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# ATLAS OF STRAFFORD

## COUNTY New Hampshire.

*From actual Surveys, drawn and*

### PUBLISHED BY SANFORD & EVERTS

320 Chestnut Street,  
PHILADELPHIA  
1871.

E. F. Sanford,  
W. P. Everts.

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C. T. Liggett, C. H. Edwards.

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# STRAFFORD CO.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Scale 2 1/2 Miles to an Inch





# DURHAM

Scale 30 Rods to an Inch



## Durham Village Business Directory,

Rev. A. Tobey, D. D.—Pastor Cong. Church.  
 W. P. Sylvester, M. D.—Physician and Surgeon.  
 Gen. Alfred Hoitt—Hay Merchant. Boston.

### FARMERS.

J. M. Coe—Farmer.  
 J. Fowler—Farmer.  
 Jno. Mooney—Farmer.  
 A. D. McDaniels—Farmer.  
 J. B. Smith—Farmer.  
 B. Thompson—Farmer.  
 C. G. Thompson—Farmer.  
 Jno. Thompson—Farmer.  
 Samuel Rundlett—Dealer in Lumber, &c.  
 Mrs. E. J. Badger—Resident. Durham Village.  
 J. W. E. Thompson—Station Agent. Durham.

## Waldron's Hill, (Barrington.)

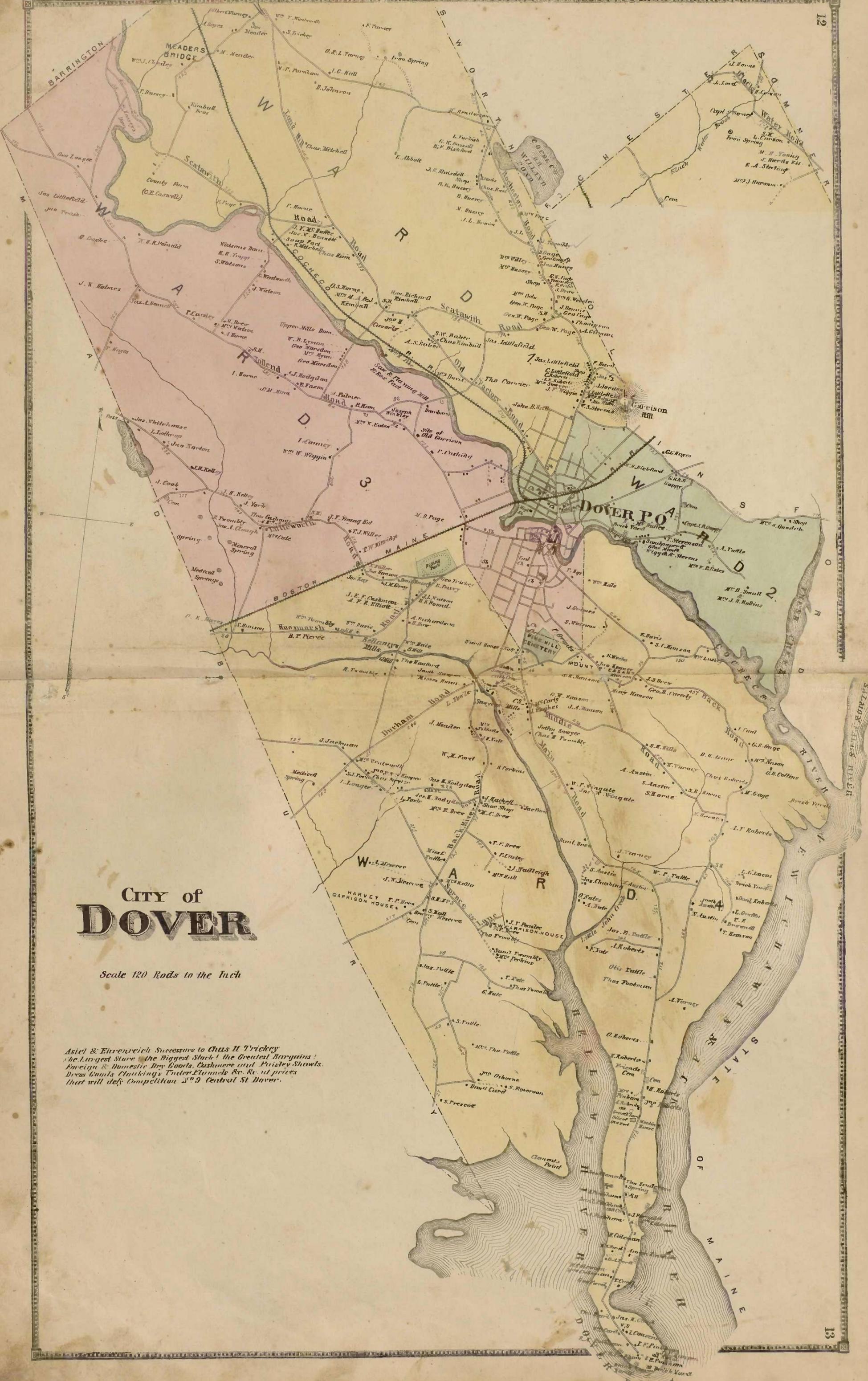
### SUBSCRIBERS' DIRECTORY.

Buzzell, C. F.—Town Clerk and Farmer.  
 Hall, D. M.—Dealer in Choice Family Groceries, Flour,  
 Feed, &c., &c.  
 Feneran, Thos.—Shoemaker.  
 Hall, Hiram—Farmer.  
 Thompson, Benj.—Farmer.  
 Waterhouse, Dr. Wm.—Physician and Surgeon.  
 Waterhouse, J.—Postmaster.  
 Waterhouse, W. E.—Farmer.  
 Whalen, Jas.—Farmer.









# CITY of DOVER

Scale 120 Rods to the Inch

*Asiel & Ehrenreich Successors to Chas H. Trickey  
 the Largest Store the Biggest Stock the Greatest Bargains!  
 Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, Cashmere and Prizley Shaws.  
 Brass Cans, Clockings, Underclothes &c. at prices  
 that will defy Competition 3<sup>rd</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> Central St Dover.*













REFERENCE

CENTRAL ST.	CEDAR ST.	WASHINGTON ST.
1 M <sup>rs</sup> Hayes	1 J A Clough	1 D H Wendall
2 B Burdick Est	2 Chas Brown	2 F Wiggins
3	3 W Barney	3 E Freeman
4 J L Pulpiton	4 M <sup>rs</sup> York	4 Stratford Mat Bldg
5 B Cocking	5 M <sup>rs</sup> R P Wentworth	5 M <sup>rs</sup> C H Kingman
6	6	6 J W Walker
7 T P Pressey	7	7 C C Chasley
8 C E Bacon	8	8 S Glass
9 W Woodman	9	9
10 Dover Nat Bank	10	10 R H Wiggins
11 M <sup>rs</sup> Alex Stapleigh	11	11 Dan Lam
12 M <sup>rs</sup> Otis	12	12 Perkins St.
13 Louie Varney	13	13 M <sup>rs</sup> Hughes
14	14	14 M <sup>rs</sup> Prentice
15	15	15 M <sup>rs</sup> Dermott
16	16	16 Pine St.
17 M <sup>rs</sup> Pike	17	17 J W Henderson
18 D H Wendall	18	18 J Brown
19	19	19 M <sup>rs</sup> Fox
20 M <sup>rs</sup> Glase	20	20 Mrs Young
21 Dan's Home	21	21 F Wiggins
22 W Wendall	22	22 Young St.
23 C Fisher	23	23 M <sup>rs</sup> Lyons
24 D H Wendall	24	24 M <sup>rs</sup> Ginnings Est
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		100

Dan's Acre 8 Acres

Dan's Acre 17 Acres





# PINE HILL CEMETERY

# CATHOLIC CEMETERY

# SAWYERS MILLS

W

A

R

D

4

LOCUST ST.

