

*The Early History of
Wilmot, New Hampshire*

by

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Preface

The author and compiler of this history wishes to produce a lasting record of facts about early Wilmot, N. H. free from error as possible, and, I hope, interesting to read. I solicit your tolerance for all mistakes committed or data omitted. My information was gathered from the Town Records, the State and Historical Libraries at Concord, John N. McClintock's "History of New Hampshire," Hobart Pillsbury's "History of New Hampshire," "N. H. Gazateer" by Alonzo Fogg and Hurd's "History of Merrimack County." The Wilmot Historical Society records, old letters, papers, etc., and from present and past residents of Wilmot.

I want to thank the many people who have helped me make this work a reality.

Walter Rich deserves more than just thanks for deciphering my original scribbling and producing my thoughts on neatly typed sheets. John Stearns has helped with his knowledge of town history and his council. Mrs. Edith Campbell furnished photographs of our old buildings and helped in many other ways. My wife, Amanda, has copied many pages of compiled information and helped to make a continuous story of events.

Sara Henry Stites, Ph.D., Professor of Economics, Emeritus, was the proofreader and helped to keep this history in the King's English.

To all these and many more let me say, we made this history possible.

Town History

No history of any town in New Hampshire would be complete without some remarks on the historic events prior to the granting or incorporating of the Town.

The first known settlement in what is now New Hampshire was made some time in 1623 by David Thompson and company, at Portsmouth. About 1627 or 1628 Edward and William Hilton arrived at what is now Dover, N. H. Both of these settlements were made for the purpose of trading with the Indians and for fishing.

In 1629 when the so-called "Province of Maine" was divided, Captain John Mason called his share New Hampshire after his old home in Hampshire, England. (The purchasers of this Masonian Grant were selling land as late as 1848)

New Hampshire had to ask for the protection of Massachusetts in 1641, and remained a part of Massachusetts until 1679. It became a royal province in 1680; and again in 1691 it became officially a part of Massachusetts. In 1772 it became a Royal Province and remained so until the Revolutionary War.

The population of New Hampshire was slow in spreading North because of opposition from the Indians. In fact the wave of settlement went forward and receded several times before the Indian wars were over in the year 1760. Even then it was not safe for settlers.

Many town sites were granted between 1765 and the Revolutionary War, but the greater share were not occupied. After 1792 a steady stream of settlers turned north for new homes and cheap land. It was natural that the more adventuresome and poorer class of people would be the first to settle. Their lack of conveniences was made up by a superabundance of love for liberty, a commodity which is desirable even today.

The new home in the wilderness was generally scouted by some friend or member of the family before the actual settling. A site for the cabin was picked out, and in some cases a crop planted between the stumps and trees. Old beaver meadows and valley land was highly desirable but sometimes dangerous due to the fact that they were the natural trail of the Indians.

Carl Sandburg's description of the true pioneer is interesting — home made pants held up by one leather strap across the shoulder, a long-sleeved shirt tucked into his jeans, bareheaded and barefooted when possible. His male children were dressed in the same only perhaps the shirt was missing. The women wore a long dress something like a so-called Mother Hubbard, one of those dresses that takes from rather than adds to the beauty of the wearer, but they were serviceable. They too, were barefooted in good weather. Underwear for men was thought to be effeminate.

Rowland E. Robinson, the Vermont author and historian, gives us a description of a pioneer on his way to the new home. The father and all the children able to walk are cutting a path, driving oxen, and gathering wild fruit of all kinds. The dog or dogs, are very much in evidence, not only seen but heard. The Mother rode

on the bedding in the ox cart with the youngest. No doubt she was glad to walk some of the time to avoid the jolts and jars of a new road. The oxcart was loaded with a barrel of pork, another of corn meal, blankets, bed quilts, traps, kettles, frying-pan, farm tools and some cooked foods such as johnny cake, beans and bread. The rifle and axe were always handy. The axe cleared the road, and the rifle made that road safe and helped to feed the family.

The Indians in this County of Merrimac belonged to the Algonquin Tribes. The local tribe was called Pennacooks and were under the early rule of that wise sachem, Passaconaway. Their most important town was on Lake Winnepesaukee near what is now called the Weirs, and was called Aquidaukenash. Here the Indians met once a year to fish, perform tribal rites and to gossip.

Many authors in many volumes have tried to picture the Indian but few have equalled or exceeded that great American Historian, Francis Parkman of Boston.

New Hampshire has a very interesting history, but as this is primarily a history of the Town of Wilmot, we will let the many histories of New Hampshire speak for themselves and go direct to our own Town History.

At the beginning of the 19th century, the territory which now constitutes the town of Wilmot belonged to and was part of New London, Kearsarge Gore and New Chester. North New London bordered on Springfield, Grafton, Danbury, Kearsarge Gore and South New London. North Kearsarge Gore bordered on New Chester, Andover, South Kearsarge Gore, Sutton and New London.

The most thickly settled parts of New London at that time were in the extreme southerly part of the town on Colby Hill, Burpee Hill, Morgan Hill and Leper Hill. There town meetings were held and town affairs were managed.

In the northerly part, near the Danbury line, in the vicinity known as the Hobbs neighborhood, was the largest settlement in that part of the town. There were settlements on Prescott Hill and along the Slopes. Between these settlements the extensive forest land in the valley of the outlet of Pleasant Lake and its watershed was tenanted by a few log cabins and humble residences.

The shortest way of communicating between these settlements at the north and south ends, was over foot-paths, private cart-ways and other private ways meandering from settlement to settlement, a distance of about twelve miles. But to reach one of these settlements from the other by a continuous open public highway, the travel was west through Springfield to Colby Hill, or south through Andover, Kearsarge Gore and Sutton to Colby Hill, a distance of about twenty miles.

The two ends of the town had no occasion to meet except for town purposes, and to vote for state and county officers. If it were not for voting the State and County ticket, and for electors, a general meeting of the citizens would never have occurred except casually or by accident. There were no business connections to call these sections together, since agriculture was then the vocation of all. Any lumbering operations were for local use. In politics Federalism prevailed at the south

and always controlled the town by a large and reliable majority, while Republicanism was the prevailing and almost unanimous political sentiment at the north.

The mercantile business consisted wholly in exchanging farm products for groceries and other necessaries. This was done by the farmers themselves who, in early winter, transported with their own teams, generally horses, but sometimes oxen, "below" as it was generally termed, their products, and brought back in exchange a yearly stock of goods for family use and a little cash. It appears that the surplus products of the north went down through Andover to Salisbury, while those from the south went down through Warner to Hopkinton and onward. Thus the business relations of one part of the town extended down the east side of Kearsarge Mountain, and that of the other down the west side, making the two sections isolated and independent in respect to each other, so far as the business of gaining a livelihood was concerned.

There was quite a difference between the north and the south in the matter of religious sentiment and worship. The prevailing religion and only organized church at the south was that of the Calvinistic Baptists. In the north there were Free-Will Baptists, with some Congregationalists. Each disliked the others' religious views and carried on endless bickering. And so the people of the south were regarded by the people of the north as Federalists favoring an aristocratic and monarchical form of government and advocating a false religious doctrine. Such were some of the diverse and inharmonious relations in the year 1800.

Kearsarge Gore at this time embraced a large tract of

land lying on the north and south sides of Kearsarge Mountain. The tract was originally granted to Mathew Thornton and others in 1775. It was surveyed by Henry Gerrish. Kearsarge Gore was an unincorporated place paying a public tax and having town privileges. Its population was one hundred and seventy-nine. In politics and religion they agreed with the people of north New London. Their town meetings were held on the north and south sides of the mountain alternately. Whichever side of the mountain, elections were held, the local residents were sure to carry the day. This was accounted for by the inconvenience of getting over the mountain.

“At this time the construction of a road leading from Concord to Vermont, at the White River Junction, and through what is now the town of Wilmot and then the northern part of New London and Kearsarge Gore; became an important, if not the leading enterprise with the people of New Hampshire along the line of the proposed route.

“Tramways had been made to accommodate through travel and freight, but only so far as they would accommodate the local settlements, which were universally upon the hills and elevated lands, as they were more easily reduced to cultivation, all such travel was unnecessarily steep, tedious, and dangerous.”

Local means were too limited to put the roads in safe condition for through travel by taxation. In 1800 the business concerned with the road “applied to the New Hampshire Legislature for an act of incorporation, authorizing certain persons to build the Fourth New Hampshire turnpike road, on the most feasible route,

leading from Concord, N. H. to Connecticut River, at White River Junction in Lebanon, N. H., which enterprise resulted in making the Fourth New Hampshire turnpike and putting it in running order, in the year 1806."

This enterprise opened up a new channel of business and a better outlook for those living and located along this new turnpike. This change induced the inhabitants of North New London and Kearsarge Gore to apply to the Legislature for an act to incorporate the northerly 9000 acres of New London and about 6700 acres of North Kearsarge Gore into a town to be called Wilmot.

"AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NORTHERLY PART OF NEW LONDON AND THAT PART OF KEARSARGE GORE NORTH OF KEARSARGE MOUNTAIN, INTO A TOWN BY THE NAME OF WILMOT.

(Approved June 18, 1807. Original Acts, Vol. 19, p. 106; recorded Acts, Vol. 17, p. 107. Session Laws, June, 1807, p. 35.)

Whereas a petition signed by a number of the Inhabitants of the northerly part of New London and Kearsarge Gore, praying to be set off from the said towns and be incorporated into a separate town, has been presented to the General Court, — Therefore —

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That all the lands and inhabitants within the following limits, namely, in the northerly part of New London beginning at the southeasterly corner of lot number twenty two, and the southwesterly corner of lot number twenty

one on the southeasterly line of said New London, thence running westerly across said New London on the northerly sides of lots number twenty two, thirty five, fifty four, seventy, seventy eight, ninety, one hundred and twelve and one hundred and thirty one to Springfield line, thus north thirty nine degrees east to the north-easterly corner of said New London, thence South twelve degrees east on Danbury and Kearsarge Gore line to the south easterly course of said New London, thence south thirty nine degrees west to the place of beginning. And also all lands and Inhabitants within said Kearsarge Gore north of a straight line beginning at the southwest corner of Andover thence running westerly to the highest part of said Mountain thence westerly to the north east corner of Lot Number fifty eight, thence on the westerly line of Lot fifty eight to the east line of Sutton . . . and the same are hereby incorporated into a Town by the name of Wilmot, and the inhabitants who now reside or shall hereafter reside within the before mentioned boundaries, are made and constituted a body politic and corporate, and invested with all the powers, privileges and immunities which other towns in this State by law are entitled to enjoy, to remain a distinct town to have continuance and succession forever.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted that all monies or other property now due or that shall hereafter become due or the property of the towns of New London and Kearsarge Gore by virtue of any grant or other act done or performed, before the passing of this act shall be divided between the remaining town of New London and Kearsarge Gore and the said town of Wilmot

according to their present proportion of public taxes, and provided always that nothing in this act contained shall in any wise release the inhabitants of the said northerly part of New London and Kearsarge Gore from paying their proportion of all debts now due from the towns of New London and Kearsarge Gore or their proportion of the support and relief of the present poor of said towns, including all those supported in whole or in part, or from paying their proportion of the support of any poor persons now resident in other towns which by law the towns of New London and Kearsarge Gore may hereafter be liable to relieve or support; but the same may be assessed, levied and collected from the inhabitants of the northerly part of New London and Kearsarge Gore now Wilmot in the same way and manner as if this Act had not been passed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that Samuel Messer, Junior and Benjamin Cass, or either of them be and are hereby authorized and empowered to call a meeting of the said Inhabitants, for the purpose of choosing all necessary town Officers, and wither said Messer or Cass shall preside therein until a Moderator shall be chosen to govern said meeting, which shall be warned by posting up notice thereof in two public places in said Wilmot fourteen days prior to the day of holding the same. And the annual meetings for the choice of town officers shall be holden on the second Tuesday of March annually."

Wilmot was named in honor of Dr. Wilmot, D.D. a Protestant Minister of England who claimed that he had written the so-called "Junius Papers." These papers appeared in England just prior to the American Revo-

lution and were decidedly pro-American. But Dr. Wilmot did not write them. Later events proved the Doctor to be mentally ill. It can be said of the early settlers that they were patriotic and thought they were choosing the name of a patriotic man for their town.

The following is from the Library of Universal Knowledge, Vol. VIII, by American Book Exchange 1880, Page 401.

“From the day of the publication of the first ‘Junius’ letters, conjecture had been busy, framing theories of the authorship. Burk, Lord Shelburn, Col. Barre, Lord George Sackville, Wilkes, Horne, Tooke, Thomas, Lord Lyttleton, and many others were supposed in turn to be Philo Junius, but the general opinion now is that Sir Philip Francis was the author of these letters.

“The hand writing of Junius is the hand writing of Francis slightly disguised.

“He took notes of speeches, especially those of the Earl of Chatham, etc.

“Many years after the Earl of Chatham died papers were found in his own handwriting showing he was one of the contributors, if not the chief contributor, of information to Sir Philip Francis.”

The Act of Incorporation in 1807 authorized Samuel Messer, Jr. and Benjamin Cass to call a meeting of the inhabitants for the purpose of choosing all necessary Town Officers. Agreeable to said Act, Samuel Messer announced a town meeting to be held at the dwelling of James Philbrick on the second Tuesday in March 1808. At this meeting the citizens elected Samuel Messer, Jr., Moderator; William Johnson, Town Clerk; Insley Greeley, Eliphalet Gay and Jabez Morrill, Select-

men. (Jabez Morrill was also one of the first Selectmen of Andover)

In the vote for State and County Officers at the November meeting, it appears that John Langdon had twenty nine votes for Governor and John T. Gilman two votes; Benjamin Pierce, thirty votes for Councilor; James Flanders, twenty two for Senator; Benjamin Philbrick had one vote for Senator; John Moody, one vote, Samuel Prescott, one vote; for Register, Isaac Brooks, twenty two; for Treasurer, Joseph Town, twenty one. There were votes also for other minor officers.

At the March town meeting, they voted to raise two hundred dollars for schooling and voted the town be divided into four school districts . . . North, East, South, West Districts; and also voted to raise twenty dollars for defraying town charges. In the year 1808 there were forty six resident tax-payers; twenty four of these resided in that part formerly known as Kearsarge Gore, and twenty two in the part formerly New London.

The first man known to have lived in what is now Wilmot, was a man named Davis and he lived on Cross Hill about one hundred yards behind Arthur Thompson's house.

First Census of New Hampshire
Heads of Families and Dependents
Kearsarge Gore 1790

	Males Over 16	Males Under 16	Females
Uran, Daniel	2	1	4
Bean, John	1	1	1
Elliot, Dudley	1	0	2
Cross, Thomas	1	2	1
Knowles, Joseph	1	2	2
Parmer, Jonathan	2	0	1

	Males Over 16	Males Under 16	Females
Quinsby, Joshua	1	1	3
Parmer, Jeremiah	1	6	1
Wells, Thomas	3	2	4
Annis, Daniel	2	2	6
Shepard, Ebenezer	3	2	5
Smith, David	1	2	3
Smith, Elisha	1	1	3
Watkins, Jason	2	0	2
Parmer, John	1	2	4
Parmer, James	2	2	4
Cross, Nathaniel	1	1	1
Quimby, Samuel	1	0	2
Totals	27	27	49
Grand Total			103

Only part of these became citizens of Wilmot. The rest were annexed to Warner in 1818.

The following is a complete list of the first resident voters of Wilmot, listed in 1808. 46 in all.

William Morey	Jabez Morrill
Nathaniel Dole	Noah Rowe
Widow, Jenny Green	Lowell Fowler
Nathaniel Carr	Iddo Webster
Joseph Morey	John Russell
Benjamin Cass	William Chessley
Joseph Brown	Samuel Messer
Richard Carr	William Johnson
Dudley Brown	Samuel Prescott
Insley Greeley	Levi Hastings
Nehemiah Brown	Benjamin Philbrick
Frederick Wilkins	James Philbrick
Eliphalet Gay	David Cross
Jethro Barber	Jeremiah Bean
Luke Barber	Nathan Gove, Jr.
Edward Buswell	Nathan Gove
Nathaniel Buswell	Benjamin Gove
Jeremiah Gove	Daniel Uran
Noyes Currier	Thomas Cross
John Clay	Samuel Thompson
Robert Fowler	Ezra Thompson
Samuel Fowler	John Moody
Robert Fowler, Jr.	Ezenezar Fisk

The following are non-resident taxpayers in 1808, their acreage and the original survey lot numbers:

Formerly New London

	Acres	Lot No.		Acres	Lot No.
Jones Minot	150	1	James Minot	150	47
	150	56		150	44
	75	73		150	133
	150	9		150	53
	150	133		150	5
	150	39		150	41
	150	14		150	52
	75	12		150	114
Betory Mussey	150	113		150	77
Joseph Colby	150	17		150	134
	140	74		150	21
Owners Unknown	150	131		150	119
	150	136		33	12
	150	85	Peter Sargent	150	132
	150	45	John Pierce	150	43
Jonathan Bager	75	51	Jonathan Odiorne	150	50
Eben Parker	42	12	Tomilson & Mason	150	42
John Moffett	150	40		150	118
	150	10	Doby & March	10	74
John Ringe	150	3	Jonathan Herrick	150	117
	150	15	George Jeffrey	150	49
Levi Harvey	150	36		50	55
	150	38	Daniel Ringe	150	13
				150	89
			Oliver Lowell	150	11
			John Tolford	150	16
				150	88

Non-resident taxpayers in what was North Kearsarge Gore:

	Acres	Lot No.		Acres	Lot No.
John Pierce	196	85	John Penhollow	100	46
	100	30		100	27
	100	42		100	28
	100	43	Pierce & Haven	100	26
	100	1	John Moffett	100	40
				100	48

	Acres	Lot No.		Acres	Lot No.
George Jeffry	100	5		100	34
	100	29	Abner Watkins	100	53
	100	49	Daniel Ringe	100	52
Jonathan Odierne	100	49		100	55
	100	3		100	56
	100	37	Doby & March	100	84
March & Wentworth	100	9	Benjamin Marston	50	13
	100	11	John Wentworth	100	36
	100	27		100	7
	100	57		100	14
Zebedee Hays	100	44	Benjamin Gilley	50	13
	90	35	Oliver French	108	10
Joshua Pierce	100	54	Joseph Brown	50	4

1808 was a busy year for the youthful town of Wilmot. The voters were dissatisfied with the situation of the 10 acres of Public land, and after electing Town Officers they chose Benjamin Cross, Captain Eben Fisk and Jabez Morrill to establish the center of the town. William Morey, Thomas Cross and Jabez Morrill, to appraise the old Public land, and Samuel Messer, William Johnson and David Cross to sell or exchange the original ten acres of Public land for a new site large enough to contain the town buildings, plus a burying ground and training field. This was all eventually done except the selling of the burying ground. (Bunker Hill Cemetery)

The interest from the sale of Public land was to be applied to school and Preaching expenses. They had four days of Preaching at the Town's expense in 1808.

The first road was laid out from James Philbrick's home (now Fred LaJoie's) to the New London line. (Elkins)

Taxes were a heavy burden that first year. There were only 13 acres of tillage in the Town, and 65 acres for hand mowing. All buildings were worth \$520.00.

The first Town line was perambulated between Springfield and Wilmot, Jabez Morrill and Eliphalet Gay for Wilmot, John Whittemore and Jacob Favour for Springfield.

The financial outlays of the year of 1808 were as follows:

Work on the roads, paid to 15 men \$47.24
 Election of town and state officers and a set of town books cost \$69.33
 Town Clerk was paid for services, \$3.10
 The tax collector was paid for services \$2.37
 Expense for schools and teachers \$141.51

In 1808 the income of the town was secured by the Poll Tax \$1.30, the Personal Property tax levied as follows:

Horses of 5 winters	70 cents each
Horses of 4 winters	50 cents each
Horses of 3 winters	30 cents each
Horses of 2 winters	10 cents each
Oxen of 5 winters	40 cents each
Oxen of 4 winters	30 cents each
Cows of 4 winters	20 cents each
Cattle of 3 winters	10 cents each
Cattle of 2 winters	5 cents each
Acres of tillage land	20 cents for each acre
Acres of mowing land	20 cents for each acre
Acres of pasture land	5 cents for each acre

And finally, the tax paid on buildings and wild land estimated as value assessed multiplied by one-half of one percent.

The winter of 1808 must have been a relief to the

Town Officers and taxpayers of Wilmot. That first year was full of new activity and hard work. The clearing of land for fields, burning the trees and making lye for soap to exchange for manufactured goods. How the smoke from the fires on rainy days, must have hugged close to Old English, Bog and Kearsarge mountains! The village was filled with the sound of axes and the calls of the ox drivers. There were roads to be built, walls to be made, crops to be taken care of and log cabins to be built and used until prosperity and time allowed the householder to build a home of sawed lumber. There was work for everyone. Many of these pioneers went forward to wealth and respected positions in their town and State.

The early records are filled with the names of men, but their wives deserve probably more credit, and certainly worked harder to make the home. Large families were the rule in those days and the cooking alone was a big item, to say nothing about carding, weaving, spinning, dying, tailoring, knitting, soap making, fire tending, milking and plenty of field work, especially haying.

But there was also a bright side to this picture. Can you imagine the hunting and fishing that winter of 1808 when game was plentiful and game laws existed only in far away Europe?

Then there were those evening meals after a hard day's work — venison roasting on the spit, Johnny cake basted with cream and baked on a board, cider and apples, maple sugar muffins, pop corn in front of the fireplace before going to bed, with Dad telling how he

shot that bear and Mom's knitting needles clicking away in the background.

I'll have to go on with the Town's history or we will all be drooling or crying.

The Grafton Feeder or Turnpike was doing business in 1808 and had really begun to furnish its share of the traffic on the Fourth New Hampshire Turnpike, three horse spike hitches, two horse pod anger sleds and one horse pungs met their counterparts at the Ragged Mountain Inn at West Andover and most of those going west came through Wilmot Center, adding life to Wilmot's 1808.

1809

The Townspeople accepted the committee's report as to where the center of Town should be, also the cemetery, Town Hall, etc.

The original ten acres for burying ground and training field was sold by the committee of 1808, and on February 24, 1809 the land was conveyed to the new owners by the Selectmen — Eliphalet Gay, Jabez Morrill and Ensley Greeley.

The ten acres that were sold were near the Bunker Hill cemetery. The cemetery, part of this ten acres was never finally disposed of. After much controversy it was decided to keep this plot of land, but the new training field and public buildings site was finally bought in 1816 from James Philbrick, and the Town Hall, school and tractor sheds are now on that land. The training field ran from the Union Meeting House to the Kimp-ton brook.

Two new roads were laid out, one connected Spring-

field and Danbury in the north and the other connected that road from Wilmot Center.

1810

There are listed 50 resident voters, a gain of four.

The collector of taxes, Iddo Webster, received two cents for every tax dollar he collected. Jabez Morrill and Jethro Barber were his Bondsmen.

New schoolhouses in the east and west district were completed and occupied.

1811

The price per hour for work on the roads was set by the town as eight cents per hour in the summer time, June 1st to September 1st. Resident voters numbered 56.

1812

Summer work on the highways now paid ten cents an hour, and winter work only six as help in the winter was plentiful. It was voted not to hire any preaching this year. It was also voted not to clear or fence the burying grounds (Bunker Hill). The Town meeting was still held at the James Philbrick house but probably held outside. He received 30c a day for the use of his house. Of 71 resident voters, 40 voted at Town Meeting. A Special Town Meeting was held on the 25th of July, war having been declared. The town's quota of six Minute Men, so called, were made ready with arms and equipment, but they were responsible to the town for their guns.

1813

Frederick Ballard's son was lost on Cross Hill and never found. Summer work on the roads was twelve

cents an hour and winter work six cents. Resident voters numbered 79. No provision was made for hiring a preacher.

1814

76 people voted at the Town Meeting. \$30 interest money was used for preaching. The office of Tax Collector was auctioned off to the lowest bidder. It was voted to set up the town poor at vendue (auction). This was a cruel and inhuman way of handling the poor in New England. The town paid for their keep and they were sent to the lowest bidder. It got so bad that before this way of treating the poor was finally done away with, the towns had to pass many laws to keep people from over-working and starving the old and unfortunate.

At a special town meeting in December, Wilmot voted \$12 a month for the expense of the militia called out to defend Portsmouth, N. H.

1815

The town now had five school districts and 95 registered voters. \$225 was voted for town charges. One poor widow was allowed to keep her cow and support her four youngest children. The town gave them a room to live in and one dollar a week. One James Minot, a non-resident, owned 1458 acres of Wilmot land.

1816

Wilmot and Kearsarge Gore South were jointly represented in the state legislature. No plans were made for a town hall, nor for a fence around the cemetery. It was voted to move the burying ground to a more convenient place. It was also voted to purchase the land

of James Philbrick, next to the meeting house, for the benefit of the town. Levi Hastings collected the taxes for one quarter of one percent on every collected dollar.

1817

\$40 was voted to finish the meeting house at the Center. The first religious service in the new Meeting House was Baptist in June of 1817.

1818

The town meeting had 20 articles in the Warrant. There was no Town Hall as yet. 77 people voted and there were then 108 resident voters. It was voted that certain people be made to work out their road tax on their own roads. The more well-to-do citizens did not like to work for six cents an hour which was still the hourly wage for working on the roads. It was voted to pay the soldiers 34 cents in lieu of providing meat and drink on muster day. It was also voted to accept the meeting house in its present condition and to improve it with wood shingles, clapboards and glass.

1819

Voters were warned to meet at the meeting house for the town meeting. Prior to this, this gathering was held at the James Philbrick house. The town voted against paying the toll of the inhabitants traveling on the 4th New Hampshire turnpike. It was voted that the town remain in Hillsborough County.

1820

The town had 7 school districts, 117 registered voters, 16 acres of tillage, 343 acres of mowing (by hand) and 74 oxen. Wilmot was becoming quite a town, roads

were laid out in every direction. Some of them were abandoned after it was found that they were too expensive to repair.

Taxes were paid under five different headings: School tax, School House Building tax, State tax, County tax and Town tax.

William Follansbee's six children died in fire while the mother and father were visiting a neighbor for the evening. Dec. 13, 1820.

The town officers handled the money; no town treasurer was elected and there were no banks in which to deposit the surplus money or the working capital. This, of course, led to endless bickering and accusations. No Selectman lasted very long.

The school districts kept changing, the parents either wanting a new district, or their children to go to another teacher for the three R's of learning. Transportation was by leg power and some of the pupils had to walk four miles each way.

The meeting house served as a town hall, church, and all public functions were held there.

1821

At the close of each year, the Selectmen submitted a "Bill of Expenses." These are Josiah Stearns' charges for 1821.

March 29 — Going to Salisbury for council of	
Esquire Noyes	\$1.50
March 30 — Same as above	1.25
May — Going to pay Noyes	1.00
July 6 — Getting school mistress60
July 7 — Gill of rum08

Aug 24 — Going after school mistress	1.00
Feb. 16 — Pay State & County Tax	1.00
Paid Esq. Noyes	2.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$7.93

Getting that school teacher upset Josiah's nerves to the extent of one gill of rum.

1822

In March a vote of the people supplied the Town's First Pound for stray animals. This is the Town Clerk's report in full:

"Article 20. Voted to build a pound 30 feet square for the use of the town, and located at the south westerly corner of the common near the Meeting House. The materials to consist of hemlock posts and boards that the Selectmen be a committee to contract for the building of said pound and see that the same be carried into effect."

Robert Dickey was the first member of the Shaker religion in Wilmot.

William Gay entered a complaint to the town later in the year that the pound was not being built according to law, so they had to build it of stone five feet high.

Paid Jonathan Prescott \$12.50 for building the pound and had to pay \$5.00 court expenses to William Gay for his action against the town.

1823

Several articles in the town warrants prior to 1820 refer to a State map that belonged to the town, but so many people had the custody of this map, that in 1823 it could not be found.

Here is a choice item of 1823: "Chose an agent to collect outstanding debts or arrears, due the town, if any there be in the hands of the former Selectmen."

Most of the early settlers including some Selectmen, were land hungry. They would buy town land, give their note and pay a yearly interest; then, when the value of the land went up, they would sell and pay the town the price that they, as Selectmen, had set on the land. Sometimes, however, they were mistaken as to how fast the lots of land would rise in price, with the result that they became land poor because of taxes and interest.

The following is an actual copy of one of these promissory notes to the town.

Wilmot, March 14, 1809

"For value received, I promise to pay the Town of Wilmot four hundred and forty dollars at any time when I please with interest annually.

Witness my hand

Attest:

A Selectman

(It is noted that some of these notes have been cut out of the Selectman's book, no doubt by friends or relatives.)

Most of these promissory notes were paid to the town with another promissory note of doubtful value. The above \$440 was borrowed when the town had public land and no money.

The first Town Treasurer was elected this year and from now on the handling of the Town's money was greatly improved.

1824

The State was insisting on more counties in order to eliminate the distance that one had to travel to file a deed or other legal paper. Wilmot in 1824 became part of the new county of Merrimack.

There were nineteen articles in the March warrant. Some citizens tried to get guide boards put up at corners but the motion was voted down.

1083 acres of land on the books were of unknown ownership.

The committee chosen to collect the town's money still in the hands of the former Selectmen, if there was any such made this report on the town finances:

Due to the town	\$78.63
The town overpaid	134.14
Leaving the town in debt	55.51

1825

Tax collectors were also constables in the old days and part of their instructions read like this. "And for want of goods or chattel, whereon to make distress, you are to take the body or bodies of the person or persons, so refusing or neglecting and him, her or them, commit to the common jail in said county of Merrimack, there to remain until he, she or they pay or satisfy the sum or sums of money so assessed on aforesaid or be otherwise discharged therefrom by due course of law."

General Eliphalet Gay buried July 31, 1825. He was one of the first selectmen.

1826

Collected the taxes for one cent and nine mills for every tax dollar collected.

Flood in August cleared all streams of mills and bridges.

1827

The meeting house was offered to anyone who would finish the inside north of the gallery girt, the town retaining the right to use it as a town house.

Eight inches of snow in October.

1828

This year, in addition to other town officers, the prudential committee was elected to govern the school districts.

September 3 and 4. Floods damaged roads and bridges.

October 28. Evening showed a very bright light in the sky extending from NW to SE several feet wide, gradually moving to the west. (Too early for jet planes).

1829

The first by-laws of the town were approved in 1829.

The Town Hall was finally completed and used for the first time in 1829 for a Town Meeting.

The present Town Hall was dedicated in 1907, just one hundred years after the Town of Wilmot became incorporated. For several years prior to 1907, the townspeople could not agree to build a new Town Hall or repair the old one which occupied the site opposite the First Meeting House on the other side of the highway where the tractor shed now stands. (1956). Everything that could be used from the old town hall was made part of the present Town Hall and the remaining material sold.

Snow four feet deep the 13th of April. This was a hard winter with plenty of snow, three storms produced four and one-half feet.

1830

Voted to make a new code of by-laws for the town.
 Josiah Stearns was put in charge of the literary fund.
 Wilmot Center meeting house dedicated May 27,
 1830 by Methodist Episcopal.

1831

Paid \$26.32 for food and rum on Muster day and paid the Town Clerk \$5.00 for a year's work.

Abated Charles Poor and John Worthley's stage coach tax.

Paid \$2.00 for Town Clerk's record book, this book was 14" x 10" with 725 pages and bound in calfskin, heavy hand made paper that is still good and flexible.

Built a school house in District No. 1 for \$129.49.

December 16. Earthquake at night.

February 12. Eclipse covered three quarters of the sun.

1832

About 3300 acres of New Chester was annexed in 1832. This land annexed to Wilmot was one mile 190 rods on Wilmot, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles on Andover, lacks 20 rods of 4 miles on Danbury and $2\frac{3}{4}$ on New Chester. Part of this land was lost to Danbury in 1848 and 1878. Petition from New Chester for annexation to Wilmot: "To the Honorable Legislature of the State of New Hampshire:

We the undersigned, inhabitants of the westerly part of New Chester, humbly represent that we labor under

great inconvenience from our remote situation from the center of said town of New Chester in doing town business.

