending the war.

One of the officers serving under General Greene at Guilford Court House was Lieutenant, then Sergeant, Lemuel B. Mason, who had enlisted from Newington, New Hampshire under General George Reid's command. At the close of the war he retired to Gilmanton, where in 1812 he successfully proposed changing the name of its Gunstock Parish to that of a new town to be called Gilford, after the battleground on which he had so valiantly fought in North Carolina. Gunstock Parish took its name from nearby Gunstock Mountain, so named by a party of hunters, one of whom is said to have broken the stock of his gun there.

North Carolina resembles New Hampshire in the naming of many of its towns and counties after English notables in pre-Revolutionary years, among them being Rockingham, Chatham, Hillsborough, Surrey, Cumberland, Salisbury, and Charlotte. Its town name, Guilford Court House, has long since been changed to Martinsville.

GILMANTON

GILMANTON was originally called Gilmantown. It was granted in 1727 by Lieutenant-Governor John Wentworth of Massachusetts, one of eleven towns granted by him in his brief jurisdiction over New Hampshire. It bears the distinction of having the largest number of members of a single family, the Gilmans, in any town ever granted in New Hampshire.

The Gilmans came mostly from Massachusetts, and there were twenty-four of them who received grants. Dr. Josiah Gilman was clerk of the proprietors; Captain John Gilman was moderator and a member of the Board of Selectmen; Colonel

Antipas Gilman surveyed the land and became an inn-holder in the early town.

Gilmanton was at one time New Hampshire's second most populous town, ranking only after Portsmouth. It was nearly triple its present land area in the Colonial period, before Belmont and Gilford (Gunstock Parish) were formed from it. Among its other villages and parishes were Hurricane, Tioga, Factory Village, and Lakeport. Another of the parishes of Gilmanton was first known as Averytown. It was the scene of an iron-mining enterprise carried on by Archibald Macpheadris of Portsmouth, who conducted extensive operations twenty feet below water in what was known as Gilmanton Iron Works, a project ultimately abandoned as unprofitable. The name Gilmanton Iron Works still persists as a part of Gilmanton.

The Gilmans became the ancestors of many notable members of the family: Colonel Nicholas Gilman, an officer on Washington's staff at Yorktown; Nathaniel Gilman, who served as New Hampshire state treasurer, and Governor John Taylor Gilman, who was elected for eleven terms, the longest tenure of office for any United States governor, before or since. Among other Gilman descendants were Bartholomew Thing, founder of Things-town, now Chelmsford, Massachusetts; Trueworthy Gilman, who took his name from James Treworzie, an early Maine settler; Meshech Weare, president of New Hampshire under its temporary constitution in 1776, and Dudley Leavitt, celebrated almanac author.

HEBRON

HEBRON was originally a part of Cockermouth, which in 1792 was renamed Groton. Part of its territory was stripped away in the same year to become Hebron, a name suggested by one of its early settlers, Samuel Phelps, in memory of his native town of Hebron, Connecticut.

The Phelps family, of whom Colonel Alexander Phelps, a graduate of Yale in 1744, was a prominent member in pre-