ST.

PLEASANT ST.

PINE ST.

PLEASANT ST.

LINDEN ST.

BELLE RIVER

WOODEN MILLS



Jonathan Sawyer  
W Simpson  
H Moore  
Mrs Bradford  
J Brackett  
A Meserve

W Perkins  
Office  
J B T  
J B Bloom  
D. H. Clark  
W Perkins  
J B Tolson  
J B Tolson  
R H Twombly  
W L Chandler  
J T Crockett  
A T Crockett

H Seyward  
Deer Osborne  
Friends Meeting House  
J H Browster  
Mrs Biddle  
Butler  
J C Stewart  
J Brown  
J T Hanson

Mrs Geo Allen  
E Bush

Misses E & I Watson

WATER MILL



# DOVER CITY

## ADVERTISING DIRECTORY.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**  
 Chesley, A. C.—Dealer in Hardware, Farming Tools, Seeds, Fertilizers, Lime, Plaster, Cement, Salt, &c.; also Agent for Mount Hope Iron Co.'s Nails, Varney's Celebrated Plows, and Brigham, Whitman & Co.'s Shoe Tucks and Nails. 33 Washington Street.  
 Foot & Snell—Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Mowing Machines, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Carpenters' Tools, &c. 52 Franklin Street.  
 Perkins, Jeremy—Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Agricultural Tools, Seeds, &c.; also Dealer in Corn, Flour and Grain. Cor. Silver and Pleasant Streets.

**ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.**  
 Blaisdell, Edward—Main, near School Street.  
 Clark, Jac.—Garrison Hill.  
 Hayes, W. P.—Union Street.  
 Lyman, W. B.—12 Central Street.  
 Canney, T. J.—Third Street.

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**  
 Hall, Danl.—City Hall.  
 Hall, J. G.—Central Square.  
 Sawyer, Thomas E.—19 Central Street.  
 Smith, Thos. J.—Over Tuft's Drug Store, Central Square.  
 Wentworth, Geo. T.—City Hall.  
 White, J. H.—Attorney at Law and Claim and Patent Agent. Cochecho Block.  
 Wheeler, Hon. Samuel M.—Over Old Dover Bank Building, Central Square.

**BANKS.**  
 Cochecho National Bank—Thos. E. Sawyer, Pres., E. Hurd, Cashier. Franklin, cor. Third Street.  
 Dover National Bank—Samuel M. Wheeler, Pres., Calvin Hale, Cashier. 10 Central Street.  
 Strafford National Bank—Wm. S. Stevens, Pres., A. A. Tufts, Cashier.

**BAKERS.**  
 Jordan, G. T.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Bread, Cakes, and Crackers. 48 and 50 Franklin Street.  
 Poole, Joseph M.—Residence Franklin, cor. Sixth Street.

**BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS.**  
 Brown, Emerson L.—Franklin Square.  
 Glidden, A. F.—Central Street, near City Hall.  
 Sherree Brothers—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressing Saloon. Central Square.

**BILLIARD SALOONS.**  
 Perkins, Chas. E.  
 Quimby, A. S.  
 Sayles & True—Billiard Hall, Henderson's Block, Main Street.  
 Twombly, J. K.—Third Street.

**BILL POSTER.**  
 Burley, J.—City Bill Poster and Distributor. Office at Varney's News Room, 8 Central Street.

**BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND NEWS AGENT.**  
 Lane, E. J.—School and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, Room Papers, &c., furnished on the best of terms. 18 Central Street.

**BOOTS AND SHOES. (Dealers in.)**  
 Brewster, E. V.—Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers. 20 Central Street.  
 Caverly, Alfred—Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Shoe Findings, &c. 2 Central Street.  
 Seavey & Ricker—Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Rubbers, &c. A select stock of Custom and Sale Work constantly on hand.  
 Seavey & Ricker—Dealer in Fine Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Trunks, Valises and Traveling Bags. Two doors north of the American House, Franklin Square. All Goods warranted as represented.

**BOOTS AND SHOES. (Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in.)**  
 Davis, Hovey & Co.—Orchard, near Central Street.  
 Goodwin, J. E. & Co.—Pray's Building, Fourth Street.  
 Palmer, Wm. H. & Co.—Third Street, opp. Depot.  
 Platts, John L.—Main, cor. Portland Street.  
 Tash, Geo. W.—Franklin Square.  
 Wentworth, Geo. B.—Franklin, cor. New York Street.

**BREWER.**  
 Evans, Mrs. Henry—Stock, Pale and Amber Ale Brewer. Cochecho Brewery, Charles Street.

**BRICK MAKERS.**  
 Horne, G. W. & Son—Gulf Road.  
 Pinkham, Aaron—Dover Point.  
 Pinkham, Alonzo—“ “  
 Pinkham, J. F.—“ “  
 Pinkham, J. E.—“ “  
 Pinkham, R. A.—“ “

**CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER.**  
 Randlett, J. H.—Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs, &c. Central Street, opp. New Hampshire House.

**CLERGYMEN.**  
 Drummond, Jas.—Priest, St. Aloysius (Cathedral) Church, Corner Chestnut and Third Streets.  
 Hewett, Rev. Elma—Pastor Universalist Church, Third Street.  
 Stewart, I. D.—Pastor Washington Street F. W. Baptist Church. Residence Chapel Street.

**CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.**  
 Horne, Jas. A.—Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c. 25 Central Street.

**COAL AND WOOD.**  
 Page, M. D.—Arch Street.

**DENTISTS.**  
 Murphy, Chas. M.—Dental Surgeon. 16 Central Street.  
**COUNTY AND CITY OFFICERS.**  
 Stevens, Wm. S.—Mayor City of Dover.  
 Stevens, John B., Jr.—City Clerk.  
 Thos. E. Sawyer—City Marshal.  
 Yeaton, Nahum—Register of Deeds.  
 Wiggins, Uriah—County Commissioner.  
 Hall, Daniel—Clerk of Court.  
 A. A. Tufts—County Treasurer.

**DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.**  
 Lothrop & Pinkham—Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Dye Stuffs, &c. Franklin Street, opp. American House.  
 Rackley, B. F.—Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumeries, &c. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Franklin Square, cor. Charles Street.  
 Tufts, Chas. A.—Pharmaceutical Chemist. Physicians' prescriptions dispensed with the utmost care. Central Square.  
 Wheeler, Jas. H.—Druggist and Apothecary. Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Potash, Alcohol, Kerosene, &c. Pleasant Street, above Silver.

**DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS.**  
 Ariel, Jacob—Dealer in Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods. Cochecho Block.  
 Haley, H.—Dealer in Dry Goods of every description. 2 Central Square.  
 Sterns, Wm.—Importer of and Wholesale and Retail dealer in Silks, Shawls, Irish Poplins, Dress Goods, Cloaks, Domestic and Housekeeping Goods, White Goods, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, &c., &c. 3 Tetherly's Block, opp. City Hall, Central Square.  
 Tash, A. S. & Co.—Dealers in a great variety of Dry Goods. Franklin Square.  
 Nealley, B. Frank—Dealer in Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Hoopskirts, Corsets, Hosiery, Gloves, Yankee Notions, &c. 25 Central Street.