That we are almost entirely disconnected from the remainder of said town by an impassable bog or pond, which makes the travel on an average for each individual petitioner not less than ten miles, and that our distance from the Town of Wilmot will not exceed from four to five miles.

We humbly petition your honorable body to disannex the westerly part of the town of New Chester so far east as to contain lots No. 25-42 & 89 in the fourth division of lots, thence across the gore on a parallel line with the easterly side line of said lot no. 89 to Danbury line, and annex us to said town of Wilmot.

As in duty bound we will ever pray."

Presented to June session of 1831 by Samuel Kimball, Rep. of Wilmot.

Signed by:

John Knowles	Joseph Fifield
Ezekiel Jacobs	Amos Flanders
Jonathan Buck	Jonathan Bean
Benj. E. Atwood	Enoch Jacobs
Benj. H. Brown	Stephen Dudley
Wm. Sanborn	Stephen Brown
Edmund Buzzell	

The June session of the legislature postponed this until all parties could be heard at their next session, and a copy of the petition was sent to the Chairman of Selectmen in New Chester and Wilmot prior to February 1st.

These copies were signed by James Clark, Clerk, and Horace Chase, Assent. Clerk, of the General Court.

The lines of the plot of land involved were measured by Dr. Tilton Elkins and Benjamin Emmons, John Knowles and Jonathan Buck assisting.

J. C. Thompson was their attorney and they paid him in all \$10.06.

The petition was granted in December 21, 1832.

1833

18 articles in the warrant and 158 voters at the Town Meeting.

The Town now has an auditor and his salary is \$1.00 a year.

500 to 1000 people out bear hunting. Kendrick Dickerson killed one bear.

1834

From now on, no cattle shall roam the Town highways.

1835

\$900 for repair of highways and \$40 for Town Officer charges.

William Stimson built the present stone pound for stray animals at a cost of \$42.25. The lot was bought of James Philbrick for \$1.50. The first pound was built where the Town hall now stands.

1836

A new school was built in district No. 6, formerly New Chester, at a cost of \$69.10. The building could not have been very large.

The Branch bridge was rebuilt at a cost of \$23.59.

This bridge was discontinued in 1956. William Gay, tavern keeper, killed by falling tree November 29, 1836.

1837

The Town of Wilmot has certainly grown and prospered in 30 years; it now has 244 oxen over four years old, 179 horses over 4 years old, 320 cows over 4 years old and 2743 sheep. The Town has also acquired a Doctor Tenney. This is the first mention of a Doctor on the Selectmen's expense account for the town poor.

Built Bog Bridge near Danbury line for \$79.50.

Joseph Goodwin built the road from Wilmot Flat to the New London line for \$558.97. Porter H. Philbrick owned stage horses.

1838

Soldiers' rations on Muster day cost \$46.50. 78 soldiers were paid \$1.00 each for showing up on Muster day.

Interest money on land sold by the Town was always spent for the education or preaching if so voted.

This is how \$48.07 was divided for preaching this year.

Free Will Baptist	\$20.48
Calvinistic Baptist	8.25
Christian	5.50
Congregational	6.11
Methodist	4.28
Universalist	3.45

It will be noted by this report that after thirty years, the Free Will Baptists are numerically strong.

1839

The town has begun to hire money from the more well-to-do citizens at six percent and it now owes \$750.00. This was called hiring money and it led to difficulties in after years.

The town paid \$1.83 for a pair of shoes and a pair of socks for one of the town's poor. They were undoubtedly second hand. The first guide boards were painted and lettered for \$4.00.

1840

Paid Timothy Emery for making a new road from Wilmot Flat to the Sutton line \$850.05 (final payment 1841).

Bounty paid on 30 foxes at 25c each. Paid Dr. Gage for care of paupers \$2.17. Paid Dr. Elkins for care of paupers \$18.95.

1841

The town farm has supplied a market for vegetables, meat, grain and labor. It would appear by the Town reports that many Wilmot taxpayers are taking this way of cutting down their own taxes.

Dr. Morgan paid for services to poor farm.

Dr. Mason paid for care of paupers.

Town Treasurer was paid \$6.00 for one year's salary.

Reuben Wallace, Wilmot's first Judge, died August 11.

Capt. John Fisk fell from a frame (barn or house) and broke his skull October 6.

1842

This is the year the Town voted to discontinue the

old Teel Hill road. It can still be traced south of the brook and parallel with the present road.

School districts were continuously changing and Article 12 reads: "to see what method the Town will take to divide this Town anew into school districts."

Voted to build the road from the Putneys down to the Town Farm. This is the road from Lucien Morrill's corner down to the old Town Farm site.

1843

Built the road from Town Farm to the Grafton Turnpike. This is the road that goes south from the Town Farm corner and comes out on Route 4 by Mrs. K. Wells home.

Voted \$800 for town charges and \$1000 for roads.

Voted to discontinue the road commencing at the corner near Benjamin Bunker's place (now Abbie Langley's) through land of Merrill Cross to the road now passed from Joseph Pedrick, Jr. to the Turnpike near Warren Gove's house. This was the old road going by the stone pound for stray animals.

1844

This year for some unknown reason the Town meeting was started at the Meeting House in Wilmot Center and adjourned to the Town House and after passing or rejecting seven articles, the meeting was adjourned to the next day at 10:00 A.M.

28 highway surveyors were elected, one had 1/2 mile of road to look after, the rest had more.

Calvin Fiske was pound keeper.

Otis Jones the sealer of leather.

James Philbrick and Andrew Langley, culler of staves.

Samuel Upton wanted to build a new Town House for Wilmot for \$250.00, the building to be 40 feet square and finished in a workmanlike manner, the town to pick its own site, and he also was willing to repair the Town House built in 1829, which had become too small for the voters.

1845

The town officers report was not accepted, so they adjourned the meeting for one hour and finally came to an agreement.

Chose Nathan Phelps, James M. Gay and Iddo S. Brown constables.

Chose the Selectmen for fence viewers and Joseph Pedrick as sexton.

For several years the town had elected a school committee. It was called a superintending committee. The members visited all schools and reported to the townspeople. Disagreements, arguments and actual fights were the result of this arrangement and this year the selectmen were appointed with instructions from the voters not to visit the schools. Wilmot now has 297 polls. (all men).

1846

Josiah Stearns was elected Town agent of Wilmot for many years. This position was somewhat similar to Town Treasurer, but the instructions as to methods were flexible and were given by the voters at Town Meeting.

Three State Road Commissioners were elected each

year. This proved to be an expensive and chaotic system and was finally abolished for a State Highway Commissioner appointed by the Governor.

1847

Money at interest was taxable and if it was not declared but discovered by the Selectmen, the evader paid a doomsage tax of twice the amount of the concealed taxable property. This year's records show the only case of enforcement of this law that I have discovered so far.

1848

The State asked all towns to vote on a proposed law to stop the sale of wines and all other spirituous liquors in the state.

The article was voted to be passed over by the Wilmot voters.

1849

The state wanted the towns to support a Teachers Institute by the appropriation of three to five percent of their tax money, but Wilmot postponed action.

1850

The Bunker Hill Cemetery was enlarged this year and the 14th school district created (no district 13).

Most of the old roads between the Eagle Pond and North Wilmot roads were done away with in 1850.

1851

This was the year of Constitutional amendments for the state. They were all voted down, except a bill to be enacted, whereby the first \$500 of the value of all homesteads sold for debt of any kind, was exempt from attachment.

1852

The Jesse Waldron road, at the outlet of Eagle Pond, had to have bridge repairs to make it safe for travel.

1853

Wilmot is still paying bounty on wolves.

Calvin Fiske was sealer of weights and measures.

R. M. Rowe and Benjamin Capron were the corders of wood.

1854

Andrew Langley controlled the Town Farm and was overseer of the Poor.

Bounty on wolves was \$20.00, wolf whelps \$10.00, Bear \$4.00, wildcat \$1.00.

1855

Painted the Town house for \$27.64. This would be the Old Town House opposite the Meeting House.

1856

Benjamin Mastin and Moses Moody petitioned Wilmot and Sutton to allow their children to attend district No. 6 school in Sutton rather than district No. 3 in Wilmot.

After a meeting attended by Harris Burpee, Hiram Little and Emery Bailey, Selectmen of Sutton; and Morrill Currier, Peter Sweatt and George Woodward, Selectmen of Wilmot, this petition was approved of.

While recording the events of the previous years, I have tried to prevent too much repetition, each year about 10 articles in the warrant call for the same action by the voters, such as, election of Town Officers for different purposes and the raising of money to support the Town activities.

TOWN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Several times during the reading of this history, you will come upon names of offices not entirely familiar today; such as Culler of Staves, Corder of wood or Measurer of wood, Pound-keeper, Surveyor of highways, Hogreeves, Tythingmen, Fence viewers, etc.

A short summary of their duties will help you to enjoy your reading and understanding of early Town Offices.

Culler of Staves and Hoops

“The culler of staves shall be elected for one year. He shall be experienced in his work and will be responsible for the sale or export to be paid by the buyer, 28 cents a thousand for barrel staves, 34 cents a thousand for hogshead, 40 cents a thousand for pipe staves (108 gal. barrel), 45 cents a thousand for butt staves (126 gal. barrel); 1/3 cent each for shooks, 50c a thousand for hoops, 33 cents a thousand for heading.”

Corder, Surveyor or Measurer of Wood

“Elected for one year, he was generally some lumberman or farmer familiar with the work. He was paid 4 cents a thousand for shingles and clapboards, for timber and lumber 8 cents a thousand. His duties were measuring and marking planks, boards, spars, slit work shingles, clapboards and timber for sale or export.”

Poundkeeper

His duties were the collecting and restraining of livestock that had become a nuisance, ownerless, abused or in any way depending upon the town.

The town pound was the place of abode for all well

animals but the pound keeper could put them in a barn, if in his judgment their safety required it.

The owners paid all bills on and before the return of the animals, or the Town Farm used them as meat to pay for the trouble.

The Pound keeper received two cents for each sheep and five cents for other animals per day besides the cost of feeding or driving to the pound.

Hogreeves (Hog Officer)

No hog could be left at large between April 1st and the last day of October unless yoked, poked or ringed according to law. Even so, he had to stay at home, keep off the highway and in no way offend other property owners. He was a good hog or the Hogreeve drove him to the Pound at 23 cents a hog, and the Pound keeper took over from then on.

Highway Surveyor

Highway Surveyors were entrusted with the upkeep of sections of the town roads given them by the Selectmen on or before the first day of June when they took office, together with a list of all property owners in the district and their proportion of the money allotted to the district. He hired and fired the help at an hourly rate set by the voters at Town Meeting. All material was purchased by the Selectmen. The Highway Surveyor's duties also included the responsibility of compelling the people of his district to work on the roads and clear snow in the winter.

Tything Man

This man had very unpleasant duties and was usually

a stone-faced deacon or elder, one of those men that could dignify the cleaning of a cesspool but would take his pound of flesh with a dull knife. He was a Parish officer, elected by the Town annually (prior to 1829) to keep order in the church and make complaints of disorderly Townspeople. Once a year, generally after harvest time, he collected the church tax, which was supposed to be one tenth of the harvest.

Fence Viewer

In cases of dispute over repair or placing of fences, the fence viewer was the officer to call. He could not act as a Justice, but if he was fair to adjoining owner and did not try to move the fence from the proper line, and was always upheld in court.

The people who called for his services paid his bill at a varying amount per hour.

TYPICAL EVENTS OF TOWN LIFE

“Raising Bees”

John Knowles, shop raised	4-22-1829
Enock Jacobs, house raised	4-25-1829
William Dudley, barn raised	4-30-1831
Daniel Jacobs, barn raised	4-30-1833
James Buck, house raised	3-7-1834
James Buck, small barn raised	6-15-1835
James Buck, large barn raised	4-21-1835
Follansbee, barn raised	3-31-1834
William Westcott, shingle mill	11-24-1834

The above raising bees were a gathering of friends and neighbors to erect the framework of a new build-

ing. The occasion called for plenty of country food and some liquid.

CARRYING MAIL

The sending and receiving of mail prior to 1850 was a major undertaking. There were no envelopes in those days and the letter had to be folded and tucked into itself. Then the address was taken care of and it was ready to take to the post office which was generally a store or tavern. The postmaster would write the postmark and the amount to be collected on delivery.

When a man wrote a letter in those days everyone had to keep quiet or get out of the house . . . even his hound dog wasn't safe if he happened to walk around more than usual. Quill pens scratched and blotted, paper was rough and ink was mostly water and lamp-black and had to be wet down before every using. The amount of thought and concentration used on one letter would run a hotel for a week. Most of the farmers would rather plow a hillside acre than write a letter.

The carrying of mail from one place to another was first performed by a post rider. He was the butt of many jokes in his day. It was said that he had read other people's mail so many times he could read anything. Another used to knit socks for sale, and if he had a prospective customer and the socks were not finished, he would stop and finish them.

After a while they began to fix the road for the mail routes and some of the main roads were called "post roads." Then the mail man began to use a "shay." This was an improvement because he could carry bundles, and he was known to carry jugs for his male friends

and do shopping for his female friends. No doubt he often found himself in the position of a man who brought a note to the ladies' store of the town. The clerk read the note and began to question as to color, sizes, etc. He told her to give him any damn thing she had and let him get out of there.

When the government started to send the mail by stage-coach* on the main roads, then the drivers had a chance to become a government autocrat. Every delay would call for a threat to the offender, and every inconvenience to the passenger would be blamed on the speed necessary to carry the mail.

Most of the stages were made right here in Concord by Abbot and Downing, the first stage being made by Lewis Downing in 1813.

The first postoffice in New England was started in 1639 at Richard Fairbank's house in Boston. The mail was delivered there and the owners called for it. In fact, that was the system used for many years . . . the mail carrier would give the mail to the postmaster who generally left all mail together in a box or drawer, and if you expected mail you could look over the letters and see if yours was there. Many times the cost of the letter would cause the owner to disown it, or he would sometimes wait until he had enough money to claim it.

The first step in securing a mail route was to petition the Postmaster General, and if you could get enough signers with political influence you were sure to get one.

In Colonial days a letter going to Connecticut from Boston cost nine pence, one to Philadelphia 15 pence.

*First stage coaches in Wilmot in 1815.

All horses that were rented for mail routes at this time were paid for at six pence a mile, and all ferry rides were by contract.

TAVERNS

New England taverns in the old days varied as much then as motels, hotels, and cabins do today, but there were a few things that were applicable to all: they were, stables for the horses, a bar of some description — usually with a huge fireplace, a loft for the teamsters to sleep in and a few rooms for those that took an occasional bath and wanted to be alone.

Two to a bed was the rule in those days, and sometimes you retired with one person and woke up with another. The law of the sleeping loft was boots and saddles or freeze to death. The open plumbing was wide open, and out near the barn, and the sleeping loft maintained a nightly human stream to and from the barn. The sissy that couldn't sleep, didn't travel more than once.

The dining room was usually large and the food was plentiful and good. Travellers paid by the meal, and it was an old joke to have some local yokel call out, "Stage leaving for Concord," after they had paid for but not finished their meal. A tavern keeper in those days had a food problem. Sometimes the stages were late by hours, and private parties would drive in at any time and the cook had to have something ready at all times.

In the early winter, along the Fourth New Hampshire Turnpike, could be seen the sleds of the farmers

from as far away as Vermont going down to Boston with butter, pigs, and all kinds of farm produce. They carried on a constant swap and trade all the way. Many brought back factory made goods for the local stores and of course for themselves and friends. Can you imagine the excitement at the Gay Tavern in Wilmot Center, (William Gay, proprietor), the closet-like bar doing business, fireplace going and candles burning, the customers drinking flip and telling stories both tall and shaggy?

Taverns and tavern life has filled many books and they are all interesting reading.

THE POOR FARM

From 1814 to 1840 the paupers of the town were auctioned off to the lowest bidder. In 1840 a poor farm was purchased on the original New London lot number 16 not far from the Danbury line. This lot was first owned by John Tolford.

The records show that the town paid from one to two dollars a week for the support of an old couple. The price varied according to their health. The auctioning of the poor was done every year at the Town Meeting and the bidders signed a contract for one year. Women who were good weavers and men that could make boots, she horses, etc., were in great demand. Sometimes the bidder had to pay the town for their services.

John Cross, Samuel Teel and Nathan Jones were the committee that purchased the poor farm, bought the farm tools and stocked it. Samuel Teel was chosen to

run the farm as overseer of the poor. Everything cost the town \$1,495.89, and they also recommended that the town spend \$75.00 to repair the buildings.

There were seven inmates the first year, and one hired man. In 1877 the poor farm was sold to George Mulligan (the farm was always thought to contain 100 acres but the survey before the sale showed it contained 135 acres). Milo Perkins and Sumner Woodward also lived there. It was said that the old building was loaded with tuberculosis germs and many died there of TB.

The children from the poor farm went to school at the Putney School District Number 14. Frank Putney who died in 1940 at the age of 83 went to this school with the children from the poor farm.

The poor farm burned down on the Fourth of July, 1922. The old buildings are gone like many others, leaving a cellar hole and memories. The poor farm brook is still being fished for trout and still producing many a bushel of cowslip greens. Countless deer have slaked their thirst from its waters.

“Rules, orders and regulations for ruling, governing and punishing such persons as may be committed to the poor house and house of correction in the Town of Wilmot, in the County of Merrimack and State of New Hampshire.”

Art. 1.

The overseer of the poor for the time being, be and they are, hereby appointed the officers for the government of said house of correction and work house, and they hereby are fully authorized and empowered to select and appoint a suitable person to be the super-

intendent of said house of correction and work house for the poor, and said superintendent who may be so appointed, shall have all the power which can be vested in him by virtue of an act passed December 16, 1828 and in conformity to these rules, orders and regulations.

Art. 2.

Any rounge, vagabond, lude, idle or disorderly person or persons going about juggling or begging, or persons using any suttile craft, unlawful games or plays, or persons pretending to have a knowledge of Physiogamy or palmistry or persons pretending they can tell ses-tinies or furtunes, discerners by any spell or magic arts where lost or stolen goods may be found. Common pipers or fiddlers, runaways, stubborn servants or children, common drunkards, common night walkers, pilfering persons, wanton, lactiveous in speech conduct or behavior, common raders or brawlers, such as neglect their calling or employment, mispend what they earn and such as do not provide for their selves and families.

Upon conviction of any of the offences aforesaid before any Justice of the Peace in and for the county of Merrimack on complaint made in writing may be committed to said work house and house of correction if said offender be apprehended in said town, to be kept and governed, punished according to the rules and regulations of said work house and house of correction.

Art. 3.

Any person or persons who may be committed to said work house and house of correction by any Justice of the Peace for any of the offences or disorders aforesaid, shall be detained and kept there for the term of

not less than thirty days and not to exceed six months and shall be confined to hard labor and to fetters or shackles or be confined in a dark cell and fed on bread and water not exceeding forty-eight hours at any one time and the said Superintendent is hereby authorized and empowered to inflict any or all such punishment during such confinement in said work house and house of correction. If refractory and refuse to obey the terms and regulations of said house shall be subject to the same penalties with the above named persons, provided nevertheless that the overseer of the poor may on any written order to said Superintendent release and discharge from said house and remit the punishment of any person or persons inmates of said house as much and for as much less term of time as they may think proper.

Art. 4.

The superintendent is empowered and requested to provide and deal out a competently of wholesome food and drink and provide comfortable beds and bedding for all the poor inmates of said house and see that the infirm and sick are well and faithfully taken care of and in any case where any person or persons shall so be committed as aforesaid for any of the aforesaid offences or disorders and shall conduct properly and with discretion, the Superintendent shall have power and authority to release such persons from the punishments except that of hard labor and also from hard labor and also from hard labor in case of sickness or inability to labor, and the Superintendent is hereby authorized and empowered to give such person or per-

sons as good and sufficient food and drink and as good and comfortable beds and bedding as the poor who are kept in the said Town House.

Art. 5.

In all cases needful among the townspoor and upon any person or persons who may be so committed as aforesaid, the Superintendent shall have the power and authority to procure aid and assistance as may be necessary to carry into complete effect the provisions in the rules, orders and regulations of said house as laid down.

Art. 6.

It is requested respectfully of all townspoor inmates of said work house and house of correction, that they labor as directed by the Superintendent as constant, six days in seven as their health and circumstances will allow and the superintendent is hereby empowered and authorized to exact said labor of the aforesaid persons and in case of their noncompliance may inflict such punishment as are laid down in the third article of these by-laws.

Art. 7.

It is the duty of the Superintendent and he is hereby empowered and authorized to send at the expense of the town all the children of the town's poor who are over four years and under fourteen years of age, inmates of said work house and house of correction, to some district school at least three months in each year, and shall not allow adult persons or minors in profane swearing or Sabbath breaking or lying or tattling, and

as far as he can consistently, shall help the aforesaid persons to some religious meeting on the Sabbath and when not at meeting shall keep the inmates of said House as far as is consistent within doors on the Sabbath under proper instructions.

Art. 8.

The inmates of said work house and house of correction are prohibited, and shall by the superintendent, be kept from the use of all distilled liquors, except as a medicine in case of ill health and sickness as far as is practicable.

Art. 9.

If any of the inmates of said work house and house of correction shall abscond or illegally and without the consent of the overseer of the poor depart from said house, the superintendent shall have full power and authority to pursue and arrest and bring such person or persons so absconding or departing to said work house and House of Correction and may punish them by confinement in a dark cell forty eight hours and keep them on bread and water, and for the second illegal departure and without consent of the overseer of the poor, whether they be town's poor or persons committed to said House of Correction, when they shall be retaken and brought back to aforesaid House, they shall for this single offence be liable to the pains, penalties and punishments that persons are who are committed to said House for crimes.

Art 10.

The overseer of the Poor be, and they are hereby

empowered to bound out, labor or employ them in said Town, being idly and pursuing no lawful business or calling and who are poor and stand in need of the relief of the said Town, and any contract made by said overseer, shall be good and sufficient for the time it is given and said Overseer shall and may take the wages of adult persons and appropriate them to the Maintenance of such persons or his or her family or children provided always that such contracts shall be made in writing and express term such person or persons are to labor which shall not exceed one year at a time but may be recommitted or made for a shorter time as they may be occasioned.

Art. 11.

These rules, regulations and by-laws may be enlarged altered or amended at any annual Town meeting by a vote of the majority of Freemen present.

A true copy of rules and regulations as delivered to me.

Merrill Cross
Town Clerk

Accepted by a vote of the Town”

WINSLOW HOTEL

In 1866 George W. Chase built a hotel on the northwest side of Kearsarge Mountain about three quarters of a mile from the summit and called it the “Mountain House.” It sat on three square acres of land, and he also owned six acres on the mountain top. The hotel was built on the site of the present State Reservation playground.

In 1869 Mr. Chase took a partner in the business, one Mr. Howe of Concord. They enlarged the "Mountain House" and in 1870 called it the "Winslow House" after Admiral Winslow, of the Battleship Kearsarge.

In 1872 Chase and Howe sold the hotel to J. B. Rand of Concord. He had William Z. Davis run it which he did very successfully until it partially burned in 1881. In 1882 it was sold to Joseph Hicks of Boston, Mass. Mr. Hicks owned it when it burned in October 1899.

The Winslow House was well known in New England and did a thriving business for many years, entertaining many noted people.

Lucian P. Morrill drove for the Winslow House in 1897 and there is where he smoked his first and only cigar. Lucian said it wasn't worth being sick for and he decided never to smoke again.

Churches

When an early settler spoke of the "meeting-house" you could be sure he was a Puritan or lived in a Puritan community. The word "church" as used in "Church of England" had produced too much sorrow and bloodshed for Puritan dissenters, and when they started the Congregational Faith, they made sure that their house of worship was called a Meeting House; and to guard against ever being taken over by the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Pope at Rome, they placed the hiring and firing of the preachers in the hands of the congregation. Early New Hampshire citizens of any faith had to help support and build the Meeting-House, and the Congregational denomination, the State's only lawful religious organization, took over the preaching in that Meeting-House.

Their early majority led the Congregationalists to pass many laws favorable to themselves and with power came misrule and bigotry. Until 1816 their preachers were exempt from all taxes. Barstow, in his history of New Hampshire, tells of the stern parish tax collectors taking furniture, dishes, cattle, etc., in default of church taxes and selling the goods at a public auction.

Of course this policy could not go on indefinitely and the Congregationalists group began to lose membership. Finally, in 1804, the New Hampshire legislature granted the right to Freewill Baptists to be considered

a distinct religious sect, and in 1807 the Universalists and Methodists were granted the same favor.

In 1816 Dan Young in the New Hampshire Senate and Dr. Whipple in the House supported their Bill for religious freedom for all, and a separation of all faiths from Town or State and this Bill was eventually passed in 1819 and is known as the Tolerance Act.

The foregoing Church history in the making allowed our strongly entrenched Freewill Baptists in Wilmot in the early stages of the town's history to postpone successfully the building of a Congregationalist controlled Meeting-House. The first church, started near Bunker Hill Cemetery, was never completed or occupied. The excuse was that the building was not situated in the center of the town, and to prove it, the citizens laid out a new civic center.

All material from this church that could be used became part of the present Methodist Church located on the rise of ground north of the Town House.

Once again the building progressed at a snail's pace, until the Act of Tolerance was passed. In 1819 the Town Meeting was held there for the first time and continued to meet there until 1829 when the new Town House was occupied.

The first religious service held in this church was in June 1817 by Freewill Baptists, but the Town records show the church was not completed.

This first church of Wilmot was called a Union Meeting House. Dr. Laurence in his "History of New Hampshire Churches" says "The influence of Union instead of independent houses of worship is decidedly

unfavorable to the progress of pure Christianity in the Community.”

From start to finish, the building of the Union Meeting House was supervised by different people. As near as I can find out from old records, the total cost was about \$500.00.

About 1858, after the Union Meeting-House became a Methodist church,* a bell was bought by public subscription and installed and it was understood that the boys of the town could ring it every Fourth of July, which they did for many years. Then came a Town Ordinance that stopped it or tried to. Two young men were fined one dollar each for failing to obey this order and in retaliation they stole the bell clapper and threw it in the brook at the Whitney Mill site. It was only after some time that they told the Selectmen where to find it. The old building is going to be renovated in 1957 and when the building was looked over to estimate the cost, one of the first things discovered was “No Bell Clapper.”

The second church built in Wilmot was the North Union Meeting House in 1829. This church was built on Tewksbury hill, on the same side of the road as the cemetery and about 50 yards N. W. of the Tewksbury homestead. The congregation soon found they had picked a cold, windy site for their church and one that was hard to drive to in the winter time. After many complaints and inconveniences to all, the building was moved in 1850 to its present site at the four corners just north of the brook.

*Burned June 14, 1957.

When the men were assembled to prepare for the actual moving one of the deacons of this church began to sell them rum and succeeded in making most of them drunk, especially the boss, who gave the wrong orders about crossing the brook, but on the morning of the moving he was sober and his first thought was for the supports that bridged the stream. To his great relief he found the workmen had made the job stronger than he had ordered. It was said of the Deacon, that he never let his religion interfere with his profits.

Many oxen were used to start the church from its old foundation but at first it refused to budge. One of the workmen crawled underneath and found a porcupine which he killed. At the next pull by the oxen, the church moved and it was thought by some that the devil in the form of a porcupine had prevented the building from moving.

Some of the men of the congregation rode down the hill in the steeple of the church and if reports are true there was enough cider and rum there that day to float it down.

Mrs. Clara Langley, who lived near White's Pond, was asked to play the organ in this church and was told she would be paid at the end of the year. When it came time to pay, the church deacons presented her with one small check, picture of an angel, no frame, and then they proceeded to look for a new organist.

This church was renovated and painted in 1893 and has been kept up ever since, thanks to a former Wilmot resident and a hard working Nimble Thimble Club.

The old North Church had square pews originally, but they were taken out when the church was moved

from Tewksbury Hill. About 1915 the parallel pews were removed so that the building could be used for a civic center as well as a church.

The Third Church in Wilmot was the Union Church built at Wilmot Flat in 1839 and used by Calvinistic Baptists, Freewill Baptists, Universalists and Congregationalists.

This church burned in February 1869. It was rebuilt with money from many faiths and opened for services in 1869 but when the pews were sold the Freewill Baptists were there with their usual majority and the Methodists joined the Wilmot Center Church, which they afterward controlled.

In October 1943 the church again burned. This time it took ten years to rebuild, but it was worth waiting for. It is now the finest church in Wilmot, and modern in every way. The congregation should be, and are, proud of their results of their hard work and cooperation.

The Congregationalists in Wilmot were organized January 1, 1829 with seven members, two males and five females, all by letter from neighboring towns.

The Rev. John S. Winter, then preaching in Danbury was the first preacher.

This congregation existed until about 1838 with occasional preaching. Rev. James Hobart was one of the preachers during this time.

Rev. John Clark was elected pastor and stayed until 1842. In March 1843, Rev. Nathan Howard of Andover was chosen and was ordained in 1849. C. W. Richards served in 1850 and Rev. Reuben Kimball in 1856.

The church had no parsonage or funds. The members were scattered over a long extent of territory north and south among the mountains and valleys. They were hardy, industrious and enterprising, but not wealthy people. They prized the institutions of religion as indispensable to their happiness and could raise about \$200 a year for their support. They worshipped in two and sometimes three union churches. The greatest number of members of this group was sixty in 1856.

The present Congregational Church in Wilmot Center was built in 1878 and in 1953 and a dining room and kitchen was built in what used to be vacant space underneath the church.

The parsonage was sold to Edward Mathieu in 1953.

Rev. Stewart Campbell was the last resident preacher.

The Congregational church membership is small but very active. Their church is kept in good repair and has a quiet, peaceful look inside.

The first preacher in what is now Wilmot, was Mr. Evans and he received \$3.00 for the year 1808.

Elder Dickey preached on the common in 1815 and was paid by the Town \$18.74.

The following is from the pamphlet "Wilmot Camp Meeting" by Ernest Vinton Brown, author of Worcester Poems, published in 1915-1916.

"The first known camp meeting in Wilmot was in 1841 and held near the old Poor Farm on the road to South Danbury. Tents were erected to hold this meeting.

In 1868 a camp meeting was held on the land of Harriet M. Woodward near the Blackwater River. The townhouse and a shop owned by Calvin Fisk were used

for sleeping quarters and hay was spread on the floors for bedding. This meeting lasted eight days and was attended by about two or three thousand people.

In 1869 the Kearsarge Camp Meeting Association came into being. The meetings were held on the Wilmot camp ground from then on. The association purchased the land and erected numerous small buildings and outdoor seats. The land cost \$325 and \$475 covered the balance of the cost.

"This is an appropriate point to briefly draw a picture of those early camp-meetings. Mr. Bachelder, whose work as a photographer compares favorably with that of the present, pitched his tent near the entrance to the field each year. Many a first picture, a tin-type was taken in that tent. Horses and carriages filled the field south of the grove and lined the road for half a mile to the north as well as around the field. The boarding tent had large quantities of fruit and confectionery to attract the youthful, while, at meal times, baked beans and brown bread were served on heaped-up plates. Places at the tables were not always easy to obtain.

"In the grove, especially on Wednesdays and Thursdays there was a surging crowd during the intermissions. The seats would be full with many standing during the services. In front of the platform the ground would be thickly strewn with straw. This was the 'altar.'

"In the circle of cottages would be several large white tents.

"Early in the morning teams would begin to arrive and they would continue to stream in until toward noon. Many had risen before daylight, done their farm

chores, and driven many miles to be present. Nor were all present religiously inclined. On the roadside would be horse trading, and the horses would be driven along the road by the grounds to display their qualities. Sometimes in the neighboring woods a bottle would pass from hand to hand, and many a session had an accompanying trial of some liquor vendor before a justice of the peace. At noon the family groups would gather and eat their lunches. The cottages would have their cook stoves going. From each train would come a many-seated team, the driver flourishing a long whip which he carried with him as a badge of authority as he went about to announce his departure for the station.

"These scenes, however, are not the substantial picture. That is lined in deeper colors in the hearts of those who have known the glories of Wilmot Camp Meeting. There was the morning prayer service. It began at eight o'clock, and lasted till nearly time for the forenoon preaching. The Wilmot cottage would be crowded and those moments would be filled with song, prayer and testimony, fervid, sometimes crude and sometimes cultured, but always breathing the spirit of deep religious experience. Then came the forenoon preaching, ending with a stirring exhortation when the straw carpeted altar would be filled with worshippers, and sinners would be urged to the open gateway of salvation. At one o'clock would come the noon prayer-meetings in the larger cottages, with halleluiahs shoutings and religious ecstasy. The seats would be full and the doorways crowded with those who came from many motives.

"In the afternoon there would be a larger attendance

than in the forenoon. The best men in the conference would speak at these services and another altar service would follow. Many from a distance would leave at the close of the preaching, but enough always remained to make the altar service one of interest.

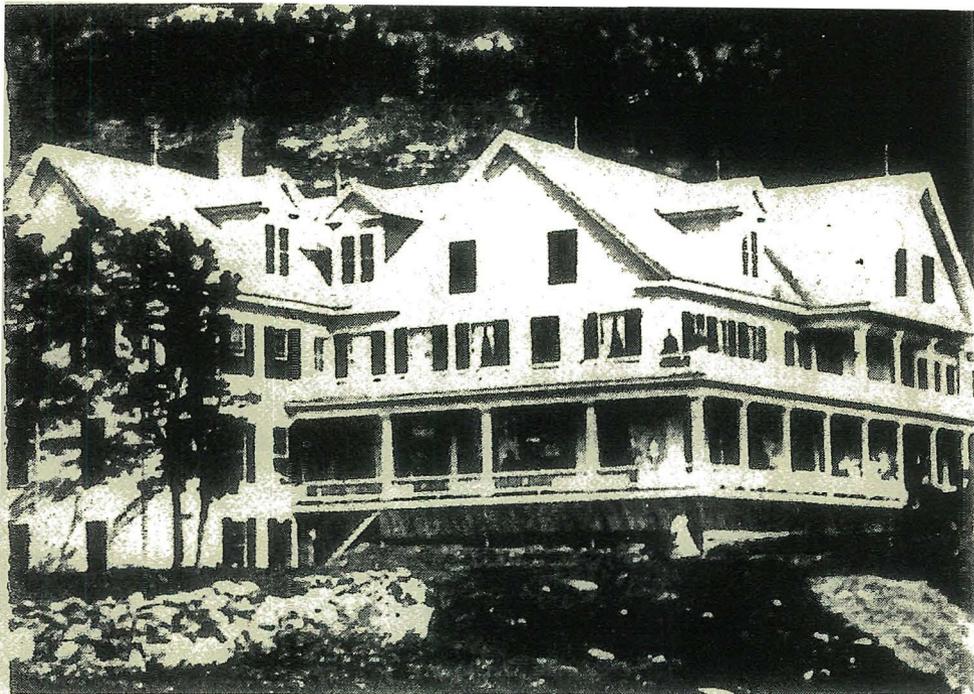
“At the noon hour there was a general renewal of acquaintanceship, while at the supper hour the social greeting was of a more intimate nature. Evening preaching, with kerosene lamps lighting the grove and its approaches, was appealing to the imagination. And then in the cottage prayer-meeting would be the driving home of the day’s truths, the gathering of the harvest. On the last evening this meeting might be protracted till a late hour and many have been quickened and renewed in spirit.

“After evening service the Wilmot “tent master” would be importuned by many for an opportunity to sleep in the bunks above the main room. These bunks extended the length of the ‘tent,’ and each year were filled with straw. Horse blankets would be spread over the straw and the places crowded so one could not turn in the night without the consent of their neighbors. A board partition down the center separated the men from the women.”

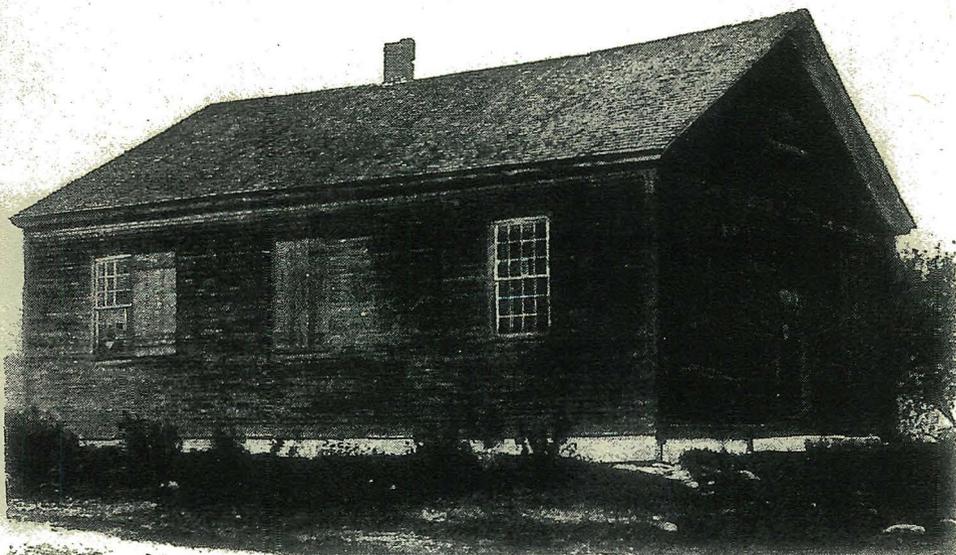
Schools

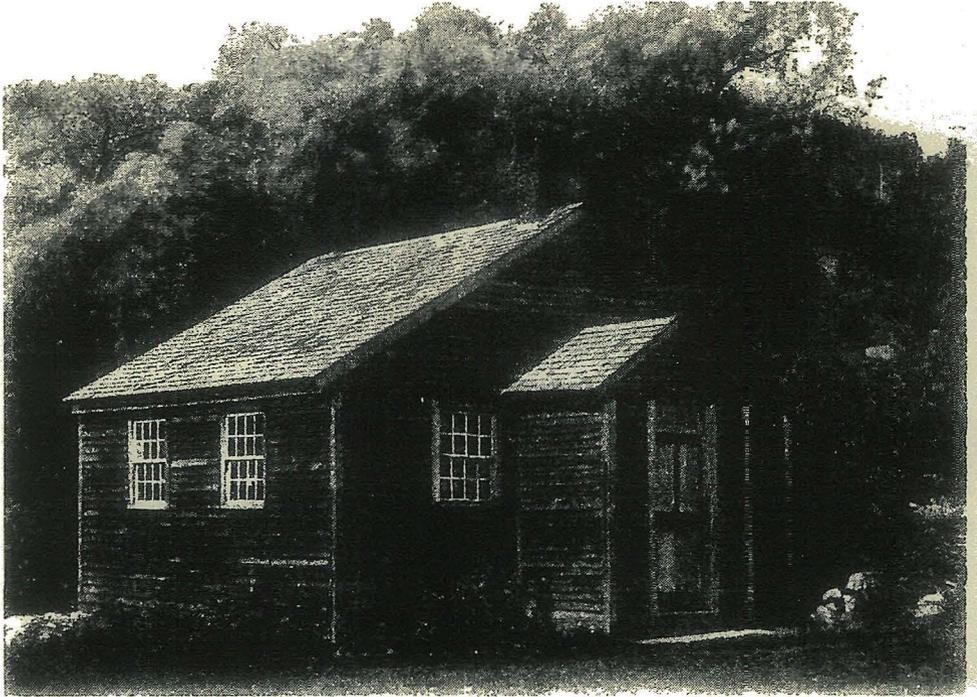
Fully to appreciate and enjoy the history of our schools one must understand the people who built, attended, and taught those schools. Too often we think of them as living a life of ignorance, want, and too much work; but they enjoyed the pleasures of their day and age, and many clock-punching apartment dwellers of today would gladly change places with them.

The rural schools prior to 1750 were mostly log cabins, or the teaching was done in homes. Then the saw-mills began to appear on the brooks and rivers of the frontier, and from then on school houses were made of sawed lumber. The mills were fitted to saw up and down, sometimes with several blades at once — no circular saw having been invented in those days. The school house was generally about 20 x 30 feet, two windows on the south side, a large black-board on the north side. The entrance door and cloak room were on one end, with stove and woodshed on the other — the woodshed being that New England afterthought called a lean-to. The seats and desks were made of pine, hand planed and unpainted. The teacher's desk was movable, and the weather dictated the distance from it to the stove. No school house was complete without a spring of good water close by, and possibly a brook for the children to play in during the Summer term and to slide on in the Winter.



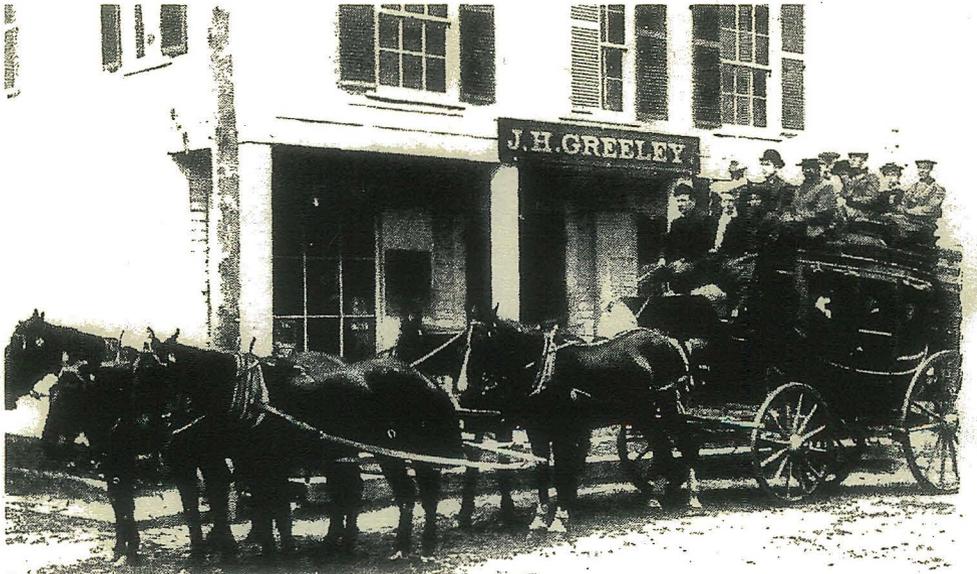
Winslow house on Mt. Kearsarge
First Town House





North Road School (built in 1812)

*First Church — Union Meeting House
Mail Coach at Wilmot Flat general store
(where Soldiers' Monument now stands)*





The teachers of the early 1800's, both male and female, were qualified to meet three specifications: availability for the season, reasonable as to price, physically capable and, it was hoped, mental. The people or person entrusted with the hiring of a teacher became less fussy as the term grew closer, and sometimes the injury to a farmer disabling him from hard work qualified him for school teaching. Whatever their lack of scholarly knowledge, they taught love of country, independence, and pride in creative labor. This was, and will always be the foundation of any great nation.

Rowland E. Robinson, the Vermont historian, tells of a school-district meeting that was ended abruptly by the appearance of raccoons and the disappearance of the coon-hunters.

H. H. Riley tells of a man who applied for the teacher's job, and the Board asked him to spell horse. After some hesitation he said H-O-S. That disqualified him, — the Board agreed it was double S, H-O-S-S.

The school districts of long ago were a law unto themselves. They built the school, hired the teacher, named the time and extent of the school term. The taxpayers of the district paid for and controlled everything. Many noted men of the 19th century could tell from personal experience what these schools were like.

The greatest number of school districts that Wilmot had was fourteen, although there were fifteen schools in fourteen districts in 1874. These fourteen districts existed between 1858 and 1879. After that our population and school attendance declined until we had only two schools in 1957. The number 13 was thought to be unlucky and no district would take it until 1858.

For six years prior to that date the Town had thirteen districts, but the last one was called fourteen. At one time the North district was supported and attended by people from Danbury. Ebenezer Fisk built the north district school house in 1812 for \$125.50.

1808 — School teachers and their boarding expense cost the town \$141.51. No books or equipment were bought and there were no school houses in 1808. The first school house was built by William Johnson in 1809 at a cost of \$116.69, in the West District.

The town fathers hired 6 school teachers for their 3 districts in 1809. They were Nehemiah Brown, Mary Cilley, Nancy Dearborn, Noyes Moody, Polly Huse, and John Scribner. These 6 teachers boarded in 19 different homes during the Winter and Summer school terms.

Later in 1809 Samuel Thompson built a school for the South District at a cost of \$142.00.

The following school districts were voted for in 1808 on the last Monday of August:

The South District

(South) from Andover line to Sutton line.

The North District

(N. E.) From the Springfield line to the Danbury line. (Junction of Danbury and Andover)

The East District

From Andover line on the Turnpike Road to Benjamin Philbrick's land, thence by David Crosses and John Moody's to the Andover line.

The West District

From James Philbrick's land, taking in Benjamin Philbrick's, and so on westerly to the Springfield line.

It will be noted that these districts did not take in the entire area of Wilmot, but they did include most of the population.

The district's school teachers and the school houses have been a constant source of trouble to the townspeople from 1808 to the present time. Between the school boards, State Educational Boards and building trades, some changes are always advocated.

In 1754 all towns having 50 households or more were required to furnish or hire a schoolteacher for the children, but it was not until 1871 that compulsory schooling became a law; and then haying, road building, sickness at home, and even poverty, were legitimate excuses for not attending.

The average length of the school term was 15.3 weeks in the year 1856, so it can be seen that the children of the early settlers did not ruin their eyes with too much study.

The average attendance in 1876 was 182. There were fourteen schools and fourteen districts. Wilmot paid its school teacher at this time \$37 for male and \$21 for female teachers for one month but they had to furnish their own keep.

The Kearsarge School of Practice was organized, not chartered, in 1876. The first teacher was John H. Larry who was also the principal. During the first year of school 18 girls and 22 boys attended. The session began in September and ran for 36 weeks in each year.

The following is a report by W. W. Flanders in 1875 on Women School Teachers. He also wrote a history of Wilmot:

“Turning over our school almost wholly to the management and control of female teachers is a serious mistake in judgment. Many of Wilmot schools ought to be under the charge of male teachers. The effect in our town is to keep in our school the very young and backward scholars whom the female is better adapted to teach on account of her patience and perseverance; while the advanced, older and more rugged pupils leave their school rooms for private schools. The growing passions, developing mind and the stronger energies of the rugged pupils require sterner qualities.”

He has more to say at that time, but if he could come back today and see modern schools and female teachers he probably would not have said as much as he did.

The oldest Wilmot school record that I have found to date is the North district 1815 to 1845. The following paragraphs are excerpts from this book:

“1815 tax payers and their assessments for the North district: (District No. 2)

Stephen Hobbs	\$1.50	Wells Currier	\$1.50
John Clay	\$1.50	Stephen Brown	\$1.25
Morrill Currier	\$1.50	Edward Bussell	\$1.00
Iddo Webster	\$1.00	David Clay	\$.50
John Clay, Jr.	\$.75	Luke Barber	\$.50
Levi Sanborn	\$.50	Bernard Currier	\$.50
Willard Walker	\$1.00		

“Wilmot May 20 - 1815

and met at the place uppoynted

1. — Voted Wells Moses Currier Maderator
2. — Voted not to divide our school Monney
3. — Voted not to have any school till winter

4. — Voted to ajorn the meeting till S,tem 24
“Wilmot May 27, 1815
3. — Met at the place apointed and voted to school out
half the money this summer.
4. — Voted to have it schooled out by a mistress.
5. — Robert Fowler bid off to procure a mistress for 86
cents
6. — Iddo Webster 64 cents per week for board (teach-
ers board)

“Wilmot June 24, 1815

Voted Iddo Webster moderator

Lieut Moses Currier, clark “clerk”

Voted that the school shall Go on by the same Miss
until her ingagement is out, which is two months.

“Danbury Dec 29, 1815

I notify and warn the North district of Wilmot to ap-
pear at the school house on Monday evening the first
day of January at six o'clock to act on school business.

Wells Currier, Clerk.

We met at the place appointed and made choice of
Timothy Flanders for Moderator and moved the meet-
ing to Mr Clays. We made choice of Timothy Flanders,
Clerk, for the year 1816.

1. — Voted that the money should be schooled out this
winter by a master.
2. — Voted to give the board according to their taxes.
3. — Voted to get the wood on free expence. (Every one
supplied his share of wood)
4. — Voted to have John Lowell to keep the school for
eight dollars per month to begin on Monday the
8th day of Jan. 1816.

“Stat of New Hampshire Hillsborough County

Notice is hereby given to all the inhabitants of north school district in Wilmot and those in Danbury that join the district:

Afforsed are hereby notified to meet at the said school house on Saturday the 3rd day of Feby next at six of the clock P. M. to act on school bisness as shall be thought proper when met.

Timothy Flanders
Wilmot Jany 29th 1816.”

In the Summer of 1816 the North district gave John Clay 67 cents to procure a school mistress at five shillings a week. This shows that the older people were still thinking in terms of English money.

In 1817 they voted to have Halsey R. Stevens teach the winter school and that he should board around according to the number of scholars that each family shall send. Edward Buswell was the Moderator this year. Mr. Chesley furnished the Summer teacher and boarded her for 80 cents a week.

The members of the school committee (1st) for the North district in 1817 were Capt. Iddo Webster, John Clay, and Wells Currier.

“Jan. 4th, 1818.

Voted to have the geting of school wood come out of the money at two shillings per day for each man or yoak of oxon for providing what wood shall be wanting through the school. Mr. John Clay agreed to see that the fier is built untill the school is don, for the ashes.

"Aug. 21, 1819.

Voted to have the school keep 10 weeks from the time it begun.

Mr Morrill Currier to carry the mistress home for seventy nine cents 'board for each week.'

"May 26, 1820.

Voted to have the school begin the first Monday in Sept. by a mistress to use one third of the school money then a marster.

"Oct. 12, 1821.

Stephen Hobbs — Moderator

Wells Currier — Clerk

Hirum Stevens — teacher at \$7 per month

"May 17, 1824.

The school teacher got 75 cents a week and David Clay got 25 cents a week for boarding her.

Anotation in pencil on the district school book about 1828 says, "Lent Capt Iddo Webster 350 bricks." In 1832 the district was called the north district No. 2 and for the first time in many years Danbury is not mentioned. Barnard Currier — clerk. This year the school was moved to the crossroads by the Burying Ground from across the road 200 yds. West.

"July 18, 1840

Paid Lovicy Barney for school teaching — 9 dollars.

Paid Gilbert W Rowllins for school teaching \$15.10.

"1841

At a meeting of School District No. 8 holden at

the school house Sat. March 27, 1841 George Sheppard was chosen Moderator and John Woodbry Jr. Clerk. Chose Leander Stockwell prudential committee.

- 1 — Voted to set up the furnishing of the wood to the lowest bidder James Rowe bid off 3 cords for \$1.48 per cord.
- 2 — Voted that two thirds of the school money be appropriated for the winter school beginning Dec. 6.

Expenses 1841

Money received by Leander Stockwell		\$72.44
Summer School	\$24.00	
Winter School	27.00	
Boarding teachers	13.50	
James Rowe for Wood	2.77	
George Sheppard for Wood	.75	
For clerks books	.25	
Repairing school house	.85	
	\$79.12	
Cash on hand	— 3.30	
	\$72.44	

1842

Elisabeth Bussell and Asaph Corliss were the school-teachers that year.

1843

Hannah G. Barney and Gilbert W. Rollins, or Rawlings, were the school teachers.

1844

Louisa Barney and Gilbert Colby were the school teachers.

Other teachers of this school at dates unknown were Frank Silly and Carrie Proctor. Frank B. Perkins taught about the year 1869.

Some of the school teachers employed in the schools between the years 1808 and 1820 were:

- 1809 — Joseph Dunlap, Nehemial Brown, Polly Cilley, Ebenezar Dearborn, Patience Sanders, Dorothy Cheseley, Martha Stevens, Abigail French, Jabez Youngman;
- 1810 — Abigail French, Sarah Eaton, Mahitable Pet-tengill;
- 1811 — John Phelps and Jabez Youngman, Rachel Maloon, Nancy Parker;
(For going after school-teachers, William Chesley was paid \$1.65)
- 1812 — Jabez Youngman, Rachel Maloon, Samuel Kimball.
- 1813 — Margaret Harvey, Jabez Youngman, Mrs. William Gay, James Philbrick;
- 1814 — No teachers listed.
- 1815 — Samual Kimball, Joseph Brown, Miss Northrop, Hannach Johnson, Mercy French, Hannah Collins, Abigail Parker;
- 1816 — Samuel Fifield, Mercy French, Samual Kimball, Unice Everett, Hannah Collins;
- 1817 — Dave Sanborn, Mercy French, Phoebe Cross, Philip Cheney, Marian Kimball;
- 1818 — Mercy French, George Thompson, Hannah

Parker, Darvin Eastman, Rhoda Everett, Timothy Persons, Betsey Richenson, Baron Kitteredge, Hannah Collins, Daniel Upton;
 1819 — Polly Floyd, Daniel Upton, Polly Kimball, Sally Everett, Salome Fowler, Betsey Parker;

The following list of the school districts in 1813 is interesting because so many original lots are listed:

District No. 1 contains lots 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 40, 41, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 84, 85, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41. (Duplicate numbers come from New London and Kearsarge Gore);

District No. 2 contains all of the Northwest corner of the town;

District No. 3 covers the south of the Town;

District No. 4 includes the west part of the Town;

District No. 5 lies north of the 4th N. H. Turnpike and contains lots 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 44, 45, 119, 138, 137, 118, 46, 43, 42, 15, 16, 55, 49, 48, 47, 117, 136.

This last district was rather odd in its construction as it included pupils from both ends of the town.

The Town of Wilmot had fourteen school districts at one time, but neither I nor John K. Stearns can find where more than 13 school houses were standing at one time. The map of 1858 shows thirteen school-houses and calls for fourteen school districts, so my guess is that two districts attended the same school. Nevertheless I have been able to locate where fourteen school houses were built:

1 — The North School, now owned by Mr. Randlett, on Hobbs Hill across from the North cemetery,

- 2 — Across the road and south of the north Wilmot Meeting House;
- 3 — Near Whites Pond on the east side, now owned by Robert Stewart;
- 4 — Where John K. Stearns lives on Stearns Hill;
- 5 — Putney school, one third way from Poor Farm to Lucien Morrill's corner on the right going up the hill;
- 6 — Wilmot Center school by the Town Hall;
- 7 — At the fork of the road south of where Joseph Pedrick used to live and James Currier now owns, south of Highway 4A;
- 8 — On the East end, left side, going down Cross Hill road from Arthur Thompson's home (Moved to the foot of the hill later on)
- 9 — Wilmot Flat school near Highway 11 on the Wilmot to Sutton road;
- 10 — On the Reservation road at the corner of the first road to the right going to Mrs. Seiler's home;
- 11 — On the Kearsarge Reservation road, the first corner below the Toll house;
- 12 — At the junction of the New Canada road and No. 4 highway, formerly New Chester;
- 13 — About three miles up the New Canada road on the first fork in the roads. This land now belongs to Danbury;
- 14 — Going north from Stearns corner to the Old North church, the site is at the junction of the first road coming in from the right.

Note: The numbers 1-14 in the column to the left of the list of schools do not denote school districts but merely show the number of schools.

RESIDENT TAXPAYERS FOR 1830**School Districts No. 1 and No. 6**

Joseph P. Allen, Iddo S. Brown, Josiah Brown, Jeremiah Bean, Folsom Bean, David Cox, David Cox, Jr., Thomas Cross, John Cross, Merrill Cross, Daniel Cross, Obediah Clough, Jeremiah Fisk, Mercy French, Mercy French for Green French, Joseph Folsom, Jr., Joseph Folsom, Nathan Gove, Warren Gove, Hiram Gove, Moses Garland, Levi Hastings, Jonathan Harvey, John Jones, George Kinerson, George Kinerson, Jr., Nathaniel Kinerson, Stephen Morrill, Daniel Mears, Jeremiah Mitchell, Jonathen Peasley, James Philbrick, Elizabeth Philbrick (widow), Orlando Philbrick, Benjamin Putman, John Sewell, Moses Smith, Henry Sevie, Issac Tenney, Silas Tenney, Samual Tenney, Charles Thompson, Mary Thompson (widow), Andrew Trumbul, Charles Trumbul, Joseph Tailor, Nancy Uran (widow), Daniel Upton, John Waldron, Jesse Waldron, James Waldron, John Waldron for Anthony Colby, Amos Whittemore, Nathaniel Woods.

School District No. 2

Stephen Brown, Jethro Barber, Mary Barber (widow), Edward Buswell, Edward Buswell, Jr., John Clay, John Clay, Jr., David Clay, Bernard Currier, Morrill Currier for Moses Eastman, Amos P. Fowler, Stephen Hobbs, Levi Sanborn, Iddo Webster, Willard Walker.

School District No. 3

David Brown, Joseph Brown, Jr., Joseph Brown, Nathan Brown, Reuben Bean, Gersham B. Cass, Benjamin Cass, Samual Carr, Insley Greeley, Simon Gree-

ley, Jonathan Morey, John Morey, Levi Morey, William Morey, John Morey, Jr., Jacob Morey, Benjamin Marsten, Henry Flanders, Benjamin Sewall, Lucy Carr (widow), Noyes Carr, Philip Cheney, William Cheney.

School District No. 4

Eben White, Emerson Withon, Thomas Brown, Robert Dickey, James Dickey, Jona Dickey, Franklin Folsom, William Gay, John Goss, Samuel Kimball, Jabez Morrill, Ira Morrill, Charles Poor, Charles Poor for J. Sheppard, John Robins, John Robins for E. Lee, Josiah Rogers, Ira Smith, Reuben Wallis, William Stimpson.

School District No. 5

Thomas Atwood, Caleb Atwood, Nathaniel Buswell, Nathaniel Buswell, Jr., John Deerborn, Ebenezer Frisk, Calvin Frisk, Robert R. Folsom, Jeremiah Gove, Elias Gove, Eliphalet Griffin, John Kinsman, Micah Kimbull for I. Pettee, Micah Kimbull, Benjamin James, Andrew Langley, Samuel Langley, Moses Langley, John Moody, Jr., John Buswell, Daniel Moore, Nathaniel G. Rollings, Josiah Stearns, Samuel Stearns, Robert Fowler, Jr., Benjamin Fowler, Paulus Tenney, Franklin Tenney, Henry Tewksberry, Samuel Thompson, Taron Teel, Aaron Teel for S. Teel, John Upton, James G. White, James G. White for P. Webster, John White Jabez Youngman, Andrew Trumbull, Daniel B. Whittemore.

School District No. 7

Nathan Jones, Thomas Messar, Thomas Messar, Jr., Perley Messar, Samuel Prescott, Jonathan Prescott,

Josiah Prescott, Daniel Prescott, Greenleaf Prescott, William Prescott, Obediah Prescott, Joseph Pedrick, Joseph Pedrick, Jr., William Pillsbury, Daniel Emery, Daniel Emery, Jr., Lysias Emerson.

School District No. 8

David Barnard, Benjamin Buswell, Benjamin Buswell for Green French, Ephraim Colby, Moses Crain, John Clement, Moses Cilley, Daniel Dole, Noyes Dole, Nathaniel Cross, Jesse Cross, Benjamin Fifield, Philip Greeley, Nathan Morey, John Moody, James Moody, Samuel Moody, John Phelps, John Phelps for Charles Phelps, John Phelps, Jr., David Barnard for James Noyes, James Rowe, James Rowe for D. Woodbury, Parker S. Rowe, Henry Rowe, John Rowe, William Morey, Jr., Philo Cilley, Hazen Prescott, Ruel Miller, Rhoda Thompson (widow).

This is the result of the redivision of school districts in 1843:

District No. 1.

Lots No. 41, 16, 40, 39, 38, 20, 19, 18, 17, 55, 32, 33, 84, 40, 50, part of 85, 21 and 15, and the farms on which David Cox, John Cross, Bradley Mitchel and Samuel Thompson 2nd now live.

District No. 2.

Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 in that part of the town that was formerly New London.

District No. 3.

Lots No. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, and that part of lot 9 owned by Henry Sanders on Kearsarge Mt. and now owned by Joseph and Samuel Carr.

District No. 4.

Lots No. 132, 133, 134, 135, 113, 114, 115, westerly half of lot 116 and 56, 88, 89, 75, 76, 72, 73, 74, and that part of lot 151 owned by William Gay, the southerly halves of lot 57 and 85, and the farms of William Smith, Thomas Brown and Levi Savery.

District No. 5.

Lots No. 46, 47, 48, 117, the easterly half of lot 136 and part of lot 57 owned by Asa Smith, and that part of 43 owned by Jacob Goodhue and Nathaniel Buswell.

District No. 6.

Formerly New Chester, lots No. 85, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 33, 32, 35, 34, 68, 69, and the Grantor's farm (originally 500 acres), except that part of lot 85 owned by Benjamin Putman and that part of lot 67 owned by John Buswell.

District No. 7.

Lots No. 77, 71, 53, 52, 36, that part of lot No. 37 owned by Greenleaf Prescott and Nathan Prescott, and lot 51, except that part of said lot owned by William Gay.

District No. 8.

Lots No. 27, 26, 34, 35, 36, 37, 42, 43, 44, 45, 11, 9, 7, 5, 3, except that part of lot 3 owned by Henry Sanders. This district was not accepted until 1945-1946.

District No. 9.

Formerly New Chester Lots No. 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 67, 93, 92, 91, 90, 98, 67,

except that part of lot No. 67 owned by John Buswell.

District No. 10.

Lots No. 9, 10, 118, 119, 138, 137, westerly half of lot No. 136, and that part of lot No. 45 owned by Asa Chapman.

District No. 11.

Lots No. 11, 12, 6, 13, 14, 15, 42, 49, 44, and that part of lots 43, 45 owned by John White.

District No. 12.

Lots No. 28, 29, 30, 31, 38, 39, 46, 47, 48, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 50, and that part of lot 21 owned by John Cross, formerly Kearsarge Gore, and lot 20, owned by David Cox.

District No. 12 was not accepted until 1845. Later, it was abolished, then voted in again. The voters annexed District No. 4 to No. 5 one year, and separated it the next, and so on and so on, it was the same old story — parents of dumb or disobedient children blamed their troubles on the school teacher or school board. Not only did the latter play checkers with the pupils to satisfy the parent, but they were beginning to move the school houses. All this effort and expense was wasted. *There ain't no substitute for brains.*

School District No. 13.

In 1856 the petitioners, John Rowe, James Flanders, Henry Sanders, George Sewell, Freeman Fellows, Jeremiah Morey and Richard C. Morey asked the town to create school district No. 15, again passing over the number 13, but their request was denied them and in

1858 they decided to try the same petition but calling the new school district 13.

Their petition —

“To see if the town will vote to make and establish the following lines and boundaries to school district No. 13. Made and set off from school district No. 3 by a vote of said town at town meeting, holden on the 4th day of November 1856 (voted 1858) to divide school district No. 3 as follows.

“Commencing at the northealy corner bound of Freeman Fellows homestead farm, thence southerly on Fellows easterly line, to land of Joseph B. Carr, thence westerly on Fellows southerly line to the line of John Phelps, Jr. and Sullivan Phelps, thence southerly on the westerly line of Joseph B. Carr land to land of James Flanders, thence easterly on the northerly line of Flanders land to his north east corner bound, thence southerly on Flanders easterly line to his south east corner bound, thence on the northerly line of Philip Cheney home farm to his north east corner bound, thence on the Cheney easterly line to his south east corner bounds, thence on Cheney southerly line to land of Charles French, thence on the easterly line of French's land and continuing the same line to the town line of Wilmot, then following the town line to the south westerly corner of French's lot No. 11, to the south easterly corner of said lot, thence on line between lot 11 and land of Henry Sanders to land of George Sheppard, thence on the northerly line of Sanders land to his north east corner bounds, thence on his easterly line to the south west corner bound of Freeman Fel-

lows home farm, thence on Fellows northerly line to the bounds first mentioned.

“School district 13 to be established on all lands within these bounds except that owned by Benjamin Marstin.”