**EATING SALOONS.**  
 Freeman, E. J.—Oyster and Eating Saloon. Corner of Third and Franklin Streets.  
 Freeman, H. D.—Oyster House and Eating Saloon. Exchange Block, opp. City Hall.

**EXPRESS COMPANIES.**  
 Lawrence, David—Wolfboro' and Rochester Express. Office B. & M. R. R. Depot.  
 Niles & Co.'s Boston Express—Offices: Tuft's Drug Store, Central Square, and American House.

**FURNITURE DEALERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.**  
 Greene, Thomas J.—Furniture made to order, Repaired, Upholstered, and Recovered in the best manner. Lounges at Wholesale. Washington Street, cor. of Main.  
 Wiggins, Chas. W.—Dealer in Furniture, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, and Children's Carriages. American Hall Building.

**GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.**  
 Brewster, Eli V.—Dealer in Groceries, Provisions and W. I. Goods, &c. 20 Central Street.  
 Chamberlain & Nowell—Dealers in Groceries, W. I. Goods, Pork, Lard, Hams, &c. 48 Franklin Street.  
 Danforth & Conner—Dealers in W. I. Goods and Groceries; also, Flour, Meal, Grain, Meats, Vegetables, &c. Washington Street, opp. City Hall. Cash paid for Country Produce.  
 Henderson, O. T.—Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Fish, Flour, Feed and Country Produce, at the lowest market prices. Main Street, cor. Chapel.  
 Hughes, John C.—Dealer in Groceries, W. I. Goods, Pork, Lard, Hams, Salt, &c. Few doors south City Hall, Central Square.  
 Locke, W. H.—Dealer in W. I. Goods and Groceries. Washington Street, Central Square.  
 Lowell, Geo. G.—Dealer in W. I. Goods and Groceries, Flour, Meal, Grain, Pork, Lard and Country Produce. Franklin Square.  
 Larkley, John L.—Commission Merchant, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Flour, Meal, Corn, Oats, Shorts, Feed, Teas, Tobacco, and Groceries. 3 Central Square.  
 Merserve, John—Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions and General Groceries. 8 Silver Street.  
 Walker, Edward—Dealer in W. I. Goods and Groceries; also, Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Feed, &c. 8 Main Street.

**HARNESS MAKER.**  
 Law, Henry—Manufacturer of and Dealer in Harnesses, Whips and Blankets; also Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers. Central Street, next door to City Hall.

**HATS, CAPS AND FURS.**  
 Moody, Silas—Dealer in Hats, Caps and Furs. Cochecho Block, Washington Street.  
 Purinton & Ham—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hats, Caps and Furs. 11 Central Street.  
 Purinton, Jac. K.—Dealer in Hats, Caps and Furs. 4 Central Street.

**HOTELS.**  
 Franklin House—John A. Smith, Proprietor. Third Street.  
 Kimball House—L. C. Kimball, Proprietor. Opposite the Depot, Third Street.  
 New Hampshire House—Ansel Tucker, Proprietor. Central Street.

**ICE DEALER.**  
 Berry, L. R.—Fourth Street.

**INSURANCE AGENTS.**  
 Freeman, Frank—Insurance Agent. Washington Street.  
 W. T. Prescott's Insurance Agency—Life, Fire and Accident. Washington Street, Dover, N. H. At this Agency are represented Fire Insurance Companies with Assets amounting to Ten Million Dollars. Policies issued upon all insurable property on favorable terms. Losses promptly paid. Agent for N. H. Fire Insurance Co.  
 Tufts, A. A.—Strafford National Bank. Central Square.  
 Tufts, Chas. A.—Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Agent. Central Square.  
 Wendell, D. H.—Is Agent for some of the oldest Fire, Accident and Life Insurance Companies in the United States. Corner Main and School Street.

**LIVERY STABLE.**  
 Wm. H. Smith—Locust Street, rear of City Hall.

**MANUFACTURERS.**  
 Cochecho Manufacturing Company—Z. S. Wallingford, Agent. Manufacturers of Cotton.  
 Cochecho Print Works—John Bracewell, Agent. Manufacturers of Cochecho Prints.  
 Sawyer's Mills—F. A. & J. Sawyer, Proprietors. Manufacturers of Woolen Goods. Durham Road.  
 Oil Cloth Manufactory—J. B. Folsom, Proprietor. Locust Street.  
 Glue and Sand Paper Manufactory—Wiggins & Stevens, Proprietors. Gulf Road.  
 Bellamy Mills—Wm. Hale, Proprietor. Manufacturers of Flour, Feed and Shorts; also, Dealer in all kinds of Grain.  
 Williams, I. B.—Manufacturer of Oak-Tanned Leather Belting, and cover of Top Rollers.  
 Dover Gas Light Company—Z. S. Wallingford, Agent. Office 9 Central Street.  
 Bradford, John M.—Sawyer's Mills. Residence Linden Street.

**MARBLE YARDS.**  
 Foye, S. H.—Manufacturer of Monuments and Grave-stones. Soapstone Work in all its various branches. A large assortment of American and Foreign Marbles constantly on hand. Foot of Main Street.  
 R. H. Twombly, Agent. Is prepared to furnish Monuments, Gravestones, Tablets, Scrolls and all kinds of Marble Work at his shop on Central Street. Carving and Ornamental Work neatly executed.

**MASONS—BRICK AND STONE.**  
 Wilson, D. F.—Portland Street.  
 Raitt, Frank.

**MEAT MARKETS.**  
 Burnham, J. M.—Dealer in Beef, Pork, Mutton and Poultry.  
 Rich, S. & B.—Dealers in Fish, Meat, Poultry and Vegetables, fresh every day. Rear City Hall.  
 Wiggins, Uriah—Dealer in Meats of all kinds, Poultry, Sausages and Vegetables. Main Street.

**MERCHANT TAILORS.**  
 Daniel Lothrop & Co.—Proprietors. Dealers in Men and Boy's Clothing. Particular attention paid to Custom Work. Morrill's Block, Franklin Square.  
 Lothrop, Daniel & Co.—Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Gents' and Boys' Ready-Made Clothing at the lowest cash prices. Central Street.  
 Seavey, J., Frank & Co.—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in a superior quality of Ready-Made Clothing. Corner Franklin and Second Streets.  
 Varney, Joshua—Merchant Tailor; also Agent of Strafford Company for Sawyer's Goods. Old Dover Bank, Central Square.

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MUSIC.**  
 Conner & Goodwin—Dealers in and Manufacturers of Picture Frames and Stencil Plates; also, Dealers in Musical Instruments and Music. Locust Street, rear of City Hall.  
 Connor & Goodwin's—Temple of Music. Rear of Belnap Church. Locust Street.

**PHOTOGRAPH ARTISTS.**  
 Brigham, E. T.—Photograph and Ambrotype Artist. 28 Central Street.  
 Copeland O. H.—takes Large Size Views of Stores, Manufacturing Establishments, Dwellings, &c. Office and P. O. address, Newmarket, N. H. Orders from any part of New England will receive prompt attention, and first class work guaranteed.