District 14

From Washington Morrison, on Teel Hill, to the south end of Eagle Pond, on the west side.

From Carl Brown's corner to Lucien Morrill's corner.

From the Danbury line to the Poor house corner. Lots 40, 41, 46, 55, 84, 16, 17 and parts of lots 39, 15, 42, all New London lots.

School District Taxpayers

The following is a list of the tax payers and their respective school districts in 1856.

It must be remembered that all Real Estate in the school districts were subject to taxes.

District No. 1

Daniel Mears, Thomas Brown, Benjamin Bunker, Wm. B. Stearns, Benjamin Putnam, Albert Whittemore, Amos Whittemore, Wm. T. Gove, Benjamin Capron, Charles H. Fish, John R. Bates, Seth Goodhue, Josiah Brown, Mrs. Daniel Upton, Jr., Orren Brown, James Taylor, Jacob W. Perkins, John Peaslee, Reuben G. Andrews, Wm. Bennet, Jr., Jonathan Peaslee, Moses B. Scribner, Daniel Upton, Samuel Teel, Moses K. Pingrey, Calvin Fisk, Fisk V. Woodard, Geo. E. Woodward, Mrs. Martha Allen, Merrill Cross, H. V. Mason, Warren T. Gove, Samuel Tinney, Joseph Pedrick, Amos L. Noyes, Chase Putney, Mrs. Samuel Tucker,

Mrs. Abiah Philbrick, John C. Greenough, Geo. W. Whittemore, Bradford Whittemore, Geo. Atwood, Chase Sandbourn, John Perkins, Fletcher Philbrick, Mrs. Phebe Woodward.

School District No. 2

Israel Dow, Israel Dow, Jr., Wm. Perkins, Eleazer Barneyland, O. H. Perkins, Daniel Perkins, Moses Barney, Morrill Currier, Jr., Morrill Currier, Sumner P. Clay, Jonathan C. Goodhue, Cyrus Hobbs, Stephen Hobbs, Dearborn P. Clay, Richard F. Clay, David Clay, Horace Webster, John Clay, Jr., Stephen Brown, Barber Place, Jonathan Clay, Jethro Barber, Isaiah Langley, Shubel Clay, Richard Stevens, Goodhue for Clay.

School District No. 3

Henry Sanders, Jonathan Morey, For Cilley, John Morrey, John Morry, Jr., Levi Morry, Joseph B. Carr, Widow Carr, Philip Cheney, Mathew H. Cheney, David V. Flanders, For French, For Robey, James Flanders, Fremon Fellows, Geo. Sewell, For Brown, John Rowe, Jr., Richard Morey for C. V. Howlet, Jeremiah Morey, Phelps land, Nathan Brown, For Stehen Brown, Dexter E. Brown, Hiram Morey, Thomas Morey, Jonathan Brown, Thompson land, Alva Chadwick, Hiram Flanders, Nethanial Brown, Jgetta Folsom, Nathan Morey land, Charles Y. Graves, Martin and Moody.

School District No. 4

E. G. Kimball, Josiah Johnson, Rogers farm, The Peaslee Farm, Lendan Brown, Geo. A. Whitney and Co., Pingrey land, Charles Poor, Evret land, Charles Comey, Shurburn Brown, P. K. Philbrick, Joseph

Tucker, Wm. Prescott farm, Wm. Gay, Josiah Prescott, Widow Jabes Morrill, L. M. Morrill, Hazen Whittier, The Tucker Place, James O. Flanders, Thompson land — Smith pasture, I. K. Woodard land.

School District No. 5

Widow Hannah Cram, Jacob White, Nathaniel Buswell, Jr., Josiah Stearns, Ezekiel K. Trussell, Charles Y. Trussell, Benjamin James, Joseph G. Brown, Lowell F. Buswell, Asa Smith, Moses Ray, John R. Bates land, Henry White's land (Goodhue farm), George P. White.

School District No. 6

Iddo S. Brown, For Sleeper land, For Moses Brown land, For Frazier house, Pedediah Brown farm, Joseph H. Brown, David W. Brown, Samuel Buswell, Jr., Joseph C. Thompson land, Zeriaah Buswell farm, Scribner land, Amos P. H. Brown, Geo. Dodge.

School District No. 7

Charles H. Thompson, Johnson Rolf, Nathan Jones, Cyrus Jones, Perley Messer, Daniel Emery, Harrison Prescott, Greenleaf Prescott, Jonathan Prescott, Seabell B. Prescott, Daniel Prescott, Wm. Elexander, Anthony Emerson, C. K. Brown, Moses H. Emerson, Wm. Smith, Emerson farm, Geo. W. Prescott, Edward Buswell, Jr.

School District No. 8

John Durgin, James Rowe, Dennis Webster, Asa Cilley land, John Greely, Dolly Greely, Ansil Dill, Sylvester Cross, James Tatton, George Gray, Simon Greely, John Williams, Leander Stockwell, Sylvester Rollins house, John Rowe, R. M. Rowe, Rowe and Todd, H. D. Todd, Wm. W. Flanders, H. G. Fisher,

Samuel G. Hill, J. T. Tilton, Miss Susan Batchelder, Stephen H. Cheeny, Luther Eames, Miss Lydia Atwood, A. P. Phelps, Jessa Cross, Benjamin G. Cross, L. S. Tilton, Wm. Mory, Geo. Herrick, Daniel Hazen, James J. Wheeler, Otis Jones, Charles French place, Charles C. Morey, Robert Dawes, Andrews place, S. R. Swett, John Woodard, Gideon Wilkins, John Berry, Samuel Durgin, Dustin Wilkins, Jessa Wilkins, Nathan Phelps, Wm. G. Peaslee, Isaac G. Peaslee, T. J. Peaslee, Curtis Cheeny, Stephen Felch, John Phelps, Jr., Sullivan Phelps, John Wheeler, J. T. Dennet, Thomas Messer, Widow Mason place, Samuel Heath, C. W. Heath, Joseph Morey, Wm. Morey, 2nd, John Walker, John C. Morey, T. E. Chace, James Hagan, Joseph Chase, Jonathan Dame, Wm. Pillsbury, Harvey land, Russell Pillsbury and G. Green, Amos Parker, Colby land, Pierce land, Burbank place and R. Hutchins, Batchelder land, Philip V. Messer Mill, Philip Messer and Colby, Levi Brown house, Dimond Muzzy, John Parker and E. Jones, Colby's stock and trade with Johnson, E. G. Smith and 2 Jones lands, Widow Hayes land and Betty Hagen Morey, Green Johnson.

School District No. 9

Amos Flanders, J. P. Bean, J. Bean's Estate, Widow of A. N. Bean, A. J. Eastman, Jonathan Buck, For Curtis, For Fogg and Co., For Wm| Sheperd, Stephen Brown, 2nd, J. F. Brown, W. H. H. Peabody, J. W. Morrison, J. W. Bean, E. T. Dudley land and stock, J. R. Walker, For B. C. Mathew, J. T. Ladd, John Mathew, B. C. Keniston, Benjiman Keniston, Stephen Sawyer, For Widow Sawyer, S. G. Sandbourn, H. A.

Mason land, James Gale land, Anna Eastman land, Butterfield land, John Dudley, Greenleaf land.

School District No. 10

Andrew Langley, Samuel Langley, J. M. L. Babcock, For T. W. Smith, Stephen Tewksbury, Samuel Thompson, R. J. Stearns, James Stearns, Samuel Stearns land, Henry Tewksbury, Asaph Corliss, Andrew Langley, 2nd, Arial Fowler, For B. H. Rollins, N. G. Rollins, Mrs. T. H. Piper, Daniel Richards, J. M. Richards, D. T. Lane, Geo. E. Potter.

School District No. 11

Thomas Atwood, G. W. Atwood, Atwood and Co. mills, John Keniston, G. R. Keniston, John Upton, Melvin land, Curtis Langley, John White, W. T. Langley, Henry White, John Teel-White land, Augustus Atwood, J. B. Youngman, Horace Heath, Stearns land, Powell land, John Teel, I. K. Wallace-Crane Place.

School District No. 12

Reuben Kimball, John Cross, Widow Polly Mitchell, Horace Clark, Samuel Thompson, 2nd, J. Wood and Smith, Andrew Trumball, Wm. Cheeney, Asa N. Field, T. L. Adison, P. E. Swett, John Woodbury, Jr., Wm. D. Woodbury, Elias Woodbury, Gursham Durgin, Levi Pillsbury land, Wm. Pillsbury, W. B. Stearns-Edson land, Gove land.

School District No. 13

Abram Bickford, Francis E. Chase, John M. Carr, Joseph M. Cheney, Hiram Davis, Wm. B. and Hiram Fellows, Joseph W. Harding, Harrison E. Morey, Richard C. Morey, Dennis W. Phelps, John Rowe,

Samuel Thompson, The Clara Sewall heirs, Wm. B. Fellows for Howlet.

School District No. 14

Jessa Waldron, John Waldron, Hiram Keggar, Town farm and stock, Hiram Buswell, I. K. Wallace, Benjamin Felch land, Stephen Hunt, Thomas Putney, Jr., B. C. Clough, Caleb Atwood, Diah Brown land, J. B. Youngman land, Clavin Fisk land, Greenleaf land, W. H. Fellows land, Charles Trumball.

The following information is contained in the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, N. H., June Session 1876:

Various New Hampshire settlements went under the government of Massachusetts in 1641 and had an equitable representation in the common legislature in Boston. It was during this period that the first school law was enacted. A summary is as follows:

Act of 1642 — As the good education of children is important to any commonwealth and as many parents are too indulgent and negligent of such duty, it was ordered that those chosen to manage the “prudential affairs in the several precincts and quarters where they dwell, shall have a vigilant eye over their neighbors, to see, first, that none of them shall suffer so much barbarism in any of their families as not to endeavor to teach, by themselves and others, their children and apprentices so much learning as may enable them to read perfectly the English tongue, and to get knowledge of the capital laws upon penalty of twenty shillings for each neglect therein. Also, that all masters of

families do, once a week at least, catechise their children and servants in the grounds and principles of religion."

Five years later the *Act of 1647* was enacted to create the primary and grammar school. It is outlined below, but the spelling has been changed to that in use today:

"It being one chief project of the old deluder, Satan, to keep men from the knowledge of the Scripture as in former times, by keeping them in an unknown tongue, so in this latter times, by persuading from the use, tongues, that so at least the true sense and meaning of the original might be clouded by false glosses of saint-seeming deceivers, that learning may not be buried in the grave of our fathers in the church and Commonwealth, the Lord assisting our endeavors. It is therefore ordered that every township in this jurisdiction, after the Lord has increased them to the number of 50 householders, shall then forthwith appoint one within their town to teach all such children as shall resort to him to write and read, whose wages shall be paid either by the parents or masters of such children or by the inhabitants in general, by way of supply, as the major of those that order the prudentials of the town shall appoint, provided that those that send their children be not oppressed by paying much more than they can have them taught for in other towns; and it is further ordered that when any town shall increase to the number of 100 families or householders, they set up a grammar school, the master thereof being able to instruct youth, so far as they may be fitted for the university; provided that if any town neglect the performance here-

of above one year, that every such town shall pay 5s. to the next school till they shall perform this order."

"These two acts, with immaterial modifications, constituted the school law of Massachusetts till after the American revolution. When New Hampshire resumed its independent character as a province, the act of 1647 was copied upon our statute books, and constituted the statute law, with slight changes, for one hundred years. It is not probable that the law of 1647 was generally enforced. The grades of school established by this act were at first supported in part by tuition. The execution of the law was in the hands of the selectmen of the towns. The amount of money raised for the support of the schools was at the discretion of the towns.

"An act of 1693 required the selectmen in their respective towns to raise moneys by assessments on the inhabitants for building and repairing school-houses, and for providing for a schoolmaster for each town in the province, under a penalty of ten pounds in case of failure.

"In 1719 an act almost an exact copy of the law of 1647 was passed, the only modification being the increasing of the penalty from five shillings to twenty pounds. It contained a clause authorizing towns, thinking themselves unable to comply with its terms, to seek relief from the court of general sessions.

"In 1721 the derelict selectmen, who are in the preamble of the act affirmed 'to often neglect their duty,' are made liable upon their personal estates for the penalty affixed upon the towns.

“At the close of the revolution our primary schools were still in their primitive rudeness, feebly and fitfully supported, while the grammar schools, for training boys for ‘ye University,’ existed scarcely elsewhere save in the phraseology of the statute. Such was their condition in 1789, that the legislature was awakened to the subject; and in an act of that year repealed all former acts on the subject, because, in the language of their preamble, ‘they had been found not to answer the important end for which they were made.’ An effort was made for their improvement by establishing the amount of money for schooling. This had hitherto been exclusively at the discretion and changeable whims of the town and selectmen, but it was now definitely fixed by statute at four pounds for every one pound of the proportion of public taxes to the individual town. This act also provided for the examination of teachers, requiring them to furnish certificates from competent authorities, of character and qualification; established ‘English Grammar Schools’ for teaching ‘reading, writing and arithmetic,’ and, in shire and half-shire towns, grammar schools for teaching Latin and Greek in addition to the branches required in the English grammar school, — English grammar not being required in either grade.”

LAW OF 1817

“An excellent law was passed this year for the ‘Support and regulation of primary schools.’ The assessment for schools was increased to ninety dollars for every dollar of apportionment of public taxes, for the sole purpose of supporting English schools within the towns

for teaching 'reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, and other necessary branches of education,' and the purchase of 'wood or fuel.' The law of 1805, empowering towns to divide into school districts, was repealed."

GREAT LAW OF 1827

"The state school system was set forth in this law in a very intelligent manner. The superintending school committees of the several towns were required to examine and license teachers, visit and inspect schools, to select school-books, and report in writing upon the condition of the schools at the annual town-meeting. This committee were also empowered, in necessary cases, to withdraw certificates, and dismiss teachers and scholars. They were allowed pay for services rendered. Teachers were required to furnish satisfactory evidences of good moral character, and could receive pay only upon showing the treasurer the committee's license. District or prudential committees were to be chosen at first at the annual town-meeting; later, at the district meetings. This committee constituted the legal agency to hire the teacher, provide board for teachers, and fuel, repair the school-house, and have the care of it. Books could be furnished needy children at public expense. The inhabitants of the district were authorized to raise money by tax to build and repair school-houses."

LIBRARY FUND

In 1821 an act passed the legislature requiring all banking corporations to use paper stamped under the

direction of the governor, and paid for by the banks at the rate of fifty dollars on the thousand of circulation, or pay an annual tax, on the second Wednesday in June, to the state treasurer, of one-half of one percent on their capital stock. This tax was to constitute a Library Fund. In 1828 this fund, amounting to \$64,000, was distributed to the towns according to the apportionment of the public taxes, to be used for the support of common schools, and other purposes of education. The disbursement of this fund was made annually upon this basis until 1847, when, by an act of that year, it was distributed according to the number of children, four years of age and upwards, attending a public school not less than two weeks, as shown by the annual returns of the school committee to the secretary of state. This fund at first amounted to \$10,000 annually. Now it amounts to about \$27,000 in the aggregate, or forty-three cents for each scholar.

In 1833 provisions were made authorizing the superintending committee to furnish needy children with the necessary school-books at the expense of the town.

In 1834 a resolution passed the legislature recommending the several towns to cherish primary schools and support them, as the surest means of perpetuating free institutions, and securing the stability and happiness of this great republic. High schools, academies, and seminaries were recognized as powerful allies in promoting the cause of common education. In 1839 the clause empowering towns to divide into school districts was amended, and the subdivision was peremptorily ordered. In 1840-41 the rate of school money was increased to one hundred dollars on each dollar of the

state apportionment. Another act was passed this year allowing the grading of schools when the scholars number fifty or more. In 1843 an act was passed which required the selectmen, under the penalty of one hundred dollars, upon the application of ten legal voters, to make the division of the town into school districts.

LAW OF 1846

By an act of this year the office of Commissioner of Common Schools was established. He was required to spend at least twenty weeks in the different counties of the state for the purpose of promoting the cause of general education. He was required to make to the legislature an annual report upon the common schools of the state. Superintending school committees were required to report annually upon condition of the schools in their town to the commissioner. The salary of the office was \$600 per annum, and personal expenses. Teachers' institutes were established by law, and towns were authorized to raise money for their support. The law this year made more effective the act of 1848 for the purpose of securing public instruction to children employed as factory operatives.

In 1848 the so-called Somersworth act became a law. It was made general in its provisions at the winter session of the same year. The rate for school money was increased to one hundred and twenty dollars on the state apportionment. In 1850 the act establishing the office of commissioner of common schools was abolished, and a new act passed for the apportionment of county school commissioners, who constituted a board

of education. One commissioner resided in each county. Each commissioner reported to the secretary of the board, and he prepared the school report.

In 1851 an act passed which required each town to raise a sum for the support of county teachers, equal to three per cent of its required amount of school money. Two years later this sum was reduced to two percent of the school money, and in 1861 the institutes were abolished.

Between 1852 and 1870 the rate of assessment for support of schools was increased from \$135 to \$250 on the apportionment of the state tax. Within this time the Library Fund was increased by a tax on the deposits in savings banks by non-residents. The proceeds from the sales of public lands was set apart for a school fund.

In 1867 the office of county commissioners was superseded by the act creating the office of superintendent of public instruction, which officer, with the governor and council, constituted the state board of education.

In 1868 a bill was passed requiring that teachers' institutes be held annually in each county, at the expense of the state. In 1874 this law was abolished, with the act establishing a board of education.

In 1870 an act was passed establishing a State Normal School. This school has been supported by appropriations annually.

By an act of 1872 "female citizens of adult age may hold and discharge the duties of prudential committee of any district, or of superintending school committee."

No comment has been made in this sketch: the purpose has been merely that of record.

My acknowledgments are due to Moses B. Goodwin,

Esq., of Franklin, and Prof. Henry E. Parker of Dartmouth College, for great assistance derived from an article prepared by the former on school legislation and statistics, and published in my report for 1872, and for a chapter on common instruction in the state, by the latter, and published in Sanborn's History of New Hampshire. This assistance more particularly to the outline preceding the year 1817.

Highways

Highways are said to be the blood stream of the industrial body of any country.

They are more than that, they are bringers of joy, sorrow, aid in time of need, they furnish a way to wealth, worldliness, fame and disillusioned dreams. Our access to schools, churches and stores depend on them, and our last ride to the long sleep uses them.

When we speak of highways today we think of traffic, signs, clover leaf intersections, heat and exhaust odor, or ice and skidding, and always the traffic cop.

None of these are pleasant thoughts, so let's think of just plain roads, the kind this history will talk about, the kind that never allowed a carriage to go far in dry weather without the dust blotting out your vision, the kind that every farm boy and girl looked down longingly for the city beyond, or the village, or relatives coming. Older people watched it for the Doctor, the return of the soldier or their dear ones coming home.

These roads did not have to be straight — they were made to go to all the homes, they were made by hand to a condition, called by New Englanders, passable. They were interesting roads because they passed by giant trees, wild flowers, cool roadside springs of water. Every housewife had time to look out the window at the sound of wheels, and if she knew the travelers, she would come out and have a dooryard visit. If they were

strangers she never failed to guess who they were or where they were going.

The dust of these old roads was made on purpose for school boys to scuff, to hide the rocks that produced stone bruises, to record the night travelers, the bear, deer, fox, etc. and to make popular the linen duster.

In winter these roads were a canopied ribbon of fairyland, especially when the trees were covered with frost at sunrise. That's when the sleigh bells jingled, and lanterns, used on the roads because of the early darkness, looked like fire flies slowly moving.

The snow was rolled on those old roads by oxen, and storms were enjoyed. No rural New Englander was very busy in the winter. He did his chores, his cellar was full, and he took the weather and road conditions as they came.

Turnpikes

New Hampshire had at least ten turnpikes, but only the Fourth went through Wilmot. On December 8, 1800 this road was incorporated as Fourth Turnpike, Inc. with 400 shares of which the holders were largely from Portsmouth, Hanover and Lebanon. This turnpike, which was known as the Fourth New Hampshire Turnpike, was a source of profit both to the towns and to the owners. A considerable number of thinly populated sections of the State were opened up to traffic by these toll roads.

An old letter of 1803 says, "After the road left Wilmot Center there was no habitation for fourteen miles North and six miles South of this road."

The following is contained in a History of New Hampshire by John N. McClintock:

“The year 1804 had witnessed the completion of the great enterprise — the Fourth New Hampshire turnpike; that is, the road-to-use in the common speech of the times — had been ‘built through’ and in some sense was open for public travel thereon; but the cost had far exceeded the expectations of the pioneers in the enterprise. Instead of costing \$600 or less per mile, it had cost \$61,157.00 or more than \$1200 per mile. No toll houses had been erected. No turnpikes or gates were set up till March 2, 1806. The repairs were expensive, and the prospect of fat dividends was remote.

“Until the turnpikes were set up, there was little disposition to pay toll. The location of these turnpikes was regarded as a matter of great importance, second only to the location of the road itself. Besides other places, tradition says that a gate was erected at George Hill in Enfield, which we afterwards know was removed to Fishmarket. Another was erected at low Gay house in what is now Wilmot, some thirty or forty rods on the road to Springfield from the Porter K. Philbrick stand. The most important, with perhaps one exception, was that at West Andover. It barred not only the Fourth, but its great feeder the Grafton turnpike. It was erected almost opposite to the great elm tree which now stands near the house of George M. Babbitt.

“There was another, known as the ‘Parker Gate,’ not far from the ‘Pet Webster place’ in Salisbury, near what is now known as the Heath premises. The side of the old cellar of the toll-house may yet be seen.

“There was another in Boscawen, about which there was no end of contention.

“These gates were sometimes set up temporarily in one place and then removed to another for greater security of the interests of the corporation. All sorts of lies, tricks, and evasions were resorted to to get rid of paying the toll. Selectmen sometimes laid out roads or changed the route of old ones in order to enable the traveller to leave the turnpike before he reached the gate, and then resumed his travel on the turnpike beyond it.

“Sinners evaded the payment of toll by claiming that they were passing with their horses and carriages to or from ‘public worship’ when they never intended to attend anything of the kind in any sense known to the religious world. Among themselves they claimed that the charter did not define public worship, that going a-courting, attending a card party or a drinking bout where parties regaled themselves with that choice elixir of the saints, West India or New England rum, was religious service. Good Christians cheated the corporation out of their due by claiming that they were going to mill when they were going a-visiting or attending to their private business, and that they were engaged in their common or ordinary affairs of business concerns within the town where they belonged when they were not engaged in such business, and were out of the town where they belonged.

“In 1806, as tradition has it, the Grafton turnpike was formally opened. The travel upon the great feeder as well as upon the trunk line steadily increased. Year by year new taverns were put up on the line. Year by year the pod and gimlet teams with their precious

freight from beyond the State increased in number and their freight in importance.

"No coaches ran from Boston to Concord till 1807. The main public means of conveyance in 1806 was by the post-horse, which carried the packet while the post-boy walked by his side.

"We have no means of fixing the precise time when the stages ran north from Concord. Pettengill of Salisbury drove up the first trip. This was a two-horse coach. Harvey and others afterwards controlled this line of two-horse coaches. The larger ones came afterwards. The stages were passing up the turnpike just prior to the war of 1812.

"James Rowe, Esq., of Wilmot, acted as post-boy and carried the mail from West Andover over the Grafton turnpike to Orford in 1822, 'and did errands.' There were no stages which ran over that route, to his knowledge, at or before that time."

The Act to incorporate the Fourth Turnpike is found in Volume 6 of the Laws of New Hampshire, second constitutional period, 1792-1801 and is as follows:

"State of

New Hampshire

"AN ACT TO INCORPORATE A COMPANY BY THE NAME OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE FOURTH TURNPIKE ROAD IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"(Approved December 8, 1800. Original Acts, vol. 16, p. 131; recorded Acts, vol. 13, p. 79. See additional acts of June 17, 1807, id., vol. 17, p. 32, and July 6, 1833, id., vol. 30, p. 150.)

“Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, that Elisha Payne, Russell Freeman and Constant Storrs and their associates and successors be and they are hereby incorporated and made a body corporate and politic under the name of the Proprietors of the fourth Turnpike road in New Hampshire and in that name may sue and prosecute and be sued and prosecuted to final judgment and execution and shall be and hereby are vested with all the powers and privileges which by law are incident to corporations of a similar nature.

“And be it further enacted that the said Elisha Payne or Russell Freeman shall call a meeting of said Proprietors by advertisement in the newspapers printed at Concord and Hanover to be holden at any suitable time and place at least thirty days from the first publication of said advertisement and the proprietors by a vote of the majority of those present or represented at said meeting, accounting and allowing one vote to each share in all cases, shall choose a Clerk, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of said office and shall also agree on the method of calling meetings and at the same or at any subsequent meetings may elect such officers and make and establish such rules and by-laws as to them shall seem necessary and convenient for the regulation and government of said Corporation for carrying into effect the purpose aforesaid and for collecting the tolls herein after established and the same by laws may cause to be executed and annex penalties to the breach thereof, provided the said rules and by-laws are not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this State and all representations shall be proved by

writing signed by the person to be represented, which shall be filed with the Clerk and this act and all rules, regulations and proceedings of said corporation shall be fairly and truly recorded by the clerk in a book or books provided and kept for that purpose. And be it further enacted that the said corporation is empowered to survey, lay out, make and keep in repair a turnpike road of four rods wide in such rout or tracts, as, in the best of their judgment and skill shall combine shortness of distance with the most practicable ground from the east bank of Connecticut river in the town of Lebanon nearly opposite to the mouth of White river, eastwardly to the west bank of Merrimac river in the town of Salisbury or Boscawen and also to survey, lay out, make and keep in repair as aforesaid a turnpike road four rods wide from the east abutment of White river falls Bridge in Hanover, south eastwardly, till it intersects the road first mentioned and to be a branch thereof.

“And be it further enacted that if said proprietors and the owners of land over which the road may run shall disagree on the compensation to be made for said land and the buildings thereon standing and shall not agree in appointing persons to ascertain such compensation the Judges of the Superior Court of Judicature holden within and for the county in which said land lies, upon the application of said proprietors or of the owner or owners of such land, reasonable notice of such application having been given by the applicants to the adverse party, shall appoint a committee who shall ascertain the same in the same way as compensation is made to owners of land for highways as usually laid

out, and execution, or non payment shall issue against said proprietors of course.

“And be it further enacted that the corporation may erect and fix, such and so many gates or turnpikes upon and across said road as will be necessary and sufficient to collect the tolls and duties herein after granted to the said company, from all persons traveling in the same with horses, cattle, carts and carriages.

“And be it further enacted that it shall be lawful for said corporation to appoint such and so many toll-gatherers, as they shall think proper to collect and receive of and from all and every person or persons using said roads the tolls and rates herein after mentioned and to prevent any person riding, leading or driving any horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, sulkey, chair, phaeton, coach, chariot, cart, wagon, sleigh, sled or other carriage of burthen or pleasure from passing through said gates or turnpikes, until they shall have respectively paid the same, that is to say for every mile of said road and so in proportion for a greater or less distance or greater or smaller number of sheep, hogs, or cattle Viz — for every fifteen sheep or hogs, one cent: — for every fifteen horses or cattle, two cents: — for every horse and his rider or led horse, three fourths of one cent — for every sulkey, chair or chase with one horse and two wheels, one and a half cent; — for every chariot coach, stage, wagon, phaeton or chaise with two horses and four wheels, three cents: — for either of the carriages last mentioned with four horses, four cents: — for every other carriage of pleasure the like sums, according to the number of wheels, and horses drawing the same, for each cart or other carriage of

burthen with wheels, drawn by one beast, one cent: — for each waggon, cart or other carriage of burthen drawn by two beasts, one and one half cents: if by more than two beasts, one cent, for each additional yoke of oxen or horse: — for each sleigh drawn by two horses, one and an half cents and if by more than two horses, half a cent for every additional horse: — for each sled drawn by one horse half of one cent: — for each sled drawn by two horses or a yoke of oxen, one cent; and if by more than two horses or one yoke of oxen, one cent, for each additional pair of horses or yoke of Oxen and at all times, when the toll gatherer shall not attend to his duty, the gates shall be left open, and if any person shall, with his carriage, team, cattle or horses, turn out of said road to pass the said turnpike gates, on ground adjacent thereto, said ground not being a public highway, with intent to avoid payment of the toll due by virtue of this act, such person shall forfeit and pay three times so much as the legal toll, would have been to be recovered by the Treasurer of the said corporation to the use thereof in an action of debt or on the case. Provided that nothing in this act, shall extend to entitle the said corporation to demand toll of any person, who shall be passing with his horse or carriage, to or from public worship, or with his horse, team or cattle or on foot, to or from any mill or on their common or ordinary business of family concerns, within the town where such person belongs. “And be it further enacted that the said proprietors are hereby empowered to purchase and hold in fee simple so much land as will be necessary for said turnpike road, and the share or shares of any of said pro-

prietors, may be transferred, by deed duly executed and acknowledged and recorded by the clerk of said proprietors on their records and the share or shares of any proprietor may be sold by said corporation on non-payment of assessment duly made agreeably to the by laws that may be agreed-upon by the said corporation.

“And be it further enacted that no toll shall be taken by said corporation for any mile of said road until six hundred dollars shall have been expended thereon or a proportionate sum upon the whole number of miles, reckoning from said east bank of Connecticut river, to said west bank of Merrimac river where said road shall terminate.

“And be it further enacted that said corporation may be indicted for defect of repairs of said road, after the toll gates are erected and fined in the same way and manner as towns are by law finable for suffering roads to be out of repair, and said fine may be levied on the profits and tolls arising or accruing to said proprietors. Provided nevertheless And be it further enacted that if said turnpike road shall in any case be the same, with any highway now used, it shall not be lawful for said corporation to erect such gate or turnpike on or across said part of the road that now is used and occupied as a public highway, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

“And be it further enacted that when said proprietors shall make it appear to the Judges of the Superior Court of Judicature that they have expended said sum of six hundred dollars on each mile or a proportionable sum as aforesaid, the proprietors shall have the liberty to erect the gates as aforesaid And be it further

enacted that each of the towns through which said road shall be laid shall have a right and be permitted to become an associate with the original proprietors, in said corporation and in case of the refusal or neglect of any such town, and inhabitant or inhabitants thereof, shall have the same right Provided however, that such towns and inhabitants, respectively, shall be limited in such privilege of becoming associates, to such number of shares, as shall bear the same proportion to the whole number of shares, as the number of miles of said road within such town shall bear to the whole number of miles of said road Provided also that such towns and inhabitants, shall accept the privilege hereby reserved, and become associates by making application for that purpose to the director or clerk of said corporation, or in case no directors or clerk shall then be appointed to the original proprietors, within three months after the public notice hereinafter directed, shall have been given by said corporation.

“And be it further enacted that said corporation shall immediately after the rout of said road shall be marked out and established, cause public notice thereof to be given by advertising the same three weeks successively in the newspapers printed at Concord and Hanover.

“And be it further enacted that the end of every six years after the setting up any toll gate an account of the expenditures upon said road and the profits arising therefrom, shall be laid before the legislature of this State under forfeiture of the privileges of this act in future and a right is hereby reserved to said legislature to reduce the rates of toll before mentioned, as they may think proper, so however that if the neat profits

shall not amount to more than twelve per cent per annum the said rates of toll shall not be reduced.

“Provided nevertheless And be it further enacted that whenever the neat income of the toll shall amount to the sums which the proprietors have expended on said Road with twelve percent on such sums so expended from the times of their actual disbursement, the said road, with all its rights, privileges and appurtenances shall revert to the State of New Hampshire and become the property thereof to all intents and purposes any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

“And be it further enacted that the directors and clerk of said corporation, shall whenever hereafter required by a committee appointed for that purpose by the legislature of this State exhibit to said committee under oath, if required a true account of all expenditures upon said road and all incidental charges appertaining to the same and also a true account of the toll received up to the time of exhibiting such accounts, under forfeiture of the privileges of this act in future.”

This turnpike reverted to the towns in 1840 and became a free road.

See if you can find the road you live on from this list of new roads laid out in the first 25 years of Wilmot's history.