**PAINTERS.**  
 Ham, Russell B.  
 Smith, C. M. & Co.—Locust Street.  
 Whidden, A. S.—Corner Silver and Atkinson Streets.

**PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.**  
 Drake, J. W.—(Homeopathic.) 19 Orchard Street.  
 Ham, John R.—16 Central Street.  
 Hill, Levi G.—61 Washington Street.  
 Lathrop, M. C.—St. John's Street.  
 Payne, N. M.—(Homeopathic.) Second Street, near Chestnut.  
 Pray, T. J. W.—16 Central Street.  
 Stackpole, P. A.—6½ Central Street.  
 Wheeler, James H.—15 Pleasant Street.  
 York, Jasper H.—Office and Residence Pleasant Street.

**PLANING, SAWING AND TURNING.**  
 Hayes, W. P.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Doors, Sash, Blinds, Stair Balusters and Rails. Mouldings and Brackets of all kinds. Corner Union and Court Streets.  
 Pike, W. H.—Sawing and Planing Mill and Box Factory. Upper Factory Dam.

**PRINTERS—BOOK AND JOB.**  
 "Morning Star" F. W. Baptist Printing Establishment—L. R. Burlingame, Agent. Orders for Denominational Work from all parts of the country promptly filled. 39 Washington Street.  
 Goodwin, H. H.—Book and Job Printing Office. Bills, Circulars, Posters, Visiting and Wedding Cards, &c. Tetherly's Block, opp. City Hall.  
 Hills, Edwin A.—"Dover Gazette" Office. Business Cards, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Shop Bills, Posters, &c. 10 Central Street.  
 Libbey & Co.—"Dover Inquirer" Office. Books, Cards, Blanks and Handbills of every description, executed at short notice. Over Strafford Bank Building, opp. City Hall.

**RESIDENTS.**  
 Bickford, John E.—88 Central Street.  
 Brown, Emerson L.—No. 5 Atkinson Street.  
 Burns, John—Chapel Street.  
 Fisher, Samuel C.—Corner Summer and Locust Street.  
 Hall, Mrs. M.—Boarding House. 78 Franklin Street.  
 Hill, Lebbius—Supt. Streets. St. Charles Street.  
 Leigh, Mrs. S.  
 Leighton, John—18 Atkinson Street.  
 Littlefield, Mrs. D. F.  
 Morrill, Joseph—76 Franklin Street.  
 Nute, Ephraim—78 Central Street.  
 Pray, Benjamin—16 Fourth Street.  
 Roberts, Amasa—6 Silver Street.  
 Young, A. H.—9 Pleasant Street.

**SALOONS AND RESTAURANTS.**  
 Twombly, H. W.—Proprietor Saloon. Third Street, near Depot.  
 Tatro, Joseph—Proprietor Restaurant.  
 Crannan, Michael—Proprietor Restaurant. Waldron Street.

**SEWING MACHINES.**  
 Whiteher, O. F.—The only authorized Agent for the Howe Machine Company for Strafford Co. Salesroom at No. 43 Washington Street.

**SPORTSMEN'S DEPOT.**  
 Libbey & Twombly—Dealers in Sportsmen's Rods, Hooks, Lines, Game Bags, Baskets, and Fishing Tackle of every description. Guns to let. 9 Central Square.

**STOVES, FURNACES AND SHEET IRON WARE.**  
 Fuller, S. H. & Co.—Dealers in Stoves and Furnaces, Lead Pipe, Pumps, Sinks, Tin, Glass, Japan and Wooden Ware. 5 Cochecho Block.  
 Rand, Mark F.—Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, Pumps and Lead Pipe, and Kitchen Furnishing Goods. Job Work in Tin, Brass, Copper and Sheet Iron done to order. Franklin Square.

**VARIETY STORE.**  
 Horton, Chas. H.—Dealer in Nuts, Fruits, Confectionery; also, School Books, Blank Books, Pocket Books, Knives, Ink, Envelopes, &c. The largest assortment of Toys and Yankee Notions to be found in Dover, is at Horton's Variety Store.

**WINES AND LIQUORS.**  
 McDonald, James—Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Wines, Liquors and Ales. Near Central Square.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
 Carley, James.  
 Colbath, G. W.—Postmaster. Portland Turnpike.  
 Collins, Benj.—Dealer in Lumber, Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c. &c. Third Street.  
 Crannan, M. J.—Tailor. Morrill's Block, Franklin Square.  
 Dore, O.—Machinist. Factory Yard.  
 Flanders, E. H.  
 Haughey, Bernard—Printery. Residence Payne Street.  
 Hull, John B.—Blacksmith. Corner Franklin and New York Streets.  
 Jackson, J. L.—Manufacturer. Franklin cor. York.  
 Littlefield, Albert H.—Music Teacher. Office Franklin Hall.  
 Mahoney, John—Resident.  
 Meader, John F.—Repair and Wheelwright Shop.  
 Snow, H. F.—Carpenter. Corner Grove and Third.  
 Tappan, Stephen—Coffin Warehouse. Locust Street, near City Hall.  
 Wallace, Jasper G.—Deputy Sheriff. 15 Orchard Street.  
 Wiggins, William B.—Civil Engineer. 22 Second Street.