“For brevity S. 40W. 16R will mean south 40 degrees west 16 rods and S — 20R will mean due south 20 rods, etc.

March 4, 1809

“A road beginning about 18 rods N. W. erly of James Philbrick house on the turnpike road thence S. 22 W.

54 rods
 thence S. 26 rods
 thence S. 46 E. 20 rods
 thence S. 19 W. 68 rods
 thence S. 35 W. 86 rods
 to the old road then on or near the old road to the New
 London line. Surveyed by Levi Harvey.

Summer of 1809

“A road from the north road to the Fourth N. H.
 Turnpike.

“Beginning on north road, S.. E. side of William
 Chesleys land.

S. 41 W. 63 rods
 S. 8 W. 148 R
 S. 30 W. 180 R
 S. 600 R
 S. 54 W. 40 R
 S. 18 W. 20 R
 S. 40 W. 40 R
 S. 50 W. 24 R
 S. 10 W. 20 R
 S. 36 W. 20 R
 S. 20 W. 37 R to the Turnpike

“A road laid out from the Springfield to Danbury
 road on the boundary line between John Clay’s and
 John Russell’s.

N. 40 E. 70 R
 N. 20 E. 52 R
 N. 8 E. 32 R
 N. 20 E. 26 R to the Danbury Line

May 25, 1811

“A road laid out from a stake on the road, leading to William Cass house, to Joseph Morey’s house.

S. 25 E. 34 R

S. 23½ E. 37 R

S. 29 E. 30 R to a stake that is 2 rods and 12 feet to the east of widow Carr’s barn. S. 28 E. 82 R to a stake 2 R and 6 feet east of Joseph Morey’s house.

June 11, 1814

“Beginning at the turnpike road on the line formerly between New London and Kearsarge Gore and running N. W. erly on said line until it strikes land owned by Daniel Mears, this road is 3 rods wide and on the S. W. erly side of said line, on lots 33 and 84.

November 20, 1815

“Beginning at the turnpike between lots 38 and 51

S. 40 W. 100 R Ezra Jones took the accommoda-

S. 47 W. 46 R tions furnished by the road as his

W. 15 N. 30 R pay for land damage and Obadiah

W. 45 N. 30 R Prescott made his mark as acknowl-

W. 10 N. 44 R edgement of \$3.00 paid him for his

S. 70 W. 52 R land damage.

S. 60 W. 6 R

S. 35 W. 75 R to the N. W. erly corner of widow Jones land”

The last 75 rods of this road are laid out on Hezekiah Mills and Nathan Jones land and the first 100 rods from the turnpike are laid out ½ on each side of the lotting line.

November 20, 1815

“Beginning at the turnpike about 4 rods north of James Philbrick’s house

N. 18 R

N. 40 E. 84 R

N. 5 W. 30 R

N. 60 R until it meets the range line of lot 39. —
on said line 60 R.

N. 28 E. 4 R

N. 25 R

N. 5 W. 54 R

N. 22 E. 32 R

N. 32 R

N. 25 W. 100 R

N. 40 R to a stake in the edge of George Keniston improvements.

April 22, 1816

“Beginning at the Sutton Line

N. 4 E. across lot 13 107 R

N. 4 E. across lot 14 36 R

N. 70 E. 23 R

N. 49 E. 42 R

to the easterly line of lot 14, then northerly where it is now cut out ’till it comes to the northerly side of the gulf, so called, then on the line between lots 14 and 15 to the northerly end of said lots.

Thence on last point (bearing) to the road that leads from Andover to Sutton.

May 18, 1816

“Beginning at the road between Moses Garlands and Obadiah Osborns on the head lines between lots 48

and 85 to the N. W. erly corner of lot 85, 40 R W. 15. N. 30 R to Asa Smiths house, said road to be 2 rods wide, one half on lot 85 and one half on lot 48, until it meets the corner of said lots. Then the whole road on Asa Smiths land until it reaches Asa Smiths house.

May 18, 1816

“Beginning on the road leading from the turnpike to the north part of the town 42 rods from the southerly line of lot 85 on said road N. 8 W. 12 R

N. 20 W. 7 R

N. 50 W. 10 R

N. 10 W. 10 R

N. 20 W 30 R the road to be two rods wide.

June 19, 1816

“Beginning at Jabez Youngmans house

W. 16 N. 36 R

N. 29 W. 60 R

N. 14 W. 40 R

N. 25 W. 20 R

N. 35 W. 16 R

N. 45 W. 60 R

N. 40 W. 29 R to the highway between Jabez Morrills house and mill. Road to be 3 rods wide.

June 7, 1817

“Beginning on the road about 6 rods south of Henry Tewksbury’s house thence S. 82 W. 54 R until it meets the line between lots 118 and 119, then westerly on said line to the corner of lots 137 and 138 then on the line between lots 137 and 138 until it meets land owned by Nathaniel G. Rollins thence to Rollins house, road

to be 3 rods wide and on the line between lots 118 and 119, the whole of the road to be laid out on lot 118 and between lots 137 and 138, $1\frac{1}{2}$ rods on lot 137 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ rods on 138.

Summer of 1817

Beginning at the Springfield line opposite Moses Moodys house thence

S. 25 E. 120 R

S. 15 E. 40 R

S. 37 E. 10 R

S. 30 E. 12 R

S. 21 E. 18 R

S. 20 E. 60 R to the road that leads from the turnpike to the north part of the town, said road to be 3 rods wide.

Beginning at the easterly corner bounds between Caleb Harriman and John Sewell thence E. 68 R until it meets the road leading from Wilmot meeting house to New London, said road to be 3 rods wide.

1818

Beginning at the termination of the road in George Keniston's improvement that was laid out in 1815 (Nov. 20) thence

N. 20 W. 24 R

N. 40 W. 48 R

N.W. 40 W. 26 R

N. 4 W. 14 R

N. 65 W. 20 R

N. 80 W. 20 R

W. 40 R

N. 60 W. 13 R

N. 30 W. 16 R

N. 140 R to Jabez Youngman's house thence

N. 40 E. 32 R

N. 68 E. 68 R

N. 40 E. 30 R to John Russell's land, said road to be 3 rods wide to Youngman's house then 2 rods wide to Russell's.

1818

Beginning at the turnpike N. W. erly of Samuel Messer's house thence

N. 47 E. 20 R

N. 20 E. 28 R

N. 10 W. 14 R

N. 7 W. 21 R

N. 33 E. 51 R

N. 65 E. 22 R

N. 23 E. 14 R

N. 31 E. 40 R

N. 30 E. 31 R

N. 45 E. 30 R

N. 70 E. 10 R to Josiah Eastman's house said road to be 3 rods wide.

June 10, 1820

Beginning at the road between Nathan Jones and John Jones, the north side of said road to be on Nathan Jones line, running W. 53 N. 20 R. Road to be 2 rods wide.

August 22, 1820

Beginning on the New London line near Joseph Kimball's, thence

N. 65 E. 133 R

N. 6 E. 30 R

N. $72\frac{1}{2}$ E. 60 R

N. 50 E. 56 R

N. 72 E. 52 R to a road from the south, said road to be 3 rods wide.

August 22, 1820

Beginning on the line between Zebedee Hayes and Ezra Jones, north side of the brook, thence

W. 60 S. 5 R to bridge thence

S. 3 W. 7 R

S. 19 E. 12 R

S. 30 E. 12 R

S. 13 W. $8\frac{1}{2}$ R

S. 6 W. $4\frac{1}{2}$ R

S. 25 W. 8 R

W. $4\frac{1}{2}$ R

S. 25 W. 8 R

S. 16 R to a road leading from New London to Andover, road to be 3 rods wide.

February 5, 1821

Beginning on the turnpike between William Gay's and the place formerly owned by Samuel Messer, thence

W. 7 S. 112 R

W. 31 N. 32 R

W. 11 N. 64 R to Major General Eliphalet Gay's house, road to be 3 rods wide.

June 23, 1821

Beginning on the highway near the schoolhouse in District No. 6, thence northerly 34 rods

N. 33 W. 68 R

N. 20 W. 36 R

N. 10 E. 53 R

N. 15 W. 10 R

N. 29 W. 25 R

N. 10 W. 14 R

N. 7 W. 60 R to the house of Jonathan Peasley. The road to be 2 rods wide.

June 23, 1821

Beginning on the line between Joseph Allen and Daird Cox Jr's land and running easterly until it meets the corner of Daniel W. Stevens' land, thence on Stevens' south line to his house. The road to be entirely on Stevens' land and to be 2 rods wide.

Beginning about 12 rods northerly from Youngman's bridge and running south 79 degrees west until it meets the road that runs from the turnpike to the north road. This road to be 2 rods wide.

June 23, 1821

Beginning 12 rods northerly from Youngman's bridge and running northerly to the north end of Samuel Stearns Bridge.

This road to be 3 rods wide.

June 15, 1821

Beginning at the turnpike 20 rods from the east end of lot No. 33 or on the line between Charles Thompson and Bruce land and running northerly on the line to the corner of said Thompson's land, thence to the northwardly corner of the town of Andover, one half on each side of said line. The road to be 3 rods wide.

June 25, 1821

Beginning on the road about $27\frac{1}{2}$ rods south of the original corner of Edward Bussell's land on the Danbury line, thence

N. 36 W. 80 R

N. 50 W. 16 R to the corner of William Walker's land near his house. This road to be 2 rods wide.

April 13, 1822

Beginning at General Eliphalet Gay's gate to the New London line as follows. Beginning at the termination of the road near Gay's house, thence,

S. 20 W. 40 R

W. 30 S. 60 R

W. 16 S. 60 R to the New London line. The road to be 3 rods wide.

April 13, 1822

"I hereby agree to give the Town of Wilmot all the land I have claim to in the above road without compensation.

ATTEST: s/David Cox SIGNED: s/Eliphalet Gay

August 30, 1822

A public highway from the school house in the south district to the road leading by John Moody's.

Beginning at the school house, thence northerly as is now fenced to Joseph Brown's house, thence 69 W. 54 R to the line between Brown's and Insley Greeleys's land, then thence north between lots 5 and 7 to the south west corner of lot 45, thence

N. 35 E. 78 R

N. 10 W. 46 R

N. 15 E. 20 R

N. 30 E. 42 R

N. 40 E. 20 R

N. 48 E. 30 R

N. 55 E. 20 R to the place first mentioned. This road to be 3 rods wide.

June 7, 1823

Beginning at the parade (Muster Field) in Wilmot at the east end, thence N. 40 W. 36 R and to be all north of the stone wall and fence, thence

N. 56 W. 12 R

N. 46 W. 34 R

meaning to be all on Mr. Crosses land and to his west line, thence, on the road formerly trod to Jonthan Prescott's house. The road to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ rods wide.

June 16, 1823

Beginning at the termination of the road at Samuel Stearns bridge, thence to the south westerly corner of lot 11, about 50 rods, thence to the north side of the line between lots 119 and 10 about 31 rods to the east end of Robert Fowler Jr.'s land, thence north 72 degrees west (on the south side of the line) until it meets the road leading from Henry Tewksbury's to the north road. This road to be 3 rods wide.

June 7, 1823

Beginning 10 rods east of John Upton's house thence N. 18 E. to the mill brook, thence as far as Thomas Atwood's house on a straight line to the north east corner of lot 11. This road to be 3 rods wide.

June 5, 1823

Beginning at the Junction of the roads leading from

Benjamin Cass' to Sutton and Henry Rowe's to Sutton at James Rowe's house, thence N. 11 W. 20 R to a stake and stones, thence N. 41 E. 60 R to stake and stones, thence N. 21 E. until it meets the road leading from Joseph Brown's to John Moody's. This road to be 3 rods wide.

April 16, 1824

Beginning at a stake and stones near the foot of the hill near Jabez Morrill's, thence N. 11 E. 40 R thence N. 4 W. 40 R to a stake and stones about 8 rods east of James Dickey's house. No width mentioned.

September 1824

Beginning on the easterly line of William Pillsbury's land opposite his home, thence E. 70 S. 60 R to John Buswell's land, thence E. 84 S. 18 R until it intersects the road north of John Sewall's land. This road to be 3 rods wide.

Beginning at Levi Hasting's building, thence S. 26 W. across lot 36 to the road that leads to Hayes' saw mill. This road to be 3 rods wide.

Survey of a drift road. Beginning at the south line of Benjamin and Gersham B. Cass land near Samuel Carr's bridge, thence, N. 17 W. 60 R thence N. 12 W. to the road by Benjamin Cass' house.

Beginning at the stake near the log causeway east of John Upton's, thence N. 17 E. across part of John

Upton's land and across John Bussell's land and a part of Thomas Atwood's land, until it strikes a spotted beach tree, thence, N. 52 E. to said Atwood buildings. This road to be 2 rods wide.

May 9, 1825

Beginning at the end of the road leading to Lieut. Morrill Currier, thence, N. 18 W. 60 R, thence N. 41½ W. to John Hoits. This road to be 3 rods wide.

August 14, 1826

Beginning at the highway near the corner of Greenleaf Prescott's land, thence

S. 16 E. 50 R

S. 8 E. 26 R

to the northeast corner of William Pillsbury's land, thence south to a point crossing Mr. Pedrick's land, about 27 rods to Jonathan Jones' land, running such a point (bearing) as will pass off of Joseph Pedrick's land, 3 rods south of the southwest corner bound of said Joseph Pedrick's land, thence on the line between Jonathan Jones and William Pillsbury's until you come to the line between Wilmot and New London opposite Mr. Whitney's land. This road to be 21½ rods wide.

May 1, 1827

From the turnpike 11½ rods easterly of Amos Whittemore's home barn N. 15 E. 18 R thence N. 19 W. 10 R thence N. 15 E. 16 R on the old road leading to Jesse Daniel Mears' and Jesse Waldron's. This road to be 3 rods wide.

May 2, 1827

From the center of James Philbrick's house westerly

seventeen rods, thence S. 72 W. 60 R thence S. 37 E. to the road leading from Andover to Joseph Pendrick's. This road to be 3 rods wide.

October 19, 1827

Survey of a road in the south part of the town.

From the south end of the bridge over great brook between David and Nathan Brown's, thence

S. 79 W. 21 R

S. 60 W. 40 R

S. 50 W. 12 R

S. 43 W. 14 R

S. 34 W. 29 R

to the old road leading from Benjamin Marstin's to the Sutton line. This road to be 3 rods wide.

June 10, 1828

From 4 rods east of Reuben Bean's house, thence N. 10 E. 62 R

N. 7 W. 86 R to the highway that leads from Nathan Brown to or near Benjamin Marstin's house, then another highway to begin 2 rods east of Phillip Cheney's house until it meets the road that leads from Sanders corner to Nathan Brown's, estimated to be 52 rods. These roads to be 3 rods wide.

May 12, 1829

From the turnpike between lots 115 and 134 on Jacob Kimball's land, thence N. 39 E. 36 R, thence N. 25 E. 10 R, thence N. 40 E. 106 R, thence N. 64 E. 60 R, thence N. 20 E. 30 R to Jacob Kimball's house. No damage considered but a public road. This road to be 3 rods wide.

December 7, 1829

From the road near Stephen Morrill's at the Danbury line, thence

S. 35 W. 44 R

S. 24 R

S. 13 W. 2 R

S. 15 W. 16 R

S. 15 E. 20 R

S. 12 R

S. 12 W. 54 R

S. 15 E. 24 R

S. 15 W. 14 R

S. 22 W. 22 R

S. 30 W. 34 R

S. 47 W. 32 R

S. 38 W. 38 R

S. 64 W. 26 R to Jeremiah Fiske's house, land damage will be paid to Stephen Morrill, one dollar, Josiah Brown \$5.00, Jeremiah Fiske, \$35.00. This road to be 3 rods wide.

May 29, 1830

From near the meeting house in Wilmot Center thence N. 2 W. 17 R, thence N. 14 W. 22 R, through land of Jonathan Peasley and Moses Smith thence N. 44 W. 21 R through land of James Philbrick to Moses Smith's land. This road to be 2 rods wide. Land damage paid was Jonathan Peasley and Moses Smith six cents, James Philbrick seven dollars.

June 4, 1831

From Robert Fowler, Jr.'s line thence on the line between Moses Langley and Samuel Langley all on

Samuel Langley's land, thence S. 49 E. 67 R, thence N. 85 E. 20 R.

This road to be 2 rods wide and Samuel Langley received \$9.00 for land damage.

Canal Route

On July 8, 1826 a canal route was surveyed from the Merrimac river at Boscawen through Salisbury, Andover and Wilmot via Messar's Pond in New London to Sunapee Lake, and from there down the sugar river to the Connecticut River. (N. H. Laws, Vol. 9)

Railroad

The northern railroad from Concord to White River Junction was completed in 1848 but it operated through Wilmot in 1846 and was a source of profit and wonderment to all the townspeople. It was profitable because railroad ties were in great demand. Labor and the work of all beasts of burden found a ready market. It was an object of wonderment: The arrival and departure of a train never failed to draw a crowd in those early days. No artisan or housewife was too busy to ignore the deep echoing call of an approaching train. To ride on one was thought to be heavenly but the smoke and cinders must have caused some to wonder if they had the right ticket. Some people felt sure that the steam train was a work of Satan. A Boston minister told his congregation "if the Lord had intended you to fly he would have given you wings at birth instead of at death." The early steam cars, so called, could make the amazing speed of 15 to 20 miles an hour.

In 1888 the northern railroad became the Boston and Maine.

Kearsarge Mountain Road

In 1873 the legislature gave permission to a private company to build a toll road from the Winslow House (hotel) to the summit of Kearsarge Mountain, but this was never completed.

Military

In the town records of 1809 the town paid \$7.85 for soldiers' food, and \$11.35 for what is listed as powder and rum, both very essential items for the heroes of those days.

In 1812 the town voted to equip their quota of six minute men at the town's expense and give them a two dollar bonus. The pay of these soldiers was twelve dollars a month.

Prior to the town incorporation, where Mr. Vikre now lives was called Fort Hill because soldiers or scouts were stationed there in 1777 to watch the north country for British and Indians. This hill is sometimes called Cross Hill. Bunker Hill cemetery and the land adjacent to it was called Bunker after a family that lived beside the cemetery.

The Militia Laws of New Hampshire was first passed on December 22, 1808. Wilmot was in the 2nd Battalion, 30th Regiment with the towns of New London, Fishersfield, and Sutton. All doctors, ferrymen, sailors, Post-office employees, Quakers and Shakers, and many others were exempt from training with the militia.

Each company was to consist of one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, four Sergeants, four Corporals, one Drummer, one Fifer, and sixty-four rank and file: 77 men in all.

The rank and file furnished their own equipment —

a good fire-lock with a steel or iron ramrod, priming wire and brush, bayonet, scabbard and belt, a cartridge box for sixteen cartridges, two good flints, a knapsack, and a canteen.

The officer furnished a sword and hanger, and a es-pontoon (short spear). Each company had to train on the last Wednesday in June. The Selectmen of each town had to furnish suitable meats and drinks for the refreshment of all or pay thirty-four cents per head in lieu thereof. They were also required to furnish one quarter of a pound of powder for each man in regimental or battalion muster. There was a fine of \$3.00 for absence from regimental and battalion muster and \$2.00 for non-appearance at company training.

The six minute men called out in July, 1812 were for home guard and scout duty. The people of these northern towns had not forgotten the Indian raids and their first thought was to guard the home and loved ones, as they fully expected a land struggle similar to 1776, but as it turned out the fighting was mostly on water.

The following items were copied from the diary of James Morrill, once a resident of North Wilmot, telling some of his Civil War experiences:

"Feb 1, 1864

Drew one pair of trousers, two pairs of drawers, one blouse, one pair of socks.

April 1, 1864

Planting potatoes one day in Ohio. Rain in the afternoon. All Fools Day in Camp Dennison, Ohio.

May 17, 1864

Reported for duty at Cincinnati, Ohio on the 17th.

May 20, 1864

I left Cincinnati for Baltimore on the 20th.

May 22, 1864

I arrived at Baltimore City and went to Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, Md.

May 24, 1864

I left Baltimore and went to Washington.

May 25, 1864

Arrived at Camp Distribution, Va.

May 26, 1864

We were conducted to headquarters and separated, each corps by themselves.

May 27, 1864

At this camp we were armed and equipped and organized into companies and regiments, and we took five days' rations.

May 28, 1864

We marched to Alexandria and went aboard the transport Port Royal.

May 29, 1864

All day Sunday we rode on the boat. They did not sail nights.

May 30, 1864.

We landed at Port Royal and went into camp.

May 31, 1864

We started on the march from Port Royal, north, fifteen thousand strong, to go to the several regiments to which we belong.

June 4, 1864

We marched all day and into the night. It rained, which made the roads in bad condition.

June 5, 1864

We lay in the woods all day near Mead's headquarters.

June 6, 1864

I was at General Burnside's headquarters, and then we were sent to division headquarters, and then Brigade headquarters.

June 10, 1864

We hold our position yet our officers tell us that in front of our lines all is quiet today.

June 14, 1864

Today we rested until night and started to march after dark and marched all night.

June 15, 1864

Marched all day, only stopped to have coffee.

June 16, 1864

We arrived at the front and were ordered to form in line of battle, and soon went into action. We did not sleep any tonight.

June 17, 1864

Just before daylight we charged on the rebel works and took a lot of prisoners, and our regiment took ten pieces of artillery.

June 18, 1864

We have retrenched ourselves and hold our positions, and yet the enemy are retreating back.

June 19, 1864

I am wounded through the right arm near Petersburg, Va. Sunday afternoon I walked back to the ambulance and went into the hospital.

June 20, 1864

We that were wounded were sent to the field hospital in the rear.

June 22, 1864

The weather is very hot now; my wound is doing very well. I have it dressed every day. The tent is full of wounded men lying on the ground without any bed or blanket.

June 24, 1864

Hardly able to sit after sitting on nothing but the hot ground all day. I wet my wound myself quite often.

June 25, 1864

The bad smell is very offensive in the tent where there is so much wounded together. Some are taking on in consequence of their bad wounds.

June 26, 1864

I am in hopes that we will be moved to a better place. 'Tis with the greatest of pleasure that I am as well off as I am. I have my legs to help me get along.

June 27, 1864

Ten large transports loaded with sick and wounded embarked on board bound to Washington.

June 30, 1864

Sent to Mount Pleasant Hospital in Washington on Thursday. Mustered for May and June pay.

July 1, 1864

Friday I find myself very comfortably cared for in a large tent although I don't like to stay in the hospital this hot weather of Summer.

July 2, 1864

My health is good and my wound is improving a little faster than it was.

July 11, 1864

Received my two months' pay for May and June paid at Pleasant Grove Hospital.

July 22, 1864

I was transferred from Washington to Chestnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia, Ward 7, Bed 13 to operate.

August 31, 1864

At Philadelphia, Pa. Mustered for two months pay in Chestnut Hill Hospital, pay for July and August. I have been treated very kindly since I have been here, not only by the soldiers but the citizens seem to have some sympathy for the sick and wounded soldiers that have fought and bled for their beloved country.

Sept. 12, 1864

Examined by a board of Doctors at the Chestnut Hill Hospital and marked for duty to go to my regiment.

Sept. 15, 1864

I was sent to Washington and then to Camp Distribution. There I stayed one day.

Sept. 16, 1864

Friday. I was sent to Augur General Hospital, Va.

Sept. 17, 1864

In the hospital once more, No. 3 Ward, Bed No. 53.

Sept. 18, 1864

I was examined by the board and was marked for the Veterans Reserve Corps, V.R.C.

Sept. 21, 1864

My wound is all healed up but my arm is not quite as stout as it was before I got wounded.

Sept. 22, 1864

Transferred into the Invalid Corps to do light duty and I find it is light duty on guard every other day.

Sept. 24, 1864

Saturday I was on guard around the prisoners and the Bounty Jumpers. It was raining and cold at night.

Oct. 31, 1864

Camp 14 Veterans Reserve Corps near Alexandria, Va. Mustered for two months' pay.

Dec. 31, 1864

In V.R.C. Number 14 camp. Mustered for two months' pay.

*April 14, 1865

President Lincoln was shot on the night of April 14th, 1865 in Ford's Theater about ten o'clock and died the next morning. At seven o'clock and twenty minutes he breathed his last.

May 23 and 24, 1865

The grand review of the armies took place on the 23 and 24 of May 1865. The nine corps marched across the long bridge and up the avenue, then marched around the capitol in review, then marched back to their old camp in Virginia.

June 1, 1865

The last day's duty of my service was at the penitentiary in the arsenal yard.

July 3, 1865

Mustered out at Washington and paid on the third of July 1865.

This diary of James Morrill's tells a story that could be applied to the thousands of Civil War veterans. It was quite hard to decipher because in later years many of the pages were used as an account book by some other person writing over some of the original entries and making them unreadable. Also in this diary are some of Mr. Morrill's own expenses. One of the first items after getting home was: "Mylanda Fowler for making one pair of trousers, 50 cents."

The town of Wilmot is indebted to Mrs. Laura Nowell for the loan of this diary.

Early town records contain the following entries:

1812 — Paid James Philbrick bounty money he advanced to the soldiers, \$13.20.

1814 — Expenses of muster pay, Rum \$6, Powder \$14.96, Victualing \$13.25. Expenses for sending the soldiers to Portsmouth \$34.60.

1817 — Muster day cost the town \$20.92 for meals and rum furnished by Mitchel and Cross.

* * * *

The following is an incomplete list of ancestors of Wilmot's early citizens who signed the Association test.

Signed in Town of

Iddo Webster	Deerfield
Joseph Chandler	Epping
Ebenezer Fisk	
Micah Prescott	
John Woodbury	Brentwood

	<i>Signed in Town of</i>
Nathan James	Hawke (Danville)
Ezra Jones	
Stephen Brown	Kensington
Stephen Brown, Jr.	
David Brown	
Jeremiah Bean	Kingston
Edward Fifield	
Samuel Fifield	
Peter Fifield	
John D. Sweatt	
Nathaniel Garland	
Jonathan Collins	
Sam Philbrick	
Daniel Smith	
Jacob Webster	
Nathan Bartlett	
Samuel Thompson	
Robert Dickey	Londonderry
Eliphalet Rollins	Loudon
Ebenezer Tilton	North Hampton
Philip Flanders	South Hampton
Samuel Scribner	Salisbury
Iddo Scribner	
Shuball Greely	
John Rowe	
Edward Scribner	
Nathan Gove	
James Norris Revier (Revere)	Seabrook
Edward Buzzell	Sandown
Nathaniel Buzzell	
Asa Heath	

Moses Heath
Nathaniel Buzzell, Jr.

* * * *

The Association test was a questionnaire put out by the Colonial Government in 1776 to separate the Tories from the Patriots. The text was as follows:

“We the subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage, and promise that we will, to the utmost of our power, at the risque of our lives and fortunes, with arms, oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies against the united American colonies.”

Anyone having an ancestor who signed the test and can meet the other requirements is eligible to join the S.A.R. or D.A.R., and as all but seven percent of New Hampshire did sign the test, the field for membership is wide and fertile.

Some of the later Wilmot citizens who received Revolutionary Pensions were:

Francis Brown	Edward Currier
Joseph Pedrick	Jethro Barber
Daniel Emery	Daniel Poor
Eliphalet Rollins	Jeremiah Bean

In 1775 New Hampshire sent thirty-one companies of soldiers to help Washington at the siege of Boston. These muster rolls are lost. Then later at the battle of Bunker Hill the rolls were kept by name and no mention of what state they came from.

It has been generally conceded that about half of the men who fought at Bunker Hill were from New Hampshire.

The following list of servicemen came from the Memorial Monument:

Revolutionary War 1778

William Alexander	Theopolic Bean
Jeremiah Bean	Edward Currier
Daniel Emery	

War of 1812

Jethro Barber, Jr.	Folsom Bean
John Brown	Stephen Brown
Thomas Brown	Bartlett Cass
Moses Currier	Henry Flanders
Timothy Flanders	Jeremiah Gove
John Morey	Benjamin Putnam

Asa Smith

Mexican War 1837

Jesse Wilkins	Rufus Wilkins
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Civil War of 1861

John L. Adams	Elbridge G. Brown
John Alexander	Horace Brown
Henry Anderson	James M. Brown
Byron G. Andrews	Leonard C. Brown
Emery B. Andrews	John L. Brown
Dudley B. Andrews	Thomas J. Brown
Alvin Atwood	Enoch Bryant
George E. Atwood	Joseph Burroughs
Abram Bickford	John Carter
Thomas N. Blanchard	Francis E. Chase
Jacob Bordelino	Alonzo J. Cheney
Gilbert Briggs	George W. Cilley
Alston Brown	John B. Clark

Amos P. H. Brown	Gilbert A. Clay
Franklin H. Clough	Henry A. Fellows
Charles B. Comey	Charles A. Fish
Henry H. Comey	John Fitch
Otis W. Comey	Joseph Flood
George H. Corliss	Horatio B. Fowler
Jothan E. Corney	Horace B. Freeman
Thomas Craggy	James French
George C. Crane	Nathaniel French
Benjamin G. Cross	Walter M. Fulton
Harvey Crane	John Gambell
Charles M. Cross	Franklin Gay
George Davis	William Gay
Charles Deer	Frank A. Gile
William Dextrel	Gilman Gould
Henry Dugan	William F. Gould
John Durgin	Benjamin Gove
John H. Durgin	Joseph E. Gove
George H. Emery	Martin Grace
Jonathan P. Emery	George Gray
Henry Falcon	Gilman Green
Elenezer Farnum	Ephrim W. Hamilton
Jonathan H. Harvey	Robert King
Lyman H. Hartford	Asa D. Knowlton
Joshua K. Hastings	Calvin F. Langley
William Hearn	James M. Langley
James Heath	Edgar H. Locke
William Hillen	John Mason
John B. Hoit	John Mathews
Lucien O. Holmes	Daniel Maxfield
David P. Hoyt	Amos C. Maxson
Joseph H. Jacobs	James McGargar

George M. Jewett
 Lewis T. Johnson
 John Jones
 Prescott Jones
 Charles Joyce
 Richard Kelley
 Aldon Heneston
 Samuel S. Keyser
 Walter S. Keyser
 Charles Kimball
 Benjamin S. Kinerson
 John C. Morrison
 Richard Morton
 George W. Noyes
 Horace J. Osborn
 William Palmer
 James A. Pangburn
 Addison Parker
 George A. Patterson
 John L. Pearsons
 Edwin J. Peaslee
 Horace Pedrick
 Frank Perkins
 Orrin B. Perkins
 Story W. Perkins
 Foster M. Phelps
 Peter F. Phelps
 Charles W. Pierce
 Daniel W. Poor
 John Powers
 William W. Putney
 James P. Reed

Pat McCauley
 Daniel McKenzie
 Peter McKenzie
 Elizah R. Messer
 John S. Messer
 Alfred B. Morey
 Frank Morey
 Gilbert Morey
 Jeremiah P. Morey
 Owen F. Morey
 Ira W. Morrison
 John W. Ridlon
 Andrew J. Roberts
 Thomas Rogers
 Lucien S. Rollins
 James C. Rowe
 Wingate B. Rowe
 Charles E. Sanborn
 William F. Sanborn
 William H. Severance
 Joseph V. Simonds
 Minot Stearns
 Tiras Stearns
 Nelson Stevens
 William Summers
 Frank H. Swett
 Charles Tallcott
 John L. Teel
 Joseph H. Teel
 Oscar J. Teele
 Isaac H. Tewksbury
 Daniel L. Thompson

George F. Thompson	Benjamin Walker
J. Vanburen Thompson	John R. Walker
William Thompson	Joseph H. Walker
James F. Tilton	Albert C. Wescott
Harrison Trumball	Dearborn J. Wheeler
Abraham M. Trumbel	Moses E. White
Agustine M. Trumbel	John Williams
Josiah H. Trumbel	Charlton W. Woodbury
John C. Trumbull	George B. Woodfox
Charles Upton	John Woolsey
Lucien C. Upton	William Young
Daniel A. Upton	

Spanish American War 1898

Edwin S. Tewksbury	Roy B. Tewksbury
Frank L. Williams	

The following names are not on the Soldiers Monument as soldiers of 1812, but should be. They are not duplicates.