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# DURHAM

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile







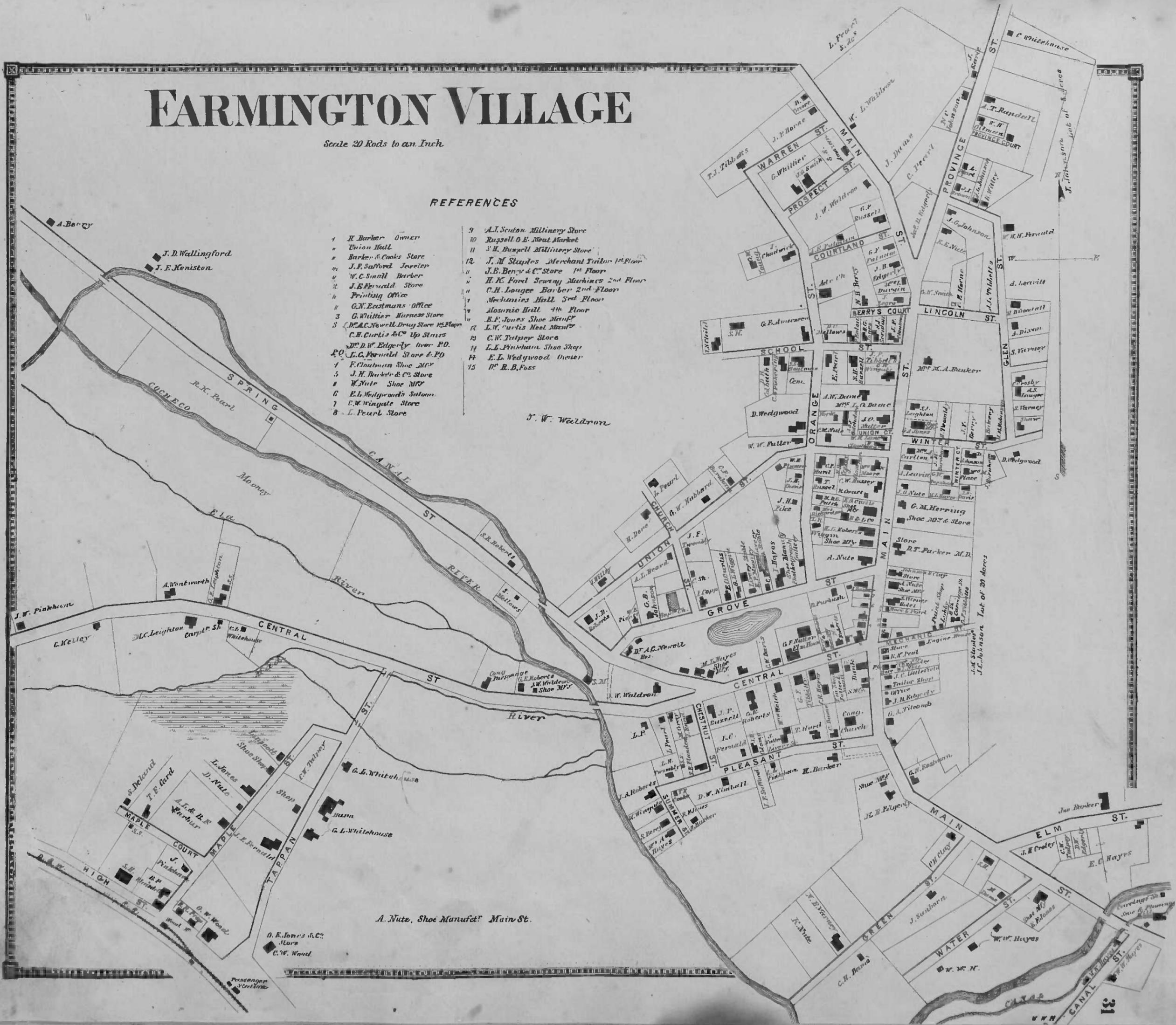


# FARMINGTON VILLAGE

Scale 20 Rods to an Inch

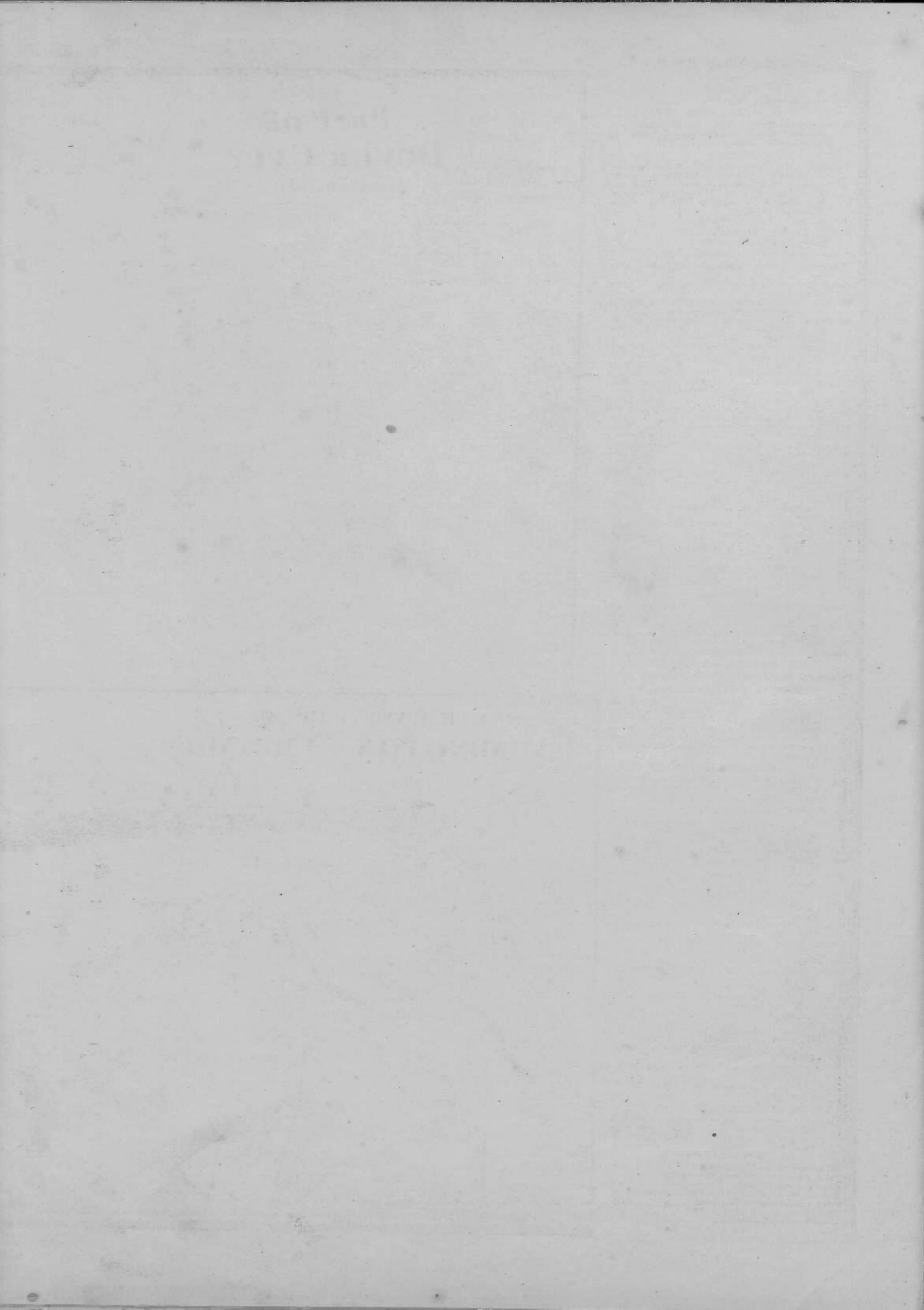
## REFERENCES

- |    |                                      |    |   |
|----|--------------------------------------|----|---|
| 1  | H. Barber Owner                      | 9  | A. J. Scuton Millinery Store            |
| 2  | Union Hall                           | 10 | Russell O. E. Meat Market               |
| 3  | Barker & Cooks Store                 | 11 | S. H. Buzzell Millinery Store           |
| 4  | J. F. Safford Jeweler                | 12 | J. M. Staples Merchant Tailor 1st Floor |
| 5  | W. C. Small Barber                   | 13 | J. B. Berry & Co. Store 1st Floor       |
| 6  | J. E. Fernald Store                  | 14 | H. K. Ford Sewing Machines 2nd Floor    |
| 7  | Printing Office                      | 15 | C. H. Lougee Barber 2nd Floor           |
| 8  | G. N. Eastmans Office                | 16 | Medicines Hall 3rd Floor                |
| 9  | G. Whittier Harness Store            | 17 | Medicines Hall 4th Floor                |
| 10 | D. A. C. Newell Drug Store 1st Floor | 18 | E. F. Jones Shoe Manuf.                 |
| 11 | C. H. Curtis & Co. Up Stairs         | 19 | E. W. Curtis Meel Manuf.                |
| 12 | D. D. W. Edgerly Over P.O.           | 20 | C. W. Tappan Store                      |
| 13 | J. C. Fernald Store & P.O.           | 21 | L. L. Pinckham Shoe Shop                |
| 14 | F. Cloutman Shoe Manuf.              | 22 | E. L. Wedgwood Owner                    |
| 15 | J. H. Barker & Co. Store             | 23 | D. E. B. Fuss                           |
| 16 | W. Vail Shoe Manuf.                  |    |   |
| 17 | E. L. Wedgwood's Saloon              |    |   |
| 18 | L. W. Winyale Store                  |    |   |
| 19 | L. Pearl Store                       |    |   |



J. W. Waldron

A. Nute, Shoe Manufct? Main St.



**ATTORNEY.**

Eastman, G. N.—Office, Maine Street.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

Pinkham, L. L.—Dealer in Mens', Womens', Misses', and Childrens' Boots, Shoes and Rubbers. Repairing done at short notice. Central Street.

**DENTIST.**

Edgerly, D. W.—"Dental Surgeon"—is now inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single Tooth to an entire set on Vulcanite or Rubber Base, Gold and Silver; also filling Teeth with pure Gold, rendering them durable and useful. Main Street. Office hours, 8 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 5 P. M.

**DRUG STORE.**

Newell, Arthur C.—Dealer in Drugs, Fancy Goods and Patent Medicines. Main Street.

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.**

Barker, Hiram—Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries. Main Street.

Barker, John—Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries. Main Street.

Berry, J. B. & Co.—Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Tobacco and Cigars. No. 24 Main Street.

Blaisdell, B. F.—Dealer in W. I. Goods, Dry Goods, Groceries, Tobacco and Cigars. Near R. R. Depot, corner of High and Maple Streets.

J. E. Fernald—Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Shoe Findings, Books and Stationery, Farming Tools, Seeds, &c.; also Agent for Howe, Leavitt and Florence Sewing Machines. Job Printing of all kinds neatly and promptly executed, at reasonable rates. Corner Main and Central Streets.

Fernald, L. C.—Dealer in W. I. Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Meal, Newspapers, Fruit, Confectionery, and Shoe Findings. Main Street.

Herring, G. M.—Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready Made Clothing, Shoe Findings, &c. Main Street.

Johnson & Clay—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Country Produce, Flour, Corn, Meal, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Spices, &c. Main Street.

Jones, O. E.—Dealer in Groceries, Crockery and Glassware, Shoe Findings, also Flour, Meal, Confectionery, &c. Opposite R. R. Depot.

Pearl, R. K. (Pearl Bros.)—Dealer in Groceries, Crockery and Glass-ware, Shoe Findings, &c. No. 22 Main Street.

Wingate, C. W.—Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Main Street.

**FRUIT STORE, MARKET, &c.**

Russell, G. F.—Dealer in, and "cash" paid for, all kinds of Country Produce. Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds on hand in their season. No. 30 Main Street, Farmington.

**HOTELS.**

Elm House—Geo. F. Nutter, Proprietor. This large and commodious house has recently been built by the enterprising Proprietor, and fitted up in first class style for the accommodation of the public. (A Livery Stable attached.) Central Street, near Main.

Barnard House—S. Varney, Proprietor. Main Street.

**LUMBER DEALER.**

Waldron, J. W.—Dealer in all kinds of Lumber.

**MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.**

Curtis, Chas. H. & Co.—Manufacturers of "Peruvian Bitters," purely a Vegetable Compound, that has no equal as a Tonic and Blood Purifier; also of Curtis's Croup Syrup, a safe and certain remedy for any ordinary case of Croup, and also a pleasant and efficient remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and all affections of the Lungs.

**MERCHANT TAILOR.**

Staples, G. M.—Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Cloths, Trimmings, Gent's Furnishing Goods, and Custom Clothing. 26 Main Street.

**MILLINERY STORE.**

Buzzell, S. H.—Milliner, Dress, and Cloak Maker, and Dealer in Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Worsted and Fancy Goods. 28 Main Street, Farmington, N. H.

**PHYSICIANS.**

Newell, Arthur C.—Physician and Surgeon. Main Street, Farmington.

**SHOE MANUFACTURERS.**

Berry, J. M.—Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of Shoes. Central Street.

Cloutman, J. F.—Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of Shoes. Main Street.

Conner, Chas.—Manufacturer of Shoes. Spring Street.

Curtis, E. O.—Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of Shoes. Main Street.

Curtis, L. W.—Manufacturer of, and Dealer in, Heels, Tops, Soles, Rands, &c., &c. Curtis Block, Main Street.

Edgerly, Jas. B.—Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Shoes. Center Court.

Hayes, Israel—Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Shoes. Grove Street.

Herring, G. M.—Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of Shoes. Main Street.

Jones, Edw. F.—Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Shoes. Main Street.

Kimball, D. W.—Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of Shoes. Central Street.

Roberts, J. A.—Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Shoes. Central Street.

**WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER.**

Safford, J. F.—Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c. Repairing done at short notice. Barker's Block, Main Street.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Whitehouse, G. L.—Civil Engineer.

Eaton, Philander—Wholesale Shoe Cutter.

Edgerly, Josiah B.—Judge of Police Court.

Kimball, W. L.—Pastor of Congregational Church.

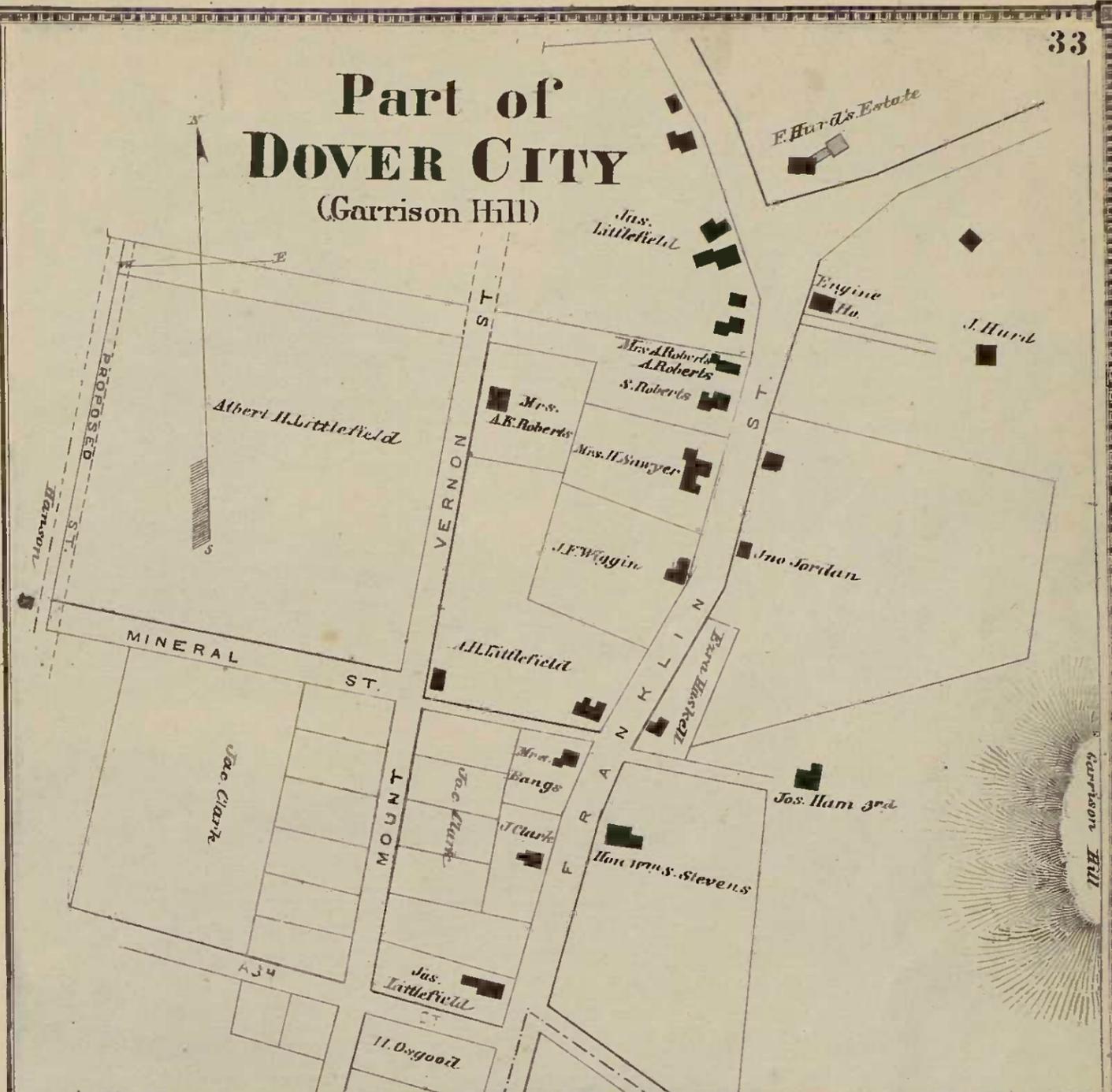
Pearl, Levi—Dealer in Real Estate.