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Exact Copy

"Due to William Morey for his son serving to Ports
M/1 \$10.00

Due to David Cox for ditto	\$8.94
Due to John Waldron for ditto	6.00
Due to Jethro Barber for ditto	6.00
Due to Caleb Tucker ditto	3.00

Page 88 of Selectmen's Records 1814

Exact Copy

"Expenses for soldiers to Ports mo by order of the
Governor

	To Gershom B. Carr	\$10.00
	To Fifield Hartford	10.00
<i>Paid</i>	To Christopher Gray	10.00
	To Cabeb Tucker	3.00
	To David Cox Jr	1.06''

The epitaph of Eliphalet Gay (first selectman and first Representative) reads in part, "He was in the service of his country in the American Revolution."

Industry and Business

The original industry of the early settlers was farming. Everyone did more or less farming, even the mill operators, store keepers and mechanics. It would have been difficult to find a grown man who could not handle a scythe, plow and axe, or a woman who could not milk a cow, churn butter or make cheese. Farming was the occupation of all, and wherever people assembled in the small towns, conversation was sure to include farm talk.

There have always been some people who could do certain things better than the majority, either through training or a natural aptitude, and these people became the tailors, tinkers, cordwainers (shoemaker), singing masters, dressmakers, weavers, carpenters, blacksmiths, millwrights, currier (tanner), miller, etc., they were the mechanics, and where financial circumstances permitted they became the owners of mills, factories, shops and stores.

One of the first mills for sawing lumber was owned by Henry Tewksbury. It was situated on the Walker brook near the north Union meeting house. This mill used the old, up-and-down method of sawing as there were no circular saws in those days. All those old mills used wooden mill wheels, either over-or-under-drive. The shaft that transmitted the power from the wheel

to the mill was also wood, with iron bands around the ends to keep them from splitting.

Gears were ingeniously made with chain-recessed-into hardwood wheels, held together with two bolted cheek plates of iron, if more than one operation was desired, leather belting was used. Many of the old houses in North Wilmot were made from lumber sawed at the Tewksbury mill.

Henry Tewksbury also owned a grist mill on the same brook. No doubt many bushels of corn for Johnnie-cakes came from this mill. Since nearly everything in business was done by barter in the early days, the miller ground the grain for a percentage of its weight.

Dressmakers, cordwainers and tailors used to whip-the-cat, as it was called in those days, that meant going from house to house to ply their trade. The farmer or his wife furnished the material and the workman completed the operation while he or she boarded at the farmer's home. Besides his or her skill the worker generally supplied considerable news of the countryside.

In the case of the cordwainer, he carried a pack. His boots were said to fit "terribly accurate." The terrible fit was there alright. If the bottom of the wearer's foot touched the sole of the boots, the fit was all that could be expected. There were no rights and lefts to boots in those days. They were all leather with double cowhide soles, wooden pegs instead of nails, made with a peg hammer, all hand sewed with tarred linen thread, and if you kept them greased with tallow and beeswax they would turn water like a duck's back.

My father told about greasing his boots, then riding

a white horse to a dance. There was no saddle, and the horse was shedding hair. When dad walked into the dance hall, he looked like a cowboy with white riding chaps.

Blacksmiths, in the early days, were important men and many towns gave free land to any man who could and would set up shop in their town. Everything made of iron was turned out by the blacksmiths of early times — wagon tires, chains, skates, cranes, trammels, besides shoeing horses and oxen.

The blacksmith shop was the he man's club, years ago. Town gossip, law, politics, and crops were freely discussed, horses were swapped, and perhaps a game of horseshoes enjoyed.

The sound of the anvil and wheeze of the bellows were heard in early Wilmot at Benjamin and Jeremiah Gove's blacksmith shop. One of these men was also a wheelwright.

The early tinkers carried a pack and mended or made tinware of all kinds. Later he became the tin peddler with a cart, selling not only tinware but about every other household implement.

The singing master was more often a maid, generally some local relic of more prosperous times, who had lived too long on a diet of ancestors and short rations, one of those women who felt superior to her neighbors but wasn't so well fed.

The first known carpenters in Wilmot were William Johnson and Samuel Thompson. Records show they built the first school houses. These were frame buildings. In erecting them the town paid \$4.00 for a thousand board feet of matched boards, and \$1.83 for 100

lbs. of nails. The carpenters received 67 cents for ten hours' work.

Carpenters in those days were really complete workmen. They had to know what kind of wood to use, and how to season it. Blinds, windows and doors were all made with hand tools. A carpenter owned at least three chests of tools and a small portable bench. The adze, broadaxe and framing chisel, were all used for the frame, which was made on the ground and raised by hand as a unit. The sides, with their corner, door and window posts secured to the plate with mortise and tenon joints held together with trunnels of white ash, were raised first. When the opposing sides were up and stayed, the end and chimney girts went in, then the joist beams and floor joist for the ground floor, next the big central summer beam that carried the attic or second floor joist. Now came the rafters with their collars and perhaps a ridge. Last came the purlins, and the house was framed ready to board in.

Barn frames were usually made in one of the three standard patterns. The early New England barn was generally boarded with hemlock in two layers, using round-edge boards for the first, and square-edge for the last boarding. Shingles were split with a frow and mallet from pine tree butts.

One of the most interesting side lines of building frame houses was the hand made nails. Just after the revolutionary war and prior to 1820, many hand made nails were used in building. Square drawn wire could be bought in coils and the older folks would sit around the fireplace in the evening and make nails. First the wire was pointed, then cut off to the proper length,

then the top of the nail was split open with a chisel, and when the nail was used the driving blows opened the split and formed a head for the nail. The fireplace was the forge and a sad iron the anvil. Large spikes were made in a form that pointed them as you rounded the heads.

Storekeepers before 1840 sold necessities and very little else. Nearly all the early town purchases seemed to be from men who were not listed as citizens of Wilmot, such as Samuel Greenleaf and E. and J. Greenough, but Merrill Cross lived in Wilmot and kept store for over forty years, until he died in 1869. He was undoubtedly strictly honest. His friends and neighbors elected him to many town offices. He was town clerk for over thirty years.

Wilmot in the 1840's was a busy town with plenty of industries and a growing population. The Fourth New Hampshire Turnpike was very active with freight wagons, stage-coaches, and many private vehicles of all kinds, but the Northern railroad's nearest station was over two miles away from the centers of the population, and after the census of 1850 the California gold rush, steam power, and lack of a near railroad began to take their toll. By 1860 we had lost 277 of our population, and the mills began to shut down or run part-time.

In 1858, beginning at the Springfield line on the Kimpton brook and Charles Comey's saw mill, Wilmot had five saw mills, one shingle mill, one lath mill (Whitney's), two shoe manufacturing plants, one last and block mill, one grist mill, one cabinet shop (Goodhue) and one carpenter shop, all power driven.

On the Blackwater brook there were two saw mills,

one woolen mill, one machine shop, one tannery, one shoe manufacturing plant, one carpenter shop, and one grist mill: these were all power driven.

There was a saw mill on the first brook, Wilmot Flat to Sutton road, another on the Danbury bog pond brook owned by Ben. Kenneston/the Atwoods. Ben and George had a saw mill and a shingle mill on the Walker brook in the north end of town. The axe and scythe grinding shop was behind Mabel Tobine's and George Canfield's stocking factory.

Besides all these, there were five blacksmith shops, four stores, and several carding sheds to take care of the wool from 3087 sheep listed in 1854 between Porter Philbrick, William B. Stearns and Samuel Tenney. They owned 699 sheep, and Jedadiah Brown owned 140.

The men who owned and operated these industries were:

Charles Comey
Emmons and Sheppard
Fish and Woodward
Pathe Tucker
Johnson and Colby
Nathan Phelps
Elisha P. Davis
Everet G. Smith
W. Gove
Jabez Morrill
Francis Langley
Joseph Chase
Dodge

Gill Cross
Mason Emery
Green Johnson
C. W. Woodward
Josiah Johnson
Crocker L. Russell
Seth Goodhue
Richard J. Stearns
Charles Atwood
Addison Parker
Ben Kenneston
John P. Phelps

Wm. Alexander
A. Emerson

Joseph Johnson
Orie Langley

and many others that I could not name.

When you stop to consider all the activity in those days and all that goes with it, is it any wonder that people have many pleasant memories, and wish for the unhurried days of the tin dinner pail, the walking to and from work along some country road where every season produced new and natural things to delight the senses! In this atomic age most of the people are human pinwheels trying to endure a sea of gadgets for eleven and a half months so that they can look at nature for two weeks.

The early general stores carried no Summer underwear for men, and what the women wore for underwear is none of your business, or at least I couldn't make it mine because I looked through six years of sales and they never bought any.

About 1875 I found where one fellow bought a toothbrush. He must have been a sissy. I didn't find any accounts that listed rubber goods of any kind in the 1850's, but I know that the large cities were selling them.

Wilmot was a dry town for many years, but I noticed that the sale of bitters, lemon extract, Harthorne's cure, etc. were fast sellers and there were a lot of sick men that needed these tonics.

The most amazing items, judged by the amounts sold, were crackers and ginger snaps. Crackers came by the barrel and no family was too poor to do without them. They sold one at a time, by the dozen, and by

the barrel. All gatherings, both private and public, served crackers in some form.

Ginger snaps came a bit later, about 1870, but they were popular and a big seller. They came packaged in a card-board container made to represent a barrel. Serving of cider and ginger snaps helped to make them popular.

This is a list of some of the unusual items stocked by the general stores of the 1850's:

Apple Peelers, 90c	Sun Bonnet (women — summer)
Butter, 11c a lb.	
"Cutts" salt codfish	Mullen Bonnet (women — winter)
Gum camphor	
Cassia (stick cinnamon)	Button shoes (women)
Stick candy, 12c a lb.	Sugar in blue paper, 1 lb., not pulverized (cubes)
Beaver hats (men)	

Continuation of items stocked by general stores:

Eggs, 10c a dozen	Flour by the barrel
Pepper, 1/2 lb. for 7c	Lincoln Mills
Sperm oil, 30c a gal.	Snow Flake
Saltpeter	Granite State
Nitre	Choice Family
Sulphur	Doric
Vanilla beans	Bay State
Snuff, 1/2 lb. for 48c	Matches, 36 cards of brim- stone matches for 10c
Ayers Sarsaparilla	Soap, homemade, 4c a lb.
Merrick's pills	Daisy, castile, Perkins
Harder's liniment	Paint Powder: red, yellow, brown, blue
Mrs. Sawyer's salves	
Thumb latches	

Bed ropes, 70c each	Plantation bitters
Scythe rifles (whet stones)	Blueberry bitters
Congress shoes, \$2.50	Harthorn's cure
Cowhide boots, \$3.00	New rum
Buskins (calf skin) \$1.50	Horse rum
Carpet slippers	Linen table cloth, \$1.00
Heel and copper toe plates	Irish tweed, 50c a yard
Fly paper (tangle foot)	Tobacco, chew and smoke:
Rifle powder (black or brown)	Old Honesty
Rifle caps and flints	Good Smoke
Pig lead	Concord Gem (cigar)
Bullet moulds	Cornacopia
Hair combs (wood)	Sickle
Palm leaf hats (men)	Winter drawers for men

F. E. Nelson, one of the original chain store owners, opened his first store in Feb. 1881, where Frank Cutler now has a store. He paid 14 cents daily rent and had a stock worth \$145.00. He sold the store in 1885. The building had a hitching rail in front, loading platform on the east side and access to living quarters was outside.

F. E. Nelson finally owned stores in six different cities, and eventually sold them all to Woolworth.

In 1874, Otis Jones owned the tannery. At that time, hemlock bark was worth more than the lumber. Many old barking spuds are still to be found in Wilmot.

Following are the prices of articles in the years listed. These prices were taken from the Town Farm expenditures.

Year 1845

1 soap kettle	\$7.50	1 bushel of peas	\$1.00
1 barking iron for peeling logs	.58	1 sap bucket, wood	.13
1070 butter tub staves	3.23	1 copper pot	.28
5 tin pans	1.67	1 tin basin	.10
7 earthen pans	.75	1 tin dipper	.05
2 earthen pots	.27	1 grindstone	1.50
1 tin pail	.25	10 doz. candles	1.25
1 hoe	.60	100 lbs. of flour	3.00
1 pair of thick shoes	1.50	1 peck basket	.17
1 molasses keg	.50	1 Doar stone	2.00
1 ox yoke	.75	1 wood saw	.75
1 pair of oxen	60.00	3 spoons	.24
3 cows	65.00	1 hat	1.25
1 2-year heifer	9.00	1 bed	4.00
20 sheep	35.00	1 table cloth	.20
1 shoat	6.00	1 clock and looking glass	.85
1 ton of hay	15.00	1 stove and table	1.83
1 bushel shelled corn	.52	1 churn, tub and pail	.89
1 bushel of rye	.68	11 lbs. of dried apples	.55
1 bushel of oats	.33	4000 feet of boards	18.00
1 bushel of potatoes	.20	1 clock	2.00
1 lb. of butter	.14	1 candle stick	.13
1 lb. of lard	.06	1 wool card	.17
1 roll of wool	.50	1 sad iron	.42
1 bushel of beans	1.00	3 yds. of fulled cloth	2.25
1 set of hand-cuffs and fetters	1.50	49 rods of stone wall built at \$.75	36.75

Year 1855

1 horse	\$70.00	26 doz. candles	\$3.90
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1 sheep	4.00	1 bbl. of flour	12.50
2 oxen	110.00	1 gal. molasses	.33
1 cow	27.00	1 cooking stove	21.00
1 ton of hay	15.00	1 lb. dried apples	.05
1 bushel of corn	1.32	1 lb. of saleratus	.07
1 bushel of oats	.60	1 lb. coffee	.14
1 bushel of rye	1.50	1 lb. yarn	.65
1 bushel of beans	2.00	1 bushel of salt	.60
1 bbl. pork (52 lbs.)	24.00	1 pr. of sock footings	.20
21 lbs. of beef	2.40	8 yds. of print cloth	1.00
1 bushel of potatoes	.65	1 lb. of sugar	.09
1 lb. butter	.25	1 lb. of pepper	.18
1 lb. cheese	.14	1 lb. of tea	.55

Year 1870

1 pr. boys' shoes	\$1.50	1 box collars	\$.30
1 pr. calf skin boots	5.00	1 stove polish	.11
1 bottle of hair oil	.25	2¾ yds. bed sheeting	.49
1 pr. of suspenders	.60	15 lbs. nails	.90
1 lb. tobacco	.80	5 lbs. lard	1.10
1 lb. butter	.25	1 qt. oil	.13
1 box Herrick's pills	.20	1 doz. eggs	.18
1 pr. cotton socks	.20	1 lb. tea	.60
1 lamp chimney	.10	1 pr. drawers	.80
1 oz. nutmeg	.10	1 lb. cheese	.20
1 qt. sperm oil	.60	1 lb. coffee	.28
1 lb. dried apples	.12	1 spool thread	.05
1 thimble	.05	1 paper of pins	.08
1 doz. eggs	.18	1 bbl. flour	7.50
1 lb. mackerel	.13	52 lbs. oats	1.30
1 yd. Japan cloth	.45	1 lb. corn	.20
1 yd. denim	.35	1 paper of tobacco	.10

1000 sq ft. shingles	3.50	3 yds. linen	1.05
1 yd. drilling	.35	1 lb. rice	.14
1 lb. crackers	.07	1 fish hook	.04
1 lb. sulphur	.12	1 lb. dates	.16
1 lb. ginger	.40	1 table cloth	1.00
1 drag rake (bull rake)	.90	1 wool hat	1.25
1 lb. sweet apples	.12	1 lb. sugar	.14
1 lamp wick	.01	1 gross matches	2.32
1 lb. cod fish	.07	1 hoe	.70
1 pr. bog boots	3.45	1 yd. pants cloth	.50

* * * *

Cemeteries

I find it difficult to write a pleasing introduction to cemeteries, the people in them are non-committal and future occupants are not enthused over their early prospects of occupation.

So let's just save money and time by briefly saying Wilmot has eight public cemeteries and several private ones. The public cemeteries are Bunker Hill, Pine Hill, Carr Hill, Tewksbury Hill, North Road, Eagle Pond, White Pond and Baptist Church Cemetery.

Many of the old headstones in these cemeteries were of Freestone or what is sometimes called Soapstone.

There are also a few of slate in each cemetery, these stones have an interesting history. They came from Cardiff, Wales, in the old sailing ships as ballast and were sold in this country ready cut and engraved or I should say, scratched because the pictures on these stones were scratched in by the use of stencils and a sharp tool.

Two of the standard patterns were willow trees that looked like cobwebs and frightened angels that looked terrible.

These old slate stones have outlasted granite, marble and freestone.

There is one in the Carr Cemetery that looks as good as the day it was erected. Medical science says what we eat, drink and the people we associate with, influ-

ence our span of life. Please note the many husbands and wives who lived to be reasonably near to the same age.

The following names of the people in the different cemeteries were compiled to establish a record for future use. When time and the elements will have made a recording impossible.

I am sorry to say that many markers are missing and many of the graves never had a marker of any kind, the depressions indicate these unmarked graves in all of our cemeteries.

Eagle Pond Cemetery

Iddo brown (soldier of 1812) died 1889 — 92 yrs. old

Ella A., daughter of Tryphosa Bussell

Jabez M. Bussell

Timothy Bussing

Hiram Buswell

Edmond Buswell, died 1851 — 82 yrs. old

David W. Brown and Melinda Flanders, his wife

Abigail, wife of Weare Hilvard

Mary E. Kemfield

Charles Braley

Jonathan Sleeper

Jedadiah Brown

Eliza Waldron

Hiram Keyser

Levina Kezer

Sherburn Tilton

Azilsa E. Brown

Elizah J. Taft

Amos Flanders

Sarah, wife of Laban Brown age 93

Nathan Currier

Benjamin Frazier

Thomas C., son of Jesse and Eunice Waldron died at Mokelumne Hill, California July 16, 1853 (probably buried in California)

Jesse Waldron died June 4, 1872

Two infant daughters of Benjamin and Fanny Brown died June 1835

Charles B., son of William and Martha C. Sanborn died 1825

The oldest readable stone in this cemetery is Moses, son of Laban and Sarah Brown died October 25, 1816. The original spelling of the names, as recorded on the stones, has not been changed.

Carr Hill or Mountain Cemetery

This is a list of all the stones that are readable but undoubtedly not a complete list of all that are buried there. Many depressions showing where people were buried are unmarked by headstones.

Noyes Carr

Noyes Carr, Jr.

Noyes Carr's widow died 1837

Joseph W., son of Samuel and Betsy Kimball died 1833

Betsy, consort of Joseph Brown, Jr. died 1835

Joseph Brown died 1835

Betsy, wife of Joseph Brown died 1843

Lieut. Joseph Brown, died 1844

Oneida F., wife of William T. Sanborn died 1853

George W., son of Jonathan and Sarah Morey 1846

Almena, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Morey died 1839

Sarah, wife of Jonathan Morey died 1835
 Jonathan Morey died 1861
 Eliza A., wife of Capt. Levi Morey died 1833
 Eliza A., daughter of Levi and Sally Morey died 1849
 Martha Ann, daughter of Levi and Eliza Morey died
 1849
 Solomon, son of John and Elizabell Morey died 1830
 William Morey died 1855
 Grandfather Morey by granddaughter Anjulett

Bunker Hill Cemetery

Frank M. Bond
 Guy F. Wheeler
 Tyler S. Tenney
 Harry E. Williams
 Mellisa, wife of Eustace Williams
 Frank Clifford
 John E. Babbitt
 Henry Prescott
 Silas Prescott
 Perly Prescott
 Orville B. Tobine
 Jennie M. Pillsbury
 Walter G. Jones
 Emma I. Jones
 Moses E. Prescott
 Charles T. Atwood
 Minie B. (Langley) Atwood
 Alma C. Dickey, daughter of Sabra and James Dickey
 Alfred Prescott, son of John and Dolly Prescott
 Bethuel Peaslee and wife Mary
 Josiah Trumbell and wife Hannah

I. S. Eastman
Louisa Brown
George W. Prescott and wife Lydia A.
Elmedia Kimball
Austin Langley and wife Jennie M. Woodward
Andrew Langley
Tyler S. Whittemore and wife Rossann A. Upton
Lydia, wife of Ira W. Morrison
Daniel Emery and wife Rebecca Chase
Harriet Emery
Mathew Emery and wife Elnora Grace
Byron, son of Sewell and Olive Prescott
Sewall Prescott
Horace Prescott and wife Nancy Ray
Joseph Pedrick age 87 and wife Sabrina
Lettia, Lizzie, Abbie, Alfred and Melvina Pedrick
Rev. Robert H. Wilder and wife Maria E. Pedrick
George Kenerson and wife Mary Pedrick
Lendon Brown and wife Hannah
Lucy, wife of Thomas Brown, Lendon Brown and
Daniel Perley — she lived to be 92 and her epitaph
reads — “she looked well to the ways of her house-
hold”
Franklin Brown and wife Betsey
Rapsama, daughter of Shurburn and Eliza Brown
Franzy Brown
Jonathan Langley and his wife Nancy Potter
Josiah Langley and wife Edna Dean
Herman E. Dean and wife Ethel Pinard
Frank P. Lull and wife Celeste
Hozard P. Miner
Dora M. Lyford

Freeman Lull and wife Rosa
Merrill Cross and wife Rebecca Fisk, he was 67 and
died Aug. 11, 1869. Rebecca was 84 and died in 1893
Samuel Thompson and wife Anne True
Deacon John M. Richards and wife Olive Clay
Deacon James A. Richards and wife Lottie V. Pedrick
J. Van Buren Thompson and wife Ellen Woodbury
Franklin H. Clough and wife Henrietta Mason
Lewis T. Johnson
Otis M. Coney and wife Rebecca
Caroline, wife of Matthew Emery
Willard Emerson and wife Phoebe
Perley Messer and wife Rapsima
Thomas Messer and wife Sarah Browell
Horace J. Osborn and wife Minerva DeWitt
Rhoda DeWitt
Francis B. Langley and wife Ella D.
Grover C. Langley
B. B. Philbrick and wife Arabella
Clarence S. Wells and wife Addie
Warren Gove and wife Mary, he was 83 and Mary was
85 years old
Alvan Brown 80 years old
Charlotte Campbell
Ada M. LeDuc, wife of J. Dale Outhouse
Dellore Odette and wife Gertrude B.
Dearborn J. Wheeler and wife Sarah F.
Reuben G. Andrews and wife Lydia Bailey
Jennie Woodward
Charles Clinton and wife Rachel S. 79 yrs.
Uriah B. Pearson and wife Laura B.
Gilbert Briggs and wife Eliza

William B. Briggs

Fred G. Briggs

Daniel Upton and his wife Rebecca Teel and his 2nd
wife Asenath Teel

Amos P. Stevens and wife, Asenath Upton 92 yrs.

James Taylor and wife Caroline and 1st wife Rebecca J.

Ebenezer Farnum and wife Ploomy M.

Pedrick Logue 81 yrs. and wife Katie

Albert Whittemore and wife Abby 85 yrs.

Parker C. Whittemore

Walter M. Fulton and wife Jennie Brown

James Currier and wife Etta C. Smith

George Patten and 1st wife Mary T. Mason, 2nd wife
Luvia M. Tenney

Daniel Mears 82 yrs. and wife Polly 93 yrs.

Albert E. Thomas and wife Angie E. Mason

Henry K. Mason and wife Emily G. Tenney

Daniel Upton and wife Amanda M. 77 yrs.

Charles son of Horace and Betsy Brown

James Stearns and wife Enice S.

J. Wilson Farnum

Carterett C. Farnum

Horace S. Pingree and 1st wife Laura A.; 2nd wife
Lucy J.

Melvina Page

John F. Tilton and wife Grace I. and Epitaph

Though our hearts are sad and weary

Yet in patience we must wait

She's but gone from earth so dreary

Just beyond a pearly gate

George M. Jewett and wife Annie E.

Elizabeth wife of Andrew J. Barnard

Leynard A. Heyer
William T. Gove and wife, Mary J.
Jeremiah Gove and wife Mary, both 73 yrs.
Benjamin S. Kinerson and wife Harriet A. Irvin
Hannah H. Bean
Sumner Woodward and wife Nellie Boyd
Henry White and wife Jane W. Goodhue
Huldah Lamson died March 18, 1838 age 66 yrs.
John White 73 yrs. and 1st wife Mehetable P. 83 yrs.
 second wife Sarah B.
Benjamin Bunker 79 yrs. and wife Betsey S. 77 yrs.
Rhoda Bunker 75
Amos Whittemore 73 yrs. and wife Nancy 83 yrs.
Sylvester Bunker and 1st wife Almeda, 2nd wife Sylvia
 M.
Isaac D. Tenney and wife Abby P. Ray
Melvin Tenney and wife Sara L.
Alvah P. Tenney
Allen Haskins and wife Abbie I. Powers
Moses Haskins and wife Mary A.
Cyrus S. Langley 90 yrs. and wife Martha Babcock
Moses H. Ray and wife Mary J. 82 yrs.
Sarah Ray wife of Samuel Fowler
John F. Woodward 84 yrs.
 1st wife Julia B. 22 yrs.
 2nd wife Iris A. 48 yrs.
 3rd wife Anna 84 yrs.
Samuel C. Waldron and wife Caroline A.
John Waldron 86 yrs. and wife Sarah 90 yrs.
Fred P. Woodward
Sally, wife of Josiah Brown 87 yrs. old
Amos C. Maxson and wife Sarah E. Brown

Myron H. Langley
Thomas C. Craggy and wife Ruamac
Elias S. Young
Mary G. (Clough) Farnum and former wife of Elias S.
Young 72 yrs.
Abi B. Fish, wife of Israel Dow, wife of David Cross
Aubrey T. Langley husband of Abbie C. (Williams)
Langley
Jacob W. Perkins 78 yrs.
Orrin B. Perkins and wife Mary F.
Oscar F. Wallace
Joseph Wallace and wife Elizabeth 72 yrs.
Sally Wallace
John Wallace
Reuben Wallace and wife Nancy 85 yrs.
Dolly Knowles died 1834
William son of Reuben and Nancy Wallace died 1831
Joseph Brown died 1824
In memory of Abigail Kinerson who died December 6,
1822 daughter of Mr. George and Mrs. Hepzibah
Kinerson Moses, died Jan. 15, 1819, son of Jeremiah
and Mahitable Bean Wales, son of Folsom and Laury
Bean died Feb. 1, 1834. Joseph died 1815, son of
Jeremiah and Mahitable Bean
J. Emerline Tucker died 1838, Hannah H. 1842
Children of Caleb died 1834 and Dorothy Tucker 84
yrs. 1875
Capt. David Cox and his wife Judith Corning
Winfield S. Tucker
Emily G. Tucker
James Philbrick and wife Betsey

- Polly, wife of Joshua Jones and daughter of James and Betsy Philbrick died Sept. 10, 1816
- Charles H. Brown and wife Roseina
- Hannah E., wife of James Philbrick, Jr. died 1834
- John Woodward, Jr., wife Elizabeth
- Capt. John Woodward died 1843 (and the 4 is engraved backward) and wife Phebe Cross
- Mr. Benjamin Philbrick died Feb. 2, 1828
- David Philbrick died 1829
- Jonathan Jones died 1830
- Ezra Jones died 1828, 85 yrs. old and wife Elizabeth died 1831 80 yrs.
- Jonathan Jones died 1838
- Mrs. Joanna Mitchel, died March 25, 1828 at 84 yrs. her husband Jeremiah Mitchel died 1839
- Deacon Thomas Cross 70 yrs. old died in 1829, his wife Mary died June 2, 1826
- James Cross died March 2, 1821, 33 yrs.
- Thomas Cross died 1839
- Capt. Obadiah Clugh died Jan. 18, 1860, 79 yrs., 8 days old, his wife Sarah, died May 5, 1862, 80 yrs. old
- Capt. Baruch, son of Obadiah C. Clough died April 2, 1877 68 yrs., 7 mo. old, wife Sally F. died 1889, 77 yrs. old
- Abigail, consort of David Cross, died 1818
- Samuel son of Elder David Cross and his wife Charlott who died 1825, Abigail, wife of Joseph Pedrick died July 1833, 58 yrs.
- Mrs. Abigail wife of Mr. Joseph Pedrick who died June 11, 1822, 50 yrs. old
- Joseph E. and wife Elvira A. Gove
- Asenath F. Gove

Nellie E. Gove
Deacon Calbin Fisk, 87 yrs. old and wife Asenath Cross
John Cross and wife Caroline E.
Charles M. Cross M.D. and wife Anna L.
Jobson Rolfe and wife Mary
Simon Grace and wife Elmira
Marcus Grace and wife Nettie
E. W. Hamilton and wife Alice
John F. Farnum and wife Ellen P.
Minot Stearns and wife Sarah Hazelton age 86 yrs.
Blanche Whipple, wife of John K. Stearns
Charles K. Brown and wife Lovana
Mary M. Hubbard age 89 yrs.
Alice D. Mastin
Edward Dodge and wife Martha Gove
Eben, Robert, Arthur, Hannah, and Walter Gove
William Tucker
Hugh and Howard Frazer
Hattie Normandy
Mamie Keenan
Howard Woodward and wife Ella F. Leach
Esther, wife of Abraham Leach
Hattie, daughter of George and Maria M. Woodward
Parker A. Matthews
George Woodward and wife Maria
Byron Mason
Byron M. Woodward and wife Letitia D. Thurston
George Whittemore 88 yrs. and wife Juliaette
Harriette Whittemore wife of O. J. Cahoon
Calvin Brown and wife Aura T.
Mary D. Mason, wife of Dr. H. N. Mason, age 88 yrs.
Joseph Gove and wife Ellen Mellisa

Samuel Gove age 86 yrs. and wife Martha
Curtis Langley and wife Maria C.
Charles Poor age 79 yrs. and wife Abigail C.
Anna M. Brown wife of Charles I. Brown
Rufus Messer and wife Linda
Samuel Teel and wife Ellen Clough
Joseph C. Brown and wife Henrietta H. Jones
Deacon Nathan Jones and Polly Adams
Moses K. Pingree age 78 and wife Julia
Horace Pingree and wife Laura
Sarah Heath wife of Peter Heath
Anthony Emerson and wife Lydia H. and Harriet
George Woodward and wife Cyrena B. Chase
Alice Pearl Whittemore
Charles A. Whittemore
Sophia, wife of David M. Stevens
John Stark Stearns and wife Parthenia Langley
Warren F. Langley and wife Elmira W. Currier
James Uran died 1822
Nancy, wife of Bradley Mitchell, died June 22, 1811
Nancy, wife of Thomas Parker, died 1840
Mary, daughter of Henry S. and Nancy Shattuck died
1838
William, son of William and Betzey Stinson, died 1832
Almira, daughter of William and Betsey Stinson, died
1830
Minera C. Booth, wife of Capt. William
John M. Jones died 1848
Betsy P. Wife of Amos Jones 1846
Geirge Kinerson 77 yrs. died 1849, his wife Hipzibah
died 1859, 87 yrs.
Josiah Rogers died 1841, 81 yrs.

John Sewall 79 yrs. and wife Hannah Greeley died 1848

Emily B. Whittemore wife of Samuel Davis

Willie C. Chase

Mercy French died 1834

Abigail, daughter of Elizabeth French died 1829

William Albert, son of Thomas and Lydia Stinson died
1834

LaFayette M. Morrill

Silas Tenney died 83 and wife Mary D. died 1858 95
yrs.

Jabez Morrill died in 1854 at 77, he was a first Select-
man of Andover and Wilmot, N. H. His wife Han-
nah died in 1831

Abraham Trumbel

Harriet, wife of Charles Trumbell

Eliza Jane Whittemore

Amos Whittemore died 1848

Caroline Whittemore died 1841

Mary A. wife of Amos P. Whittemore

Caroline A., only child of Amos and Mary A. Whitte-
more

Plaorna W. daughter of Amos and Nancy Whittemore,
died 1828

Andrew Trumbull and wife Elizabeth Messar

Benjamin Putman 84 yrs. and wife Sally 88 yrs.