Talpo, Chas. W.—Town Treasurer.

Titcomb, Geo. A.—Resident.

Twombly, L. F.—Resident. Pleasant Street.

Wingate, C. B.—Wholesale Shoe Cutter.



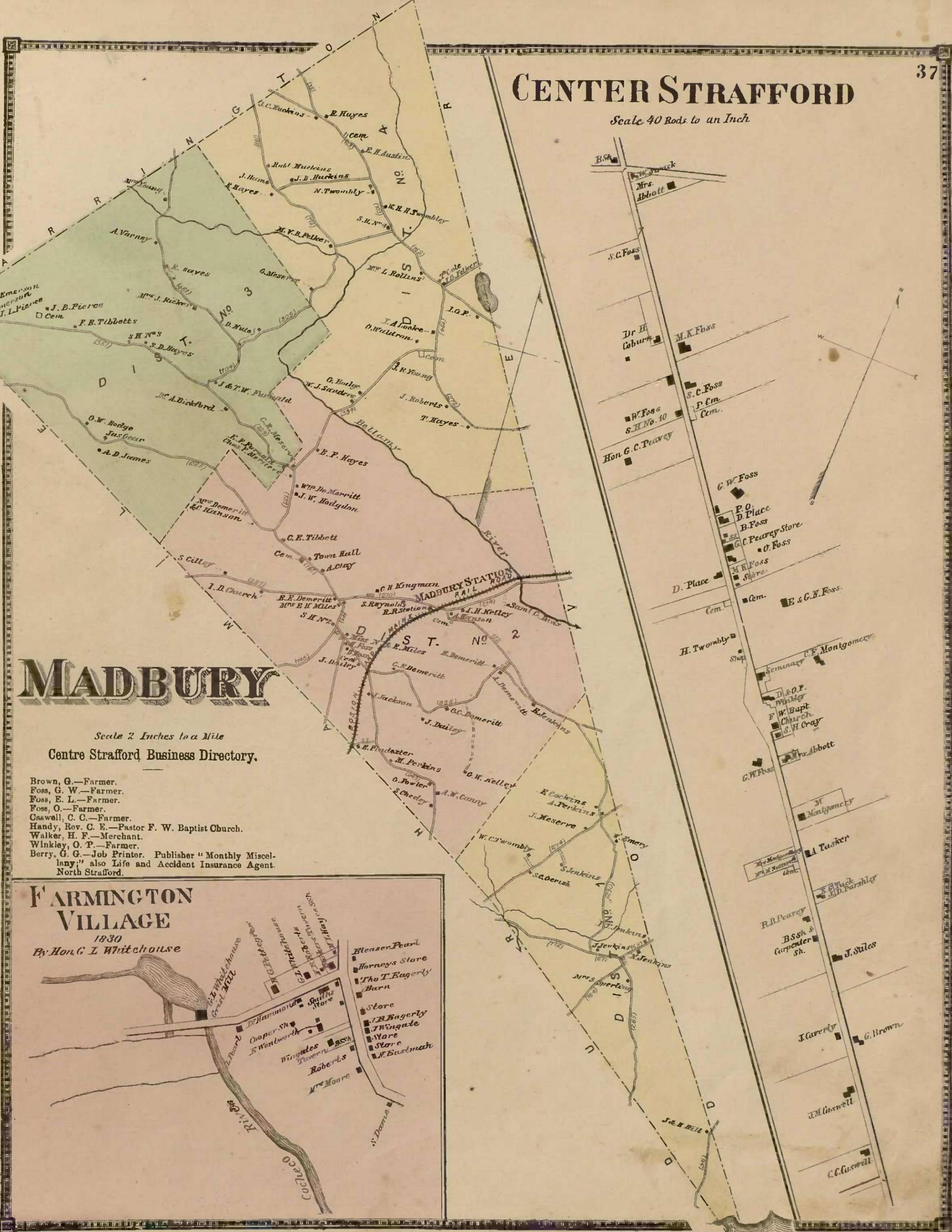






# CENTER STRAFFORD

Scale 40 Rods to an Inch



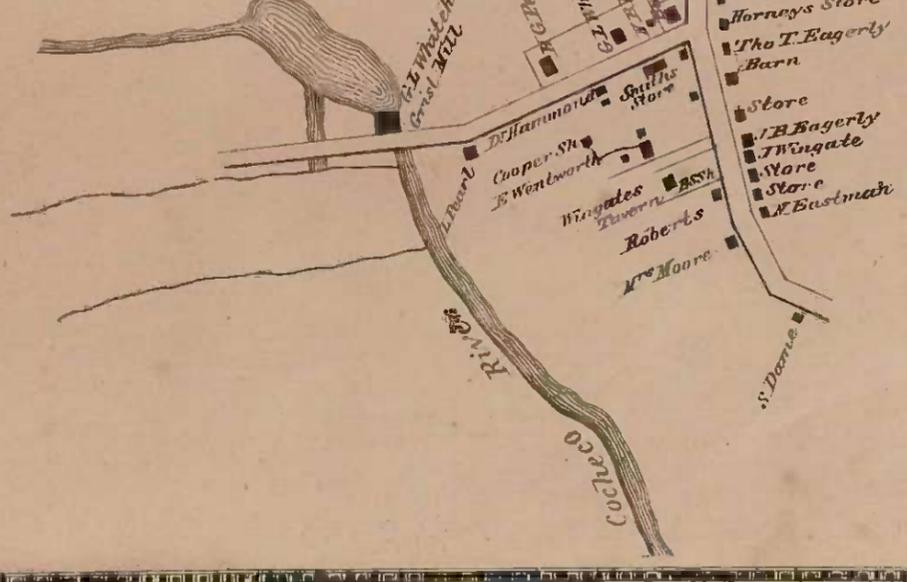
# MADBURY

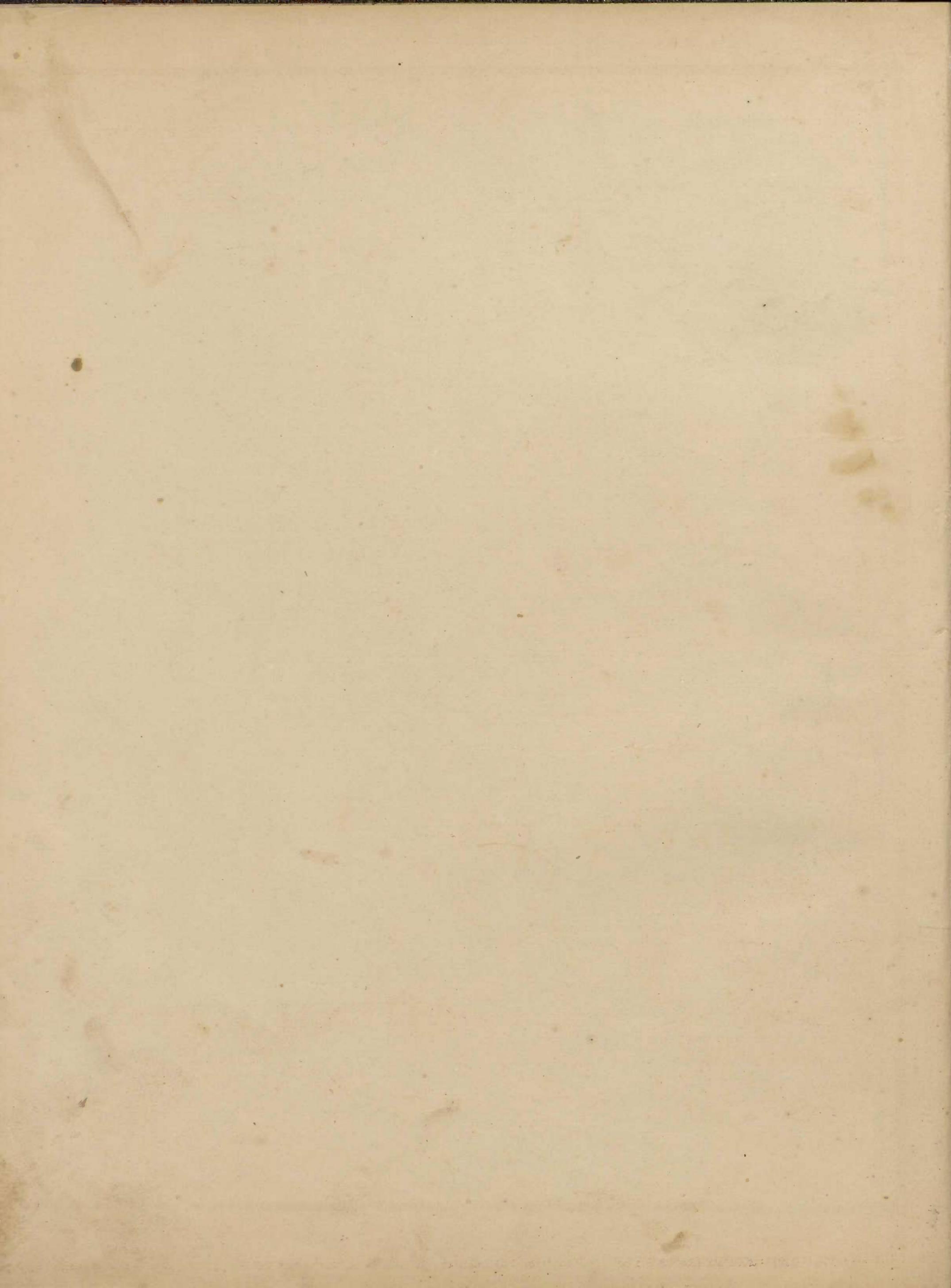
Scale 2 Inches to a Mile  
Centre Strafford Business Directory.

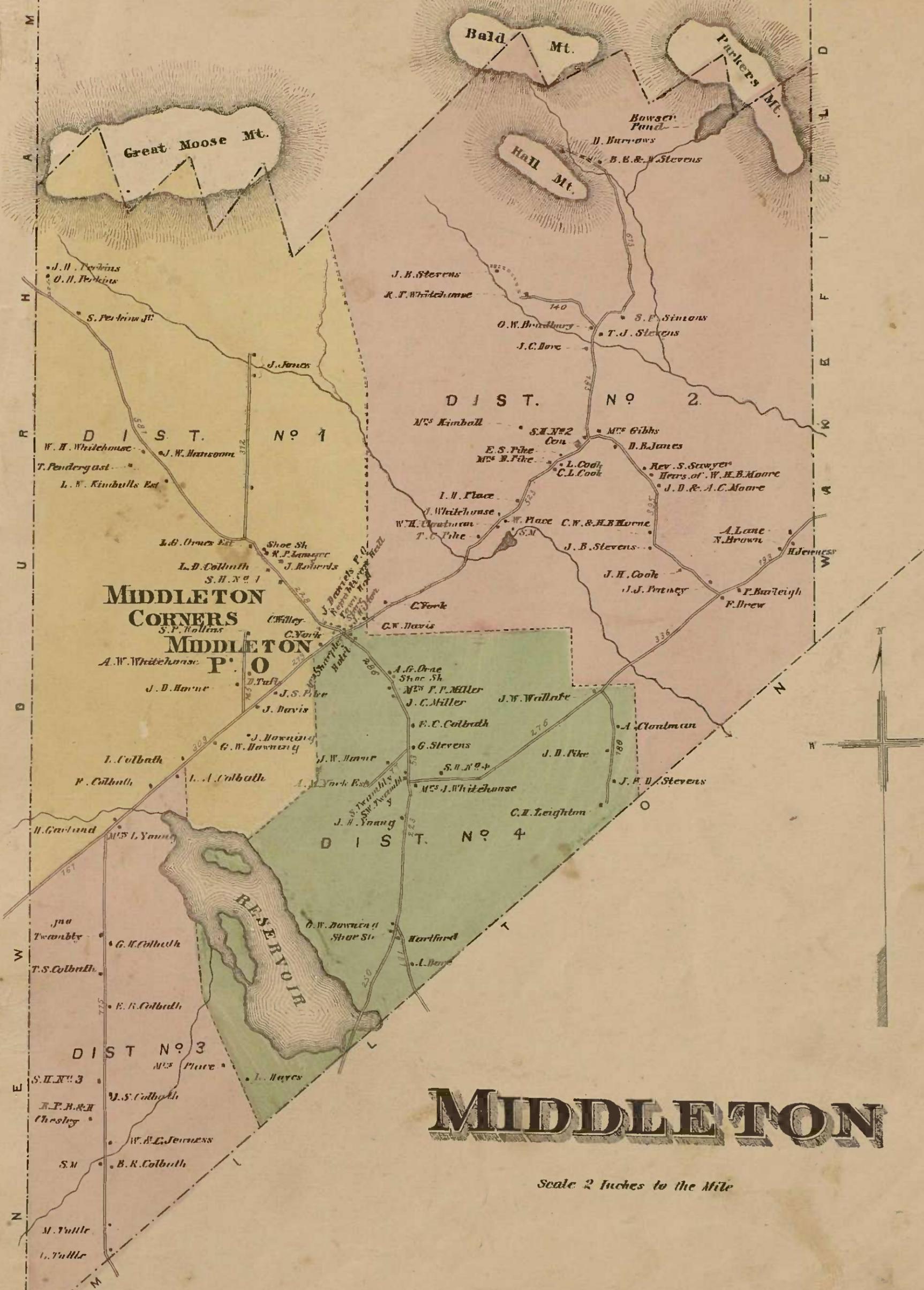