Addison B. Putman died 1833

Isaac Tenney and wife Sarah

Addison B. Putman

Lillie Bell, his daughter

Moira daughter of Charles and Hannah Thompson,
died March 14, 1826 in the 16th year of her age

Charles S. son of Charles H. and Sarah W. Thompson

Addie Rose Starkweather

Joseph J. Chase and wife Hannah A. Buswell

William F. Gould

Franklin Gay

Daniel Poor, 87 yrs. and wife Hannah 76, died in 1839

Marcy M. 2nd wife of James M. Gay

Mary Ann, 1st wife of James M. Gay

James M. Gay

William Gay, died in 1836 at 47 yrs. and his wife Margaret at 61 yrs.

Major General Eliphalet Gay, who fell asleep July 30, 1825 in the 60th year, he was in the service of his country. In the American Revolution and supported its Independence. He was a supporter of the Gospel of Jesus Christ and a pattern for all who knew him, he lived respected and died lamented.

Elizabeth daughter of Micah and Martha Kimball died 1831

Micah Kimball 79 and wife Patty Gay 90 yrs.

Eliphalet G. Kimball 77

Jeremiah Fiske 84 yrs. and wife Mary 73 yrs. and their daughter Mary died 1826

Gracie M. A. daughter of Walter S. and Jennie D. Trumbull

Thomas Messer and wife Sarah S.

Asa Smith 86 and wife Abigail Thompson

Joseph B. Tucker and wife Betsy Smith

Harriett B. wife of A. J. Waldron

Hulda P. daughter of Elizah P. and Belsey Bussell

Rebecca, wife of W. W. Peabody

Chase Putney and wives, Marium and Mary J.

Sarah Ann, wife of Harrison Emerson

George W. Fish
Thomas B. Prescott
Samuel Scribner and wife Hannah
Mary Ann and Sarah E. wives of M. B. Scribner
Samuel Tenney and wife Sarah
Roxann Tenney wife of E. G. Haskins
Joseph Gove died 1826
Benjamin C. Gove
Nathan Gove
Jonathan W. Trumbell and wife Betsey Keniston
John Folsom died 1826
James Folsom died 1826
Mary wife of James Dickey
Lydia, wife of James Dickey
Robert Dickey 84 and wife Miriam 70
Sylvanus, son of William and Mary Prescott, died 1832
Greenleaf Prescott 80 yrs. and wife Harriet
Obadiah Prescott
Mrs. Abigail Prescott
Elizabeth M., wife of Henry Crocker
Joseph L. son of Obadiah and Abigail Prescott died
1822
Polly, wife of Samuel Prescott died 1832
Joseph Allen and wife Kezia who died 1822 and
Martha his 2nd wife
Mary B. Jones
Joshua Holland and wife Pluma
David S. Youngman
Mary B. Youngman wife of T. B. Pearson
Isaac B. Youngman 80 yrs. and wife Hannah E. 83 yrs.
Fletcher Philbrick
Orlando Philbrick and wife Abiah

Joseph G. Brown and wife Mary Vinton
Caroline Prescott, daughter of Peter and Hannah Holland
Josiah Prescott and wife Eunice Prescott
Betsey, wife of D. A. Prescott
Nancy, wife of Josiah Prescott died 1838
Asa Heath 88 yrs. and wife Olive 85 yrs.
Martha J. daughter of Sewall and Olive Greenleaf
Prescott died 1839
Jennie A. daughter of Rev. S. H. and L. A. Amsden
Daniel Emery 99 yrs. and wife Mary 80 yrs.
Sally, wife of David White
Helen M. Corning
Eben White and wife Judith
Moses E. White
Mary White
Clayton C. son of Rev. John L. Smith died 1837
Mehitabel C. daughter of Isaac and Sarah Tenney died
1823
Seth E. Goodhue and wife Florence Langley
Seth Goodhue and wife Susan S. Stearns
Mr. and Mrs. Jock Jinney
Johnnie Gill
Mr. and Mrs. Will Langley
Dwight and Wymie Stearns
Mrs. Al Eaton
Nellie and Athalie Gove, children of Clarence Gove
3 babies of Ralph Stearns
2 babies of Ethel Nye
Herbert Woodward
Lee Pedrick
Ernest MacNeil

Clara M. Langley
 Eva Stearns
 baby of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stearns
 Mrs. Ida Mac Upton Peabody
 James Richards 94 yrs. husband of Lottie (Pedrick)
 Richards

Whites Pond Cemetery

Levi Messer and wife Fanney Rowell
 Edwin D. Messer
 James A. Pangburn and wife Lucy Messer
 Albert W. Joyce
 John Teel age 81 and wife Joanna, age 72
 William H. son of John and Joanna Teel died 1835
 Miriam E. A. Died 1842, daughter of John and Joanna
 Teel
 Corporal J. Loring Teel
 Nancy M. daughter of George and Sarah Atwood
 George W. Atwood age 75
 Mary wife of John Russell died 1818
 Asenath daughter of John and Mary Russell died 1820
 Augustus Atwood age 76 and wife Sarah age 65
 Benjamin G. Alwood
 Lydia wife of Samuel Stevens
 Lydia wife of Fredon Perkins
 In memory of Miriam Banfield, died 1839

Tewksbury Hill Cemetery

Ezekiel K. Trussell 77 yrs. and wife Emily Colburn
 Rev. Charles F. Trussell and wife Margaret E. Good-
 hue and 2nd wife Candace R. Martin Anna Goodhue
 Stone
 Ella Trussell daughter of Charles and Candace Trussell

David H. Tewksbury and wife Mary F.
David son of Harrison and Berta E. Turner
George W. Langley
Samuel Langley and wife Dolly 93 yrs.
Otis B. Langley
Edward Currier 87 yrs. died 1846
Horace Langley and wife Lucy J. Fowler 72 yrs.
Nancy C. Luce 90 yrs.
David S. Luce
Nathaniel Buswell 75 yrs. and wife Sally 70 yrs.
Luther F. Buswell
Mark F. B. Fowler and wife Mary L.
Nehemiah Brown 65 yrs. and wife Mehitable 66 yrs.
Stephen Brown and wife Sarah and Frank L. their son
Smith and Thomas Brown
Rebecca wife of B. F. Dickey
Thomas Brown died 1843
Thomas Brown died 1848
Lucy Amelia Brown
Arial Fowler 76 years and wife Adaline B. 76 yrs.
Rev. George B. Tewksbury and wife Lydia J. Morrill
Stephen Tewksbury age 75 and wife Mary F. 81 yrs.
David son of Henry and Martha Tewksbury died 1842
Loisa Tewksbury died 1842
Henry Tewksbury died 1864, 79 yrs. and wife Martha
71 yrs.
Obadiah Clough, son of Samuel and Ellen Teel, died
1838
Mary daughter of Moses and Rebeckah Langley died
1831
Rebeckah, wife of Moses B. Langley died 1831 and son
John died 1830

Hannah Cram age 86 yrs.
David Cram died 1848
Andrew M. Langley and wife Lois 82 yrs. and daughter
Lydia Maria
Erastus son of Eliphalet and Shuah Griffin died 1838
Infant daughter of Thomas H. and Sarah M. Piper
George W. Piper
Sarah, daughter of Ebenezer and Lydia Whittemore
former wife of Harry C. Kibbee 77 yrs. old
Frederick Randolph son of Daniel B. and Lovina
Whittemore died 1838
Angelina A., daughter of Daniel and Lovina White-
more died 1831
Andrew R. son of Daniel and Lovina Whittemore, died
1831
Horatio C. Whittemore died 1839
Betsy W. daughter of Ebenezer and Lydia Whittemore
died 1839
Lydia S., wife of Ebenezer Whittemore
Mary Louisa Baboock
J. M. Babcock and wife, Miriam C. Tewksbury
Hannah, daughter of James G. and Amy White, died
1831
Lowell F. Buswell 74 yrs. and wife Abbie G. 62 yrs.
Lydia S. and husband Jeremiah B. Fowler
Pluma, wife of James M. Gilman
Deacon Ebenezer Fisk, 76 yrs. and wife Abigail 73 yrs.
Eliza P. wife of James W. Whaler
Nathaniel G. Rollins 73 yrs. and wife Marcy 75 yrs.
and daughters Isabell A. and Mary Genith
Dewitt Clinton, son of deacon Samuel and Mary Stearns
Eunice F., daughter of Benjamin and Olive James

Daniel, Rhoda A. and infant sons, children of John M.
and Olive Richards
Richard H. Hutchins and wife Sarah Parker
Sylvester C. Fowler and wife Charlott, 2nd wife Ruth
M.
Daniel Richards 82 yrs. and wife Rhoda age 91 years
Benjamin B., son of Bailey and Martha Corliss, died
1845
Martha Corliss
Betsey wife of Samuel Corliss 62 yrs. died 1848
Aaron Corliss died 1848
Herbert R. Morrill
Gertie M. Morrill
Amy E. Morrill
James Morriel and wife, Elizabeth A.
Benjamin Fowler and wife Amy B.
William M. Fowler and wife, Melinda and their daugh-
ter, Clara A. Riddle.
Lillian P. Fowler
Edgar L. Fowler
Luman S. Morrill and wife, Sarah E. Kibbee
George R. Stevens and wife, Sarah M. 74 yrs. a wheeler
marker
Buren Carter
Harry R. and Willie A. Bennett
Frank Tobine
Robert Fowler
Benjamin James
Arthur Kibbee

Stearns Hill Private Cemetery

Josia V. Stearns 1857 and wives Nancy Brown 1853,

Susan Sawyer Cross 1828, Jane Thompson 1822
John Stearns 1843
Tiras Stearns 1863
Jonathan Thompson 1812
William K., son of John and Betsy Moody Feb. 1824
Mehitable Langley wife of Andrew Langley 1818

North Road Cemetery

Stanley Navickey
Warren Sargent
Infant son of Moses and Laura Eastman, died Feb. 23,
1836
Thomas B., son of Laura and Moses Eastman, died
1838
Benjamin F., son Moses and Laura Eastman, died 1838
Betsy, wife of Stephen Hobbs, died 1839
Cyrius Hobbs and wife Elvira
Infant daughter of W. And A. A. Pearson
John G. Currier and wife, Abiah E. Currier
Sumner J. Clay 74 yrs. and wife Alvina A. Buzzell
Herbert S. Clay and wife, Elizabeth Kimball
Nancy E., daughter of Daird and Elizabeth Bean died
1825
Samuel LaJoie and wife, Emma Forrest
Moses Barney and wife, Sarah F., and son Gilbert C.
Eddie Martin, son of Marvin H. and Nellie White
Clara J. Cloughman wife of Samuel O. Waldron
Mabel (Clay) Bixby
Robert Reed
Hannah, wife of Willard Walker 1869 age 69 years
Willard Walker 63 yrs. died 1861
Jason Walker and wife Sarah Langley

Byron Willard Walker
Benjamin F., son of Louis and Polly Sanborn died 1838
Olive W. wife of William P. Sanborn died 1852
Gilbert M., son of Barnard and Roxanna Currier 1826
Barnard Currier 1836 and wife Roxanna 1840
Morrill Currier 92 yrs. and wife Rachel
Lydia H. 2nd wife of Morrill Currier 75 yrs.
Andrew Jackson, son of Lieut. Morrill and Rachael
Currier 1831
Deacon Wells Currier 79 yrs.
Hannah, wife of Wells Currier 84 yrs.
Polly, daughter of Wells and Hannah died 1819
Mehitable, wife of Moses Currier died 1851, 103 yrs. 9
mo. and 17 days old
Dean Wells Currier 70 yrs. and wife, Fanny B. 77 yrs.
Lydia Currier
John Brown 1840
Lieut. Moses Currier died 1819
Julia Ann Barber
Jason Walker, died 1874
Jethro Barber, Jr., died August 30, 1819
Byron Walter son of Horace and Rosetta Webster
Polly Wadleigh, wife of Shubell Clay 71 yrs.
Shubell Clay 76 yrs.
Edward Buzzell 83 yrs.
John Clay, 81 yrs. and wife Sarah Dearborn 2nd wife
Phoebe Allen
Hannah (Clay) Sanborn
Hannah J., wife of Orin H. Perkins
Cynthai Ann, daughter of Wm. and Nancy Perkins
Sullivan Dolbier 60 yrs. and wife Susan 76 yrs.
Nancy, wife of William Perkins 80 yrs.

William Perkins 87 yrs.
Daniel Perkins 60 yrs. (son of William) and wife Melinda 68 yrs.
Olive A. Brodgett
Hannah B., wife of Hiram McMurphy
Israel Dow 83 yrs. and wife Abigail 74 yrs.
Israel Dow, Jr.
David Sevrens 71 yrs.
Hepitable, wife of David Severens, died 1819
Earnest H., son of John and Martha Wells
Henry R. Flanders and wife, Ruth A. and daughter Abigail
Timothy Flanders 63 yrs. and wife Abigail 77 yrs.
Wm. Alexander 84 yrs. and wife Rebecca
Samuel Alexander
Martha Perkins, daughter of Iddo and Sally Webster
Sarah A. daughter of Iddo and Sally Webster
Nancy C. Webster daughter of Iddo and Sally Webster
James Clay and wives Mary Braley and Eunice Colby
Elizabeth D. daughter of Jonathan and Ruth Clay
Deacon Jonathan Clay 78 yrs. and wife Ruth 80 yrs.
Richard Clay 80 yrs. and wife Mary Jane Ford and Carrie Ida Clay, their daughter
David Clay 80 yrs. and wife Mary 69 yrs.
Mary E. and David, Jr. and Sarah J. their children
Leonard Clay
John Clay 83 yrs. and wife Polly
Iddo Webster 66 yrs. and first wife Nancy age 38 yrs. and died in 1828, his second wife Sally lived to be 75 yrs. By his first wife Nancy, he had eleven children and only one lived over one year
Zacheus C. (the first) died in 1811

Zacheus C. (the second) died in 1813 9 days old
 Nancy died in 1811, 3 days old
 Ariel died in 1815 14 days old
 John no date of death, no age
 Willard G. died in 1821, 9 days old
 Philip died in 1822 3 days old
 Sally, Samuel and William, no date
 Iddo 11 yrs. 2 mo. and 26 days died in 1829
 By his second wife he had
 Alonzo 4 weeks old died 1835
 Lydia J. 2 yrs. died 1838
 Benaiah Bean, died June 14, 1856 age 59

Thompson Private Cemetery on Cross Hill

Samuel Thompson 2nd, 82 yrs. and wife Elizabeth
 Votee
 Their children — Anna Ambrose, George Herbert and
 Charles Carroll
 Ezra Thompson died 1824
 A child of Josiah and Jane (Thompson) Stearns
 Capt. Samuel Thompson died 1813
 Miriam his wife and daughter, Almira M., both died
 in 1844. Miriam was the daughter of Benjamin
 Thompson who had the Lone Star Tavern opposite
 Elizabeth Dodge's home in Andover.

Church Cemetery

John H. Greeley and wife, Annie M.
 Arthur H. Greeley and wife Mabelle L. Holmes
 Frank Howard Greeley
 M. Rose, wife of J. Howard Greeley and son Freddie I.
 Hazen Prescott and wife Clara Greeley and their daughter
 Mary Ann

Abby, daughter of Timothy and Fanny Emery
John Greeley and wife Sarah J. Flanders and daughter
Mary Elizabeth
Simon Greeley 99 yrs. and wife Harriet Clough
Elizabeth and Mary Ednah, daughters of Simon and
Harriet Greeley, died in 1831 and 1818
Hiram D. Todd, 38 yrs. and wife, Ann E. Greeley 30
yrs.
George Gray
John, son of Nathaniel and Betsy Cross died 1831
Sarah Greeley, wife of Rev. Alvin Sargent
Insley Greeley 71 yrs. and wife Dolly 93 yrs. and chil-
dren, Sally died 1816; Mary died 1818; Lucinda C.
died 1860.
Elizabeth, wife of David D. Brown of Kensington, died
1831 age 85 yrs.
James H. Durgin and daughter Ida M.
Elvira, wife of George W. Atwood, formerly wife of
James Durgin, age 82 yrs. and their daughter, Bertha
J.
Benjamin G. Cross 81 yrs. and wife Sarah P. Loverin
83 yrs.
Jesse Cross, 87 yrs. and wife Mary 84 yrs., their chil-
dren Mary E. H. died 1813 and George A. died 1852
Benjamin Sewall died 1830 and wife Mary 87 yrs.; their
daughter Dolly died 1831, Daniel died 1824, Hilliard
died 1820
Julia Ann, daughter of Rev. J. G. and R. H. Johnson
George Sewall
Clara Sewall
James Rowe age 89 yrs. and wife Mary died 1848, their

children Lewis C. died 1818; Levina A. died 1819;
Benjamin C. died 1840
Wingate B. Rowe died 1862, a Sergt. in the Civil War
James Rowe's second wife, Martha G. Perkins died 1874
Samuel Carr and wife Nancy age 92, their child Nancy
Ann died 1816
Rhoda E. Carr
Calen Hayward and former wife Amanda E. Batchelder
Rev. Alvan Sargent 75 yrs. old and wife Nancy H. 63
yrs. old their child Julia A.
John Wood 61 yrs. and wife Tryphosa 67 yrs. old;
their children Betsy E. age 23 died 1853 and Daniel
E. age 23 died 1849
Stillman G. Wood, M.D. died 1859
Harvey Durgin
Willie J. son of Proctor W. and May C. Doknes
Fred E. Bagley
Isabelle Bagley
Benjamin Emmons 85 yrs. and wife Imogene V. Smith
89 yrs.
Amelia E., wife of Simon Greeley and former wife of
John Emons
Charles T. Emons 76 yrs. and wife Jennie F. French
73 yrs.
Mary Eavens 87 yrs. old
Peter Swett
Isiah L. Swett
John Swett 78 yrs. and Elizabeth his wife, 84 yrs.
John Sevrens
Abigail, wife of Aaron Gillman (or Gilliard) age 80
died 1873
John Sevrens

Hermon R. Sevrens

Abigail Sevrens

Sarah B. White, age 77

Dea. Abram Sandborn and wife Joanna, died 1859 age
59

Bertie A., son of Albert and Lucinda Sanborn

Everin B. Cross and wife Susan R. Cross

Rhoda T., wife of Ansyle S. Dill

Dea. Nathaniel Brown 87 yrs. and wife Mindwell 68 yrs.

Randall Andrews 92 yrs. and wife Lucinda H. Brown
82 yrs.

Lucy A., wife of Dexter E. Brown

Clarence A., son of Dexter E. and Lucy A. Brown

Billy Buckskin was a horse that belonged to Francis
Chase and was a veteran of the civil war. His grave is
marked each year with a flag, on Memorial Day.

Pine Hill Cemetery

Annie Gove Dow

Mildred T. Stewart

Otto Hubert Woltron

Arthur A., Lizzie F. and Harry A. Clark

Mary Hunt Sandborn

Leon Sawyer

Zenobia A. Crouse

Samuel and Hannah Homer

Kenneth L. Patten

John Harreck and wife, Cora M. Jones

Harry W. Gilbert

James Morey

Jasper Morey and wife, Cora M. Jones

Claude R. and wife, Elizabeth M. Morey

Elsie B. Tilton
Charles W. Gilbert and wife, Fannie J. Wheeler
Azbo A. Whelton
Andrew C. French and wife Jane M. Kempt
Susie J. Carr
James M. Lull and wife, Bertha M. Stone
Earl M. Remington
Mamie F. Chandler
James W. Taylor 85 yrs. and wife Emily J. Caldwell
George A. Morrison
Charles Morrison
Abie A. Cheney, wife of W. B. Trail
Ernest W. Howard and wife Anna Fellows
George S. Bailey and wife, Almira S.
George H. Wiggins and wife, Anna A. Flanders
John C. and Inez F. Emons
Emily V. Phelps
Mrs. Caldwell
Joseph C. Walker
Aruther Elinner and William A. Nelson
Austin Crouse
Ralph Henry Crouse
Gordon L. Crouse
John L. Brown
Anna Nelson Smith
John W. Laughy, Jr.
Woodrow Wilson
Shirley Wilson
William E. Tucker
Nancy (Tucker) Sandborn
Nellie A. Morey
Martin S. Morey

John Roby 89 yrs. and wife Mary F. Sandborn
Marshall T. Chase 80 yrs. and wife Betsy A. Roby
Frank L. Fiske
Charles A. Heath
Charles B. Blake
Nellie E. Flanders, wife of Leon Pinard
Corp. John B. Hoit
Alanson P. Howe and wife, Eliza J. Brown
James A. Smith and wife, Prudence S. Sanders
Abram Bickford and wife, Dora
Allen B. Gilmore
Charles H. Brown and wife, Martha J.
Clinton E. Parker
Joseph D. Whitcher and wife Bertha E. Morey
Leland A. Jones and wife Etta M. Arnold
James M. Pillsbury and wife L. Abbie Phelps
Henry M. Huff and wife, Ida T. Peaslee
Willard L. Peaslee
George D. Peaslee and wife, Nellie M.
Charles H. Davis and wife, Meda E. Rowe
Dthomas S. Dairs 79 yrs. and wife Irene M. 78 yrs.
Scott W. Wiggins and wife Ada A. Cross 80 yrs.
Ralph S. Johnson
Agustus L. Cilley and wife Addie S.
J. Weston Powers and wife, Carrie M.
Franklin B. Swett and wife, Carrie E. Sandborn
William B. Fellows and wife, Ellen M. 89 yrs.
William F. Fellows
Burt F. Thompson and wife Callie Morey
William J. Caldwell 83 yrs. and wife Anna 78 yrs.
Mattie L. Fisk
Lovina B. Fiske 82 yrs.

Richard M. Howlett
Carlos C. Clark
Carrie E. Montgomery
Mary P. Flanders
Flora A. Atwood
Maude Atwood Hodar
Jerry P. Morey and wife Etta M.
Harrison E. Morey
Nettie L. wife of Frank W. Phelps
Frank D. Flanders
James Heath and wife, Lovina A. Rowe
Dennis W. Phelps and wife, Mary B. Bickford
Thomas McLaughlin and wife, Mary A.
William W. Flanders and wife, Mary S. Ford
Adelaide Parcher Flanders
Francis E. Chase 79 yrs. and wife Harriet E.
Charles E. Chase and wife Ada
Charles W. Pierce and wife Emma D. Chase
William Arthur Thompson and wife, Lina Emons
Wallace Thompson
John C. White 79 yrs. and wife L. Addie Rolfe 86 yrs.
George S. Cummings and wife, Mary F. Pitcher
Woodward . . . no other markings
Charles H. Trow and wife, Carrie F. Averill
Herbert A. Trow
Sabell F. Lull
Milton S. Lull
Harrison G. Fisher 86 yrs. and wife Elmira S. Stockwell
76 yrs.
Jessie F. Wilson
John S. Wilson and wife, Carrie B. Cheney
John C. Howlett and wife, Edna S.

Freeman Fellows 87 yrs. and wife Catharine 66 yrs.
Robert F. Dearborn and wife, Dorcas C. Brown
George A. Durgin and wife, Mary L. Dearborn
Whittier P. Marston and wife, Betsey C. Morey 82 yrs.
Millinton C. Morey and wife, Maria A.
Nathaniel C. Johnson and wife, Adelaide
Philip Cheney and wife, Nancy Brown
Joseph Pillsbury and wife, Esther Ager
Ella Miriam Pillsbury
Nathan Morey 80 yrs. and wife Lydia 78 yrs.
Hannah C. Morey
Samuel C. Hill and wife, Lucy C.
Hiram Davis, 79 yrs. and wife Emily A. Foss 74 yrs.
Edgar L. Wheeler and wife, Catherine W.
Alvar Chadwick 79 yrs. and wife Abigail
Samuel E. Chadwick
Charles Chadwick and wife Laura B. Andrews
Lewis Fisher 90 yrs. and wife Betsy 86 yrs.
William B. Fisher
Leander Stockwell and wife, Sally W. 84 yrs.
Edgar C. Stockwell
Henry Saunders and wife, Martha French
Rev. G. W. Noris and wife, Martha F.
Mary S., wife of D. B. Jones
Sarah S., wife of C. T. Graves
Abby C., wife of William H. Wing
Russell S. Pillsbury and wife, Mariba T.
Herbert E. Parker and wife, Ann Nellie Pillsbury
John A. Hardy 69 yrs. and wife Susan 75 yrs.
Joseph B. Carr and wives, Mehitable and Abigail
William J. Brown and wife, Susan T.
John M. Carr and wife, Rhoda E. H.

Bertrand J. Carr and wife, Luvia M. Collins
Asa L. Haskins 78 yrs. and wife, Lucy Ann
Betsy, wife of Asa L. Haskins 87 yrs.
Frank Flanders and wife, Helen M.
John Muzzey 73 yrs. and wife, Abigail
Any I. French
Otis Jones 78 yrs. and wife, Harriet S. 70 yrs.
Lieut. Prescott Jones
Maj. Stephen Swett and wife, Sarah H. Cheney
Samuel Tilton 85 yrs. and wife, Hannah 80 yrs.
Luther S. Tilton
Joseph F. Tilton
Lucius Rollins and wife, Mary A. Tilton
Dennis Webster 85 yrs. and wife, M. Elizabeth
Melissa A. Hazen
Edwin A. Phelps 80 yrs. and wives, Jennie H. Foss and
Lydia J. Dickey 91 yrs.
Willis, son of M. and A. M. Morey
Russell K. Mason 96 yrs. and wife, Mergy Williams
81 yrs.
Mary C. Chase, wife of John B. Chase
Kinsley Mason and wives, Lydia Busiel and Almira
Lovering
Hannah B. Muzzy wife of William W. Cheney
Caleb M. Cheney
Benjamin Fifield and wife Betsy
Sally Fifield, wife of T. L. Addison
Amos Parker 77 yrs. and wife Ruth S. 66 yrs.
M. Addison Parker 76 yrs. and wife Ellen A. Wood 92
yrs.
Freeman S. Parker 88 yrs. and wife Francis M. Cheney
Oliver Rowe 85 yrs. and wife, Roxy Ann Walker

Dea. Joseph Chase 69 yrs. and wife, Harriet P. 71 yrs.
Sarah S. wife of Traish w. Royleigh
Henry Rowe 84 yrs. and wife Phebe 81 yrs.
William G. Peaslee
Abby G. Peaslee
Thomas Peaslee 73 yrs. and wife, Hannah G.
Lewin H. Pillsbury
William Pillsbury 95 yrs. and wife, Lovania Harri-
man 79 yrs.
Lysander P., son of Walman and Laura A. Gorham
William L. Perkins 84 yrs. and wife, Adelia A. Chase
81 yrs.
James F. Tilton and wives, Betsy Ann Hoit and Lucy
M. Andrews
E. J. Pinard
Thomas J. Peaslee and wife, Harriet Pillsbury
Eben W .Davis
T. N. Blanchard and wife, Sarah A.
William Morey
John Howe 84 yrs. and wife, Eliza
Moses C. Heath and wife, Caroline C. Currier 84 yrs.
Abbie L. Guernsey
Cyrus E. Nelson
Louisa M. Withington
Charlie son of B. S. and Abbie Walker
Daniel McKenzie
Peter McKenzie and wife Bridget
Samuel Heath 74 yrs. and wife, Sally 86 yrs.
David Heath 74 yrs. and wife, Emily A. 96 yrs.
Philena Heath, wife of Wilbur C. Knowlton
Bertha E. wife of George H. Smart

Horace Morey and wife, Sarah C. and children Edgar
O., Bertha, John W., Nellie M. and Mabel
Richard C. Morey 74 yrs. and wife Rozilla
Samuel B. Morey 80 yrs. and wife, Emma J. 91 yrs.
Olive, wife of John C. Morey
Thirza J. Simonds
Jeremiah P. Morey and wife, Betsy B.
Mary M. wife of William Morey
Dustin Wilkins, 83 yrs. and wife, Elizabeth S.
Samuel C. Brooks 88 yrs. and wife, Mary A.
Lizzie Brooks
Florence Brooks wife of Harry E. Roby
George B. Chase
Alfred C. Sargent and wife, Allie J. Collins
Betsy Collins 83 yrs.
Daird M. Collins 72 yrs. and wife, Hannah M. 76 yrs.
Otis B. Phelps 81 yrs. and wife, Jennie P. Collins 72 yrs.
Benjamin Felch 83 yrs. and wife, Dolly A. 84 yrs.
George Atwood 91 yrs. and wife, Roxanna Scales
Sarah, wife of Elisha Batchelder 96 yrs.
Sarah, wife of Moses French
Hannah C. wife of Elder Arbemas Arnold died 1843
Anna, wife of Nathaniel Wells
John C. Collins and wife, Lucinda R. Weare
Benjamin Collins 81 yrs.
Lieut. John Woodbury 87 yrs. and wife Elizabeth
83 yrs.
Hannah Woodbury
William D. Woodbury and wife, Lucy P. Martin
Adelaide Berry
Alonzo Cheney and wife, Mary
Abbie J. Phelps

Polly W. Eames
Polly Walker
Philip Palmer
Elizabeth Palmer
Alzina M. Palmer
John Phelps 92 yrs.
Andrew J. Phelps, died 1820
John Phelps, Jr.
Sarah, wife of John Phelps, died 1839
John Woodbury, Jr., 58 yrs. and wife Nancy 83 yrs.
Lucy Ann Woodbury, wife of Ruel Whitcomb 77 yrs.
Nathan Woodbury
Joseph Woodbury
Elisa H. Woodbury and wife Mariah
Mary A., wife of Peter Woodbury
One blank headstone 6 feet high, quite old
Walter F. Chase and wife, Rose L.
J. Pummer Prescott and wife, Mary Wilkins
William Emery Prescott
Lucius S. Tilton and wife, Mary E. Morey
Jacob Morey and wife, Helen M. Lovejoy
Ira Loverin and wife, Mary Preston
Theodore Clark and wife, Francis A. Fernald 80 yrs.
Simon P. Hall and wives, Augusta R. and Mary W.
Bion W. Hall and wife, Maria W.
Sylvester S. Felch and wife, Lydia Jane W.
Gertrude C. Felch, wife of H. Roscoe Chadwick
David P. Flanders 78 yrs.
Martha A., wife of William Nelson
Green Johnson and wife Maria C.
Hattie M., wife of Lieut. Charles L. Dunlap
James Dickey 88 yrs. and wife, Sabra 81 yrs.

Reuben S. Dickey and wife, Achsa Jane
George Shepard 92 yrs. and wife, Abigail 73 yrs.
Mary A. wife of George E. Shepard
Stephen Felch 80 yrs. and wife, Lucinda 93 yrs.
John Lull and wife, Blanche M.
Ellen B. Weir
Thersa Morey, wife of Philip E. Dunshee
James C. Rowe and wife, Ella L. Davis
Frank E. Rowe and wife, Lillian G. Wentworth
John E. and Lizzie A., children and Mary and Thomas
McLaughlin. The stone is cut in the shape of a house
with doves on the roof.

Miscellaneous

Under this heading, I will gather the afterthoughts, the things I should have mentioned, perhaps, under the other titles, the interesting misfits, dateless happenings, occurrences and data applicable to the period represented by this history, and perhaps some other information that will please or interest you.

Early Medicine

Eldrid Fowler lived in Springfield near the North Wilmot line. He was called Doc Fowler because he was an expert on herbs and how to make home cures with them. He was kept busy walking around the country-side dispensing his cures, most of which were very popular owing to their alcoholic content. It was said of his medicine that if you took enough you would at least forget your ailments. He swore by Dr. Gunns' "Medical Book," and he either must have done some good, or the patients were rugged. At any rate, they lived to be old, as the cemeteries will testify.

Other old stand-bys in the medical line were Ira Warren's "Household Physician," published in 1861, and Dr. Wooster Beach's "Family Physician" 1857. Both of these books promoted the same herbs. These doctors were looked down upon by the old blood-letters and physic doctors and were called by them, steam and weed doctors because they fed their patients herbs to make the rich perspire and the poor man sweat.

Nervous Mixture

Take a mixture of liquid carbonate of ammonia $\frac{1}{2}$ drahm, mint water distilled $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, compound tincture cardamon $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Dose. Two tablepoonsful three times a day.

Use. Useful in fainting, hysterics, debility and all nervous cases.

Henry's Cephalic Snuff

Take the roots of daisies, yarrow and white helebore, colts foot leaves, and bayberry bark, of each one ounce finely pulverized, and sift through gauze; mix the powder well together in a mortar, and drop in it one drahm of the essence of bergamot; after which put it in a bottle, closely corked, for use.

Dose. A small pinch of this snuff may be taken at bed time as a cure for vertigo, "megrims," obstructions from Catarrh, etc. And it is effectual in relieving the headache.

Hair Oil

2 ounces of olive oil

2 ounces of spirit of rosemary

1 teaspoon of oil of nutmeg

This will promote the growth of hair when rubbed on the head twice a day.

Soap Poultice

For scalds or burns

2 ounces of scraped white soap

$\frac{1}{2}$ pint of boiling water

After the soap is dissolved, add bread or flaxseed; then make the poultice.

Cold Cure

3 # pine needles

1/2 lb. of loaf sugar

Steep the needles in water and boil down, add the loaf sugar, drink warm three times a day.

Rheumatic Liniment

For rheumatism, sprains and lameness

1 ounce of oil of spike

1 ounce oil of wormwood

2 ounces sweet oil

1 ounce spirits of ammonia

1 ounce oil of hemlock

1 ounce gum camphor

1 ounce oil of organum

1 pint of alcohol

Keep well corked and rub on often.

Wonder Ointment

1 pound root of yellow dock

1 pound root of dandelion

1 pound root of plantain

Boil down to a strong liquid, then simmer with one pound of butter until the water is evaporated. For burns, cuts, scalds and sores.

Early Wilmot Cooking

Cooking with a fireplace called for special equipment and experience. The handling of a reflector oven, baking with a plank before the fire, using a Dutch oven, roasting in hot ashes and the baking of fish or fowl, covered with clay are almost a lost art. Yet, Emma Morrill, who lived to be eighty nine years old, said she

had rather cook for a family of ten or more using a fireplace instead of a stove. She claimed it would be easier and faster, due to the fact that a fireplace would provide room for cooking everything at once.

Planked Johnny Cake

Warm a white oak, birch or hickory plank (18" x 10" x 2") until it is too hot to keep your hand on the baking surface. Dust it well with dry corn meal or flour. Now mix one quart of corn meal, one teaspoon of salt, add warm water and stir until the batter will pour out of the spoon. About one pint of water will be right. Lay the baking plank flat before a hot fire and spoon or pour the mixture on the plank. Elevate one end of the plank to speed up the baking. It can be basted with cream while baking and this certainly improves the finished product. After the top is done, turn it over on the plank and bake the other side. This whole process should take about forty-five minutes.

Now warm two parts bacon fat and one part maple syrup, spread it on the warm Johnny cake and eat.

The plank used for baking Johnny cake, bread, etc., usually has a raised edge on three sides and some kind of device for elevating one end of the plank to the desired angle.

Never use grease on these baking planks if you want to use the same plank over and over.

Hasty Pudding

Boil four quarts of water and add two teaspoons of salt. Now, while stirring, pour in slowly one quart of corn meal. Keep the mixture boiling and stir for ten minutes. Then cover the pot and set it close to the fire

where it will be hot but not boiling. Cool before eating and serve in bowls with milk and sugar, or as the pioneers served it, with wild honey. All the pudding left over can be boiled down, then cooled and fried for the next meal, served with maple syrup.

Dutch Oven Bread

There are several kinds of so-called Dutch ovens. The brick oven built in the fireplace structure is the one referred to.

For three small loaves of bread, take one pint of warm water and add while stirring, about one cup of flour. The batter should be thin. Add to this one half teaspoonful of salt. Now keep this batter warm for eight hours or until it is actively fermenting. Now mix two tablespoons of animal grease with a quart of flour and add this to the fermented batter until you have a stiff dough. Warm water and flour will have to be added as you knead the dough to a tough mass that will not stick to the moulding board.

Now form the loaves and keep warm before the fire to rise.

Prepare the oven for baking by warming with hot coals from the fireplace. When the bread is ready to bake, rake out most of the coals and push some to the sides of the oven. Now dust the loaves with dry flour, place them on the peel and put them in the oven.

The heat of the oven and the size of the loaf will determine the length of time required for baking. Test the loaves, to see if they are baked, by sticking a splinter of wood in the loaf; if it comes out sticky and damp, the bread is not baked enough.

After the bread is baked, the ashes must be dusted from the bottom of the loaf as no pan is used.

This bread has been called many names (not all fit for print) but generally bread baked this way is called salt-rising bread.

As stores began to appear on the frontier, baking powder, soda and yeast improved, or at least changed the taste of bread, but the basic ingredients remained the same. In fact, wheat, rye, buckwheat and corn formed the base of the pioneers' baked foods.

Where no oven was built in the fireplace, a tin reflector oven was used for baking. This was a simple device consisting of a wire shelf partially enclosed in tin, to reflect the heat from the fireplace upon the food being cooked.

Baking or roasting with the aid of hot coals requires experience as everyone knows who has tried to roast potatoes or corn on the cob.

The actual cooking can not be explained in hard and fast rules, even the kind of wood used has a bearing on the final results. The cookbooks all end up with "cover with hot coals and cook until done" and that is as near as anyone can come.

Roast Partridge

To prepare a partridge for this type of cooking, clean it and wash thoroughly, put one small piece of onion and a slice of salt pork or bacon in the cavity, then sew up the opening, cut off the head and tie up the skin by drawing it over the neck, cut off the outer wings and pull out the tail feathers, now ruff up the feathers and fill them full of wet soft clay, making

sure it touches the skin. Now mix a stiffer batter of clay and cover the entire bird with a layer of the clay three-quarters of an inch thick. Cover it with hot coals and do as the cook book says. When it is done, the hard shell of clay can be broken and the skin will adhere to it, the partridge will be cooked in its own juice and if done properly it will be delicious.

The Old North Kearsarge Gore Road

In 1770 the grantees of Sutton gave Ebenezer Noyes six pounds (English money) to clear a horse road from Smith's corner in Salisbury to the settlers in Sutton.

The first ox team to use this road was driven by Tappan Evans, when he hauled Samuel Bean's household goods to Sutton.

The first road into the Gore that is now Wilmot came from Oliver French's house in Sutton to Benjamin Casse's house that he built in 1784, then on past the first school house, over to William Morey's house, who also built in 1784 or 5, then down into Andover and Cilleyville (going past the north end of Morey Pond), then westerly past the Cilleyville cemetery at the end of pancake street and up Cross Hill to where the Kearsarge Gore Town meetings were held. When the north side had their turn for Town Meeting, the meeting took place at the home of Thomas Cross, near the spot where Tom Graney lived.

This road existed before Wilmot was incorporated or the Fourth New Hampshire Turnpike was built. At a Town Meeting in Kearsarge Gore, 1794, Samuel Quimby, Thomas Cross and Elisha Smith were elected

highway surveyors, Quimby for the southside and Cross and Smith for the North.

Pioneers of the Old North Kearsarge Gore Road

Benjamin Cass pioneered the corner beyond the mountain school (where J. M. Carr lived afterward). Cass built his home in 1784. He was a blacksmith and had a shop on that corner.

William Morey with his family of ten children came to the Gore road about the same time as Benjamin Cass. He built his house almost on the Andover line by Morey Pond.

A man named Davis, hunter and trapper, was living on Cross Hill at that time. He left for Canada before Wilmot was incorporated. In view of the flow of pioneers along this road, who mainly came through Sutton, it is not too far-fetched to suspect that Davis was a son of Jonathan or Jacob Davis, who settled in Sutton in 1770-71.

Nathaniel and Richard Carr settled on the mountain road.

John Phelps came from Amherst, Mass. He settled in the Gore near the Sutton line and raised a large family.

William Morey's oldest son lived across the road from his father but his second son lived near the Winslow house site. William's son, Nathan, bought one of the first lots in what is now Wilmot Flat.

When Joe Brown pioneered the Walter Morgan place, he built his house twenty rods back from the road and this strip of road was called Brown's lane. It ended at the school house corner. In 1796 the voters supplied four dollars to run this school.

Insley Greeley settled on the land below Joe Brown's where Ernest Howard lived later on.

Richard Carr pioneered the Chadwick place.

While all this was going on, Cross Hill was inhabited by Thompsons, Samuel and Ezra, and David and Thomas Cross. None of these settlers came to the old road before 1780.

The Old North Road

This road existed before Wilmot was incorporated. The road came through Danbury (formerly Alexandria) runs northwesterly along the north side of the Eagle's Nest and Ford Hill, up Ford Hill Road, then past the North Road Cemetery, the garnet mine and the old District No. 2 Schoolhouse site. It then connected with the so-called county road east of Rollins Hill in Springfield, and from there one could go north to Grafton or turn south and go through Springfield to New London.

The pioneers on this North Road were John Clay, with his sixteen children, Jethro Barber, Iddo Webster, John Russell and Robert Fowler. They were soon joined by Curriers, Hobbs, Bixby, Buzzels, Perkins and others.

Stone Pound Road

The road from Abbie Langley's corner, going past the stone pound for stray animals and proceeding across what was then Merrill Cross' land to Joe Pedrick's, where Arlene Currier now lives, was discontinued in 1844. The new road from Joe Pedrick's to the Fourth New Hampshire Turnpike was stone-fenced by Warren

T. Gove, on both sides for twenty dollars, a distance of about 15.7 rods.

Eagle Pond Road

The road going past the south end of Eagle Pond, connecting Route 4 with the old Bethual Peaslee place, (originally Jesse Waldron's) now owned by Camp Kenwood, was laid out and accepted in 1837-8. Prior to that time people rowed boats across the pond to visit their friends on the east side.

Masts for Sailing Ships

Tall pines from the Wilmot side of Kearsarge mountain were cut in 1848 and shipped to the shipyards in Boston.

One of the workmen on this project was Samuel Curtis Brooks of Boston. He married Mary Amanda Morey on February 14, 1849, who was called Manda Morey. She was the daughter of John Morey who lived on the east side of the road in the old original Morey settlement in Wilmot.

The Starving Year

1816 was known as "the starving year." Frost and snow occurred every month in the year. Some of the farmers lost their seed three times, and had nothing in the fall.

First Church Bell

The Bell in the Union Meeting House at Wilmot Center was cast in 1858 by Meneely Co., West Troy, N. Y.

Digging a Well

Tom Messer, father of Rufus Messer, was an ambitious man, who liked to finish each job before he

tackled another. He was digging a well and had almost finished when his wife called him to dinner. He continued to dig. His wife called the second time and finished her summons with these words: "This will be the last time I'll call you to dinner. Tom continued until he had finished his work. When he threw his tools out of the well, he thoughtlessly threw the ladder with them. After he had gotten his voice back from hollering, dried his clothes, and got warmed up, he had a late dinner.

Taverns

There were at least four taverns in Wilmot. Leander Stockwell built the fourth one in Wilmot Flat. One situated on the north road in North Wilmot was run by John Russell. There were two in Wilmot Center, one on the corner across from the school of practice building which was built by Eliphalet Gay and run by his son, William. Then there was one later on, a few miles west on the other side of the Turnpike.

I am not sure but I think John Holt ran this tavern at one time.

Snow Storm

The early settlers on North Kearsarge Gore went to Sutton to shop for ordinary general store goods. Daniel Dole lost his life coming home from one of these trips. He was warned when he left Sutton not to attempt to walk to his home in the snow storm that was then falling, but he thought he could make it. He was found dead in sight of his own house, the next morning.

Early Surveying

Looking at the surveyor's layout of the original lots,

one would think that these straight lines were the actual bounds, but such is not the case. The land when surveyed turned out to be crooked and wavy in places. Mr. Walter Morgan says he has heard that the set off in Wilmot's extreme southern corner was due to fog preventing the surveyors from sighting Kearsarge peak. Mr. John Stearns says too much cider can cause a survey to wobble. He tells about the Selectmen laying out a road through dense forest to a new home and the farmer blowing a horn to direct them to the farm.

A Complete Moving

Diamond Littlefield, who died in 1956, in his 89th year used to tell of moving from Ellsworth, N. H. to the Eagle Pond section of Wilmot. He used four oxen drawing a hay rack. Two cows followed. There was a pen of four or five sheep in the hay rack besides household furniture, a barrel of pork and his wife, who rode in the back of the hayrack sitting in a rocking chair, keeping an eye on the cows. It took the oxen from early morning until 4:00 P.M. to make a twenty-two mile trip.

School of Practice

Mr. Larry who owned and operated this school, started teaching in Scythville, now Elkins, and the school was first called Kearsarge Home School. A Mr. Stickney of Danvers, Mass. was Mr. Larry's assistant.

More About School Districts

The geography of the School Districts often furnishes a valuable indication of the section of the town in which your ancestors lived. Therefore I will risk some repetition and name the early school districts:

- No. 1 Wilmot Center
- No. 2 On the North Road
- No. 3 On the mountain above Walter Morgan
- No. 4 On the Springfield side of Wilmot
- No. 5 From the turnpike at 1000 acre farm to old site of the North Church
- No. 6 In the Eagle Pond Section
- No. 7 In the Prescott Hill section, now called Emery Hill
- No. 8 At Wilmot Flat

Chase's Pond

Joseph Chase, in 1830, built a log dam, flooding the swamp area now known as Chase's Pond and built a saw mill on the site. In the spring of 1836, Richard Messer and Joseph Phillips came from Fitchburg, Massachusetts and built the stone dam. They were going to build their scythe shop at that location, but were persuaded to locate in what is now Elkins.

Shoe Factory

Thomas Peaslee owned and operated a shoe cutting shop for over twenty years. The leather was cut and shipped to the more rural sections to be sewn by hand.

The Tannery

Joseph Breed and William Leach built the first tannery in Wilmot. It was operated at one time by Hazen Putney. Otis Jones was the boss there when it burned. He bought the site and built a new tannery in 1836.

Hat Factory

Joseph Harvey owned and operated a hat factory in 1816. He sold it to Jedidiah Sabin who made it into

a carding mill and cloth dressing place. Jonathan Harvey, an experienced millwright, built this plant and at least two other mills in town.

Old Home Observance

The Wilmot Old Home Committee met in the Town Hall on the evening of July 22, 1901. Benjamin Emmons was the first president of the association. Their first celebration occurred on August 22, 1901, a picnic at the M. E. Camp Grounds.

This annual affair at first lasted for one week and was called Old Home Week, but in 1905, was changed to Old Home Day. Old Home Day is still being held in Wilmot, and it is one of the oldest uninterrupted old home celebrations in the state.

Mount Kearsarge

Mount Kearsarge in Wilmot was known to the settlers in 1639. It was called Carasaga. A century later an old map called it Cu-sa-gee, but in 1755 all the surrounding towns spelled it Kyarsarge. Not until 1816, nearly two centuries after the mountain was discovered was the name spelled as at present.

The state forest reserve on top of Kearsarge Mountain was started with an original purchase of 521 acres in 1917. Later, 839 more acres were acquired. More land has been added to these original plots, and now Morey Pond with an elevation of 1,250 feet as well as the site of the old Winslow House (named after Admiral Winslow, Commander of the Battleship Kearsarge) are all within the state park.

Trotting Course

About 1880 Samuel Waldron owned the farm now owned by Lucien Morrill. He owned race horses and had a track behind his house (can still be seen in 1956) for exercising horses. He was an accomplished cusser and a great story teller. He always kept a barrel of hard cider ready to use, and all in all was popular with the boys.

Dustin Wilkins Bear

Dustin Wilkins owned a farm next to John Waldron's place (Samuel's father). He was never drunk but always had his rum toddy every night. His grandchildren, (Roy and Forrest Gove) said his corrective methods were unusual, to say the least. Misbehaving small boys got dunked in the rain barrel. Dustin and his grandsons were making maple syrup when a bear came down from Bog Mountain to sort of supervise the operation. Grandpa Wilkins threw some syrup on the snow and the bear stayed until he could eat no more. The next night he came again with the same result. By this time, bear food was running into real money, so they took a gun the next night and the bear stayed away. Mr. Wilkins was coming home one night from Wilmot Center when he fell and broke his shoulder. It never healed and he died soon after.

The Stone House

Deacon Nathan Jones, son of Ezra and Elizabeth (Putney) Bailey Jones, was born in Sutton, September 11, 1792. He moved to Wilmot in 1810. In September or October 1814 he married Polly Pingree of New London and built a log cabin on his land, now called

Jones Hill. That first winter he and his young wife and a cow lived in the cabin isolated from the town. At that time there were no roads nearer than the Fourth New Hampshire Turnpike and the nearest real store was in Andover.

The hay for the cow was swale or blue joint hay from the north end of Pleasant Lake and it all had to be carried on his back to the cabin site. The Jones' next home was a frame house and in 1832 he built the stone house. The granite coming from the Jones' sheep pasture and some from Morgan's pasture.

Hezekiah Jones also lived at one time in the stone house, a nephew of Deacon Nathan Jones, born in 1816.

Town Meeting Refreshments

Silas Prescott, who once carried a bag of feed from Johnson's Grist Mill to his home on Bog Mountain without putting it down, used to sell oysters every Caucus and Town Meeting, everyone used the same dishes and forks but there was generally so much tobacco smoke and hard cider fumes, that germs couldn't live in the old Town Hall.

Those were the days of men only, when it came to politics, and good looking baby kissing politicians were conspicuous by their absence.

Early Maps of Wilmot Area

1639 — By Nathaniel Woodward, Essex County, Mass. Commissioners, page 10.

1652 — Commissioners for Gov. Endicott, Mass. Harriman's History of Warner, N. H., page 35.

1751 — A plan of Kearsarge Gore, N. H. was made

by Colonel Henry Gerish (about 1751). History of Warner, page 36.

Map of Survey 1753 by W. B. Clough, Sec. of State, N. H.

Proceedings of N. H. Historical Society. Vol. 1, page 149.

1755 — Thomas Jeffrey's map published in England.

Map of N. H. 1761 by Joseph Blanchard and Samuel Langdon.

1733-4 by Samuel Holland for King's survey. Published in London, 1784.

1790 — by John Reid. Published 1796.

1791 — Belknap's History.

1796 — by Bohn or Stotzman, Hamburg, Germany.

1813 — Samuel Lewis map.

1816 — Carrigan map.

1858 — map by counties, Smith and Peavey.

1892 — Hurds, Town and City Atlas.

Census of the Town of Wilmot

<i>Year</i>	<i>Popula- tion</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Popula- tion</i>
1810	423	1890	840
1820	670	1900	763
1830	835	1910	614
1840	1,212	1920	536
1850	1,272	1930	495
1860	1,195	1940	466
1870	1,072	1950	370
1880	1,080		

Area of Wilmot 29 square miles; 18,357 acres of land; 77 acres of water.

Lyceum and Dramatic Club

On Christmas 1875, there was a gathering at Otis Jones' new tannery with a fine program and tree. After it was over the citizens began to talk about forming a society and a few weeks later, the Wilmot Flat Lyceum and Dramatic Club was organized. Anyone could become a member by the payment of ten cents. The meetings were held every Friday night at the school house. For illumination people living near, carried lamps. It was a very popular society. Old and young took part in the programs which consisted of discussions (The Society published a weekly paper called the Gleaner) singing, recitations, readings, dialogues, etc. They had no piano or organ but a pitch pipe got them off to a good start and from then on it was every man for himself.

Two of their plays were "The Stagestruck Yankee" and "The Rough Diamond."

Quick Marriage

Rev. George Tewksbury liked to work his house garden early in the morning, barefooted, and once married an impatient couple just that way. They had decided not to put it off another hour.

More About the Mail

When Benjamin Franklin was appointed Postmaster General, his inventive mind produced many improvements in mail delivery.

He caused mile posts to be installed along the principle post roads. These were stone posts lettered to show the destination and miles from or to a certain place. For instance, "19 M to B" meant nineteen miles to

Boston. The distances were measured with a wheel of known circumference and a leather clacker. One end of the clacker made a noise and the other end drove a pin size point through a revolving sheet of paper. These mile stones served two purposes, one to enlighten the travelers and the other to serve as a basis for postage rates.

The Farmers Almanac of 1813 gives the following rates for a letter consisting of a single sheet of paper:

0 to 30 m	6 cents
30 to 80 m	10 cents
80 to 150 m	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents
150 to 400 m	18 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents
400 to 400 plus m	25 cents

The first stamps were used in 1847. The five cent stamp had Franklin's picture on it. The ten cent stamp had Washington's picture. This stamp could be torn in two and serve as a five cent stamp.

At the location of Postoffices, a ball was placed beside the road for the benefit of the Post rider. If the ball was raised to the top of the pole it was high ball and the Post rider could pass on if he had no mail to leave at that particular office. But, if the ball was on the ground, he had to stop for mail. This system saved him many useless stops.

The Tornado of 1821

On Sunday, September 9th, between five and seven o'clock in the evening a tornado of surprising strength and duration entered New Hampshire at Cornish and did not stop until it reached Boscawen. Its path varied

from a half mile to one hundred yards in width and extended through Cornish, Croyden, across Sunapee Lake, New London, Wilmot, Salisbury, Warner to Boscawen.

Many buildings were completely destroyed, some vanished and were distributed over the country side. A child of Harvey Huntoon's, in Sunapee, was killed and the feather bed from the child's crib was found by a Mr. Durgin in Andover.

One orchard of one hundred trees was destroyed without leaving a tree standing.

Mills

The earliest mills known to the pioneers were the plumping mills. Most of these were stumps hollowed out with fire, a spring pole and a hard wood section of log. The corn or grain to be ground was placed in the hollow and the operator moved the log up and down, striking the grain each time until it was broken up enough to use. The spring pole helped to raise the log each time.

Where water was used, the pole was balanced with a box on the end. The water coming into the box raised the log, and when the box was full the log's downward motion emptied the water and let the log fall on the grain.

Another mill used by the early settlers was the Quern. This was a miniature grist mill with the upper stone turned by hand.

Our early mills of all kinds used water power. Saw mills, cider mills, grist mills, snuff mills, stamp mills, these were all run by water wheels and the type used

was generally determined by the flow of water. Where water was constant, overshot wheels were used. They were seventy-five percent efficient. Undershot wheels were used where the stream was too nearly level for an overshot wheel. These undershot wheels were only 30 percent effective. There was also the breast wheel used where water was scarce and had to be dammed up in order to run the mill. These mills were shut down part of the year. This type of wheel was sixty-five percent effective.

Mill wheels for grinding grist were cut in many patterns — whirls, straight lines and curves took the grain from the center of the stones and pushed it out completely ground at the outside of the stone.

Many old timers seeing the pattern could tell who cut the stone.

The Surveyor's Chain

Measurements recorded in the Wilmot Town records always speak of chains, rods, perches and poles. The surveyor's chain was invented by Edmund Gunter, the English mathematician in 1620.

It was 66 feet long or four rods, including the handles. It was constructed of no. 6 or no. 9 wire and had a handle on each end. Rods, poles and perches were different words for the same measurement (16.5 feet) i.e., a quarter of the length of the chain. For instance, a street in Williamsburg, Virginia is listed as being six poles wide. In legal papers, where a lane is mentioned and no width given, it is understood to be one rod wide.

Selectmen for the First Fifty Years of Wilmot

- 1808 — Insley Greeley, Eliphalet Gay, Jabez Morrill
1809 — Insley Greeley, William Johnson, Jabez Morrill
1810 — Insley Greeley, David Cross, Jabez Morrill
1811 — Eben Fisk, Eliphalet Gay, Jabez Morrill
1812 — Jabez Youngman, Insley Greeley, Jabez Morrill
1813 — James Filbrick, Insley Greeley, Jabez Morrill
1814 — Obadiah Clough, Samuel Kimball, Jabez Morrill
1815 — Obadiah Clough, Samuel Kimball, Jabez Morrill
1816 — Insley Greeley, William Gay, David Cross
1817 — Insley Greeley, Jabez Youngman, David Cross
1818 — Gershom B. Cass, Josiah Stearns, David Cross
1819 — Samuel Kimball, Josiah Stearns, David Cross
1820 — Insley Greeley, Obadiah Clough, Daniel Upton
1821 — Josiah Stearns, Gershom B. Cass, Daniel Upton
1822 — David Cox, Samuel Kimball, Jonathan Kimball
1823 — Insley Greeley, Thomas Cross, Jr., Josiah Stearns
1824 — Insley Greeley, Thomas Cross, Jr., Jonathan Kimball
1825 — Paulus Tenny, Thomas Cross, Jr., Gershom B. Cass
1826 — William Gay, Thomas Cross, Jr., Samuel Kimball
1827 — Paulus Tenny, Thomas Cross, Jr., Insley Greeley
1828 — William Gay, Morrill Currier, Insley Greeley
1829 — John Cross, Morrill Currier, Gershom B. Cass
1830 — John Cross, Morrill Currier, Gershom B. Cass

- 1831 — Josiah Stearns, Barnard Currier, Jonathan Morey
- 1832 — John Cross, Morrill Currier, Jonathan Morey
- 1833 — Capt. John Cross, William Gay, Jabez Youngman
- 1834 — Jessie Waldron, Samuel Teel, Simon Greely
- 1835 — Jonathan Bean, Levi Morey, Morrill Currier
- 1836 — John Cross, Moses B. Langley, Jonathan Morey
- 1837 — Samuel Teel, Insley Greeley, Andrew Langley
- 1838 — Samuel Teel, George Sheppard, Andrew Langley
- 1839 — Samuel Teel 1st, Wells Currier 2nd, Joseph B. Carr appointed
- 1840 — George Sheppard, John Cross, John Teel
- 1841 — George Sheppard, John Cross, John Teel
- 1842 — John Woodbury, Timothy Emery, Issac B. Youngman
- 1843 — John Woodbury, Timothy Emery, Issac B. Youngman
- 1844 — Otis Jones, Morrill Currier, Levi Morey
- 1845 — Otis Jones, John Brown, Levi Morey
- 1846 — Isaiah Langley, John Brown, John Cross
- 1847 — George Sheppard, John Brown, Nathaniel Buswell
- 1848 — George Sheppard, Iddo Brown, Nathaniel Buswell
- 1849 — Stephen R. Sweatt, Iddo Brown, John White
- 1850 — Stephen R. Sweatt, James Brown, Samuel Thompson
- 1851 — Jonas Brown, John Bean, Samuel Thompson
- 1852 — John Cross, John Teel, Moses Barney
- 1853 — Iddo S. Brown, Robert M. Rowe, Moses Barney

- 1854 — Samuel Buswell, Robert W. Rowe, Owen Perkins
 1855 — Morrill Currier, Peter Sweatt, George Woodward
 1856 — Samuel Teel, Calvin Fisk, Thomas Brown

Town Clerks for the First Fifty Years of Wilmot

- William Johnson — 1808-1812 inclusive
 Jabez Youngman — 1813-1828 inclusive
 Charles Thompson — 1829-1831 inclusive
 Morrill Cross — 1832-1860's

State Representatives

- Eliphalet Gay — 1812
 Jabez Youngman — 1814
 Eliphalet Gay — 1816
 Jabez Youngman — 1818-1820-1821-1822
 Eliphalet Gay — 1823
 Samuel Kimball — 1824
 Jabez Youngman — 1825-1826
 Josiah Stearns — 1827-1828
 William Gay — 1829-1830
 Samuel Kimball — 1831
 Jeremiah Mitchell — 1832-1833
 John Cross — 1834-1835
 Merrill Cross — 1836-1837
 Jabez Youngman — 1838
 Morrill Currier — 1839-1840
 Andrew Langley — 1841-1842
 Wells Currier — 1843-1844
 Jesse Waldron — 1845-1846
 John Woodbury — 1847-1848-1849-1850

Andrew Langley — 1851-1852
 Samuel Thompson 2nd — 1853-1854
 William W. Flanders — 1855-1856

Kearsarge Grange

Kearsarge Grange No. 87 was first organized December 2, 1876 by F. L. Taylor of North Wilmot. Mr. Horace Webster was the first Master. I do not know the names of the Charter members at that time, but here is the list of members who signed the by-laws on June 5, 1877.

Minot Stearns	Horace Pedwick
William T. Gove	Joshua Holland
James B. Buswell	John E. Gove
Kate Larige	Mary J. Gove
Frances A. Gove	Nancy P. Pedrick
Pluma Holland	Charles H. Thompson
G. W. Atwood	Sarah L. Philbrick
Maria H. Thompson	Horace Webster
Jonathan L. Langley	Nancy A. Langley
Walter M. Fulton	Samuel C. Waldron
Horatio B. Fowler	John F. Farnum
Alice L. Fowler	Ellen P. Farnum
C. A. Waldron	Jennie Fulton
Sarah J. Stearns	R. August Brown
G. Minot Stearns	Joseiah Trumbel
Amos C. Maxson	

This Grange was reorganized November 10, 1882. The Charter members were.

William Flanders	Dennis Webster
Samuel Thompson 2nd	Jennie A. Thompson

Elizabeth V. Thompson	Sarah W. Flanders
John M. Carr	Rhoda E. A. Carr
Frank W. Flanders	Mattie A. Stevens
Horace R. Chadwick	Nelson Stevens
Alvan Sargent	Hiram Davis
Newell S. Durgin	Hattie L. Durgin
Emily Davis	Fred W. Roby
George E. Stevens	Charles A. Calef
Ella M. Calef	Gracie C. Flanders
Nancy G. Stevens	Emma M. Stearns

William W. Stimson, Secretary of the State Grange installed the following officers:

Master	Horace Pedrick
Overseer	Nelson Stevens
Lecturer	William W. Flanders
Steward	Horace R. Chadwick
Ass. Steward	William A. Thompson
Chaplain	Rev. Alvan Saegent
Treasurer	Dennis Webster
Secretary	Frank W. Flanders
Gate Keeper	George E. Stevens
Ceres	Jennie M. Thompson
Pomona	Mattie A. Stevens
Flora	Gertrude Davis
Lady Asst. Steward	Nancy G. Stevens
Chorister	Frank W. Flanders
Organist	Jennie M. Thompson

Arthur E. Thompson was a later member of this Grange and held the office of District Deputy for five years.

Wilmot Grange

Wilmot Grange No. 309 was organized March 27, 1909 with the following Charter members:

Austin E. Langley	Charles B. Briggs
Charles T. Atwood	Herbert L. Woodward
Wilfred J. Currier	William B. Dodge
Frederick E. Goodhue	Harland Goodhue
Grover Langley	Henry A. Tilton
Howard Atwood	Wyman Stearns
Byron M. Woodward	Mrs. Jennie Langley
Mrs. Josie Goodhue	Mrs. Elizabeth Briggs
Mrs. Florence Goodhue	Mrs. Eva Dodge
Mrs. H. A. Tilton	Mrs. Minnie Atwood
Mrs. W. J. Currier	Mrs. Laura Woodward
Mrs. Letitia Woodward	Miss Hattie Woodward
Miss Harriet M. Woodward	Miss Winnifred Tilton
Miss Iris B. Langley	Miss Edith M. Goodhue

H. O. Hadley, assisted by Herbert Clay of Kearsarge Grange and Charles Romaine of New London installed the following officers:

Master	A. E. Langley
Overseer	F. E. Goodhue
Lecturer	F. L. Goodhue
Steward	H. L. Woodward
Assistant Steward	Henry Tilton
Chaplain	Letitia T. Woodward
Treasurer	Charles Atwood
Secretary	Byron M. Woodward
Gatekeeper	William B. Dodge
Ceres	Jennie M. Langley

Pomona

Mrs. Mabel Tilton

Flora

Mrs. Minnie Atwood

Lady Assistant Steward

Mrs. Elizabeth Briggs

Conclusion

I know this history should have had an index but lack of time and money has prevented the inclusion of that convenience. Between trying to keep within the limits set by the money on hand and having the history ready for sale on the Town of Wilmot's 150th Anniversary — 1957, many other things have had to be omitted, especially some pictures and maps.

I do not claim to be a professional writer — you people who have read this history found that out many pages ago.

But of all the people who could have, including those that think they could have produced a better history, let me say, they didn't try, I did and I enjoyed every minute of it.

Goodbye now,

CASPER "CAP" L. LEVARN

March 18, 1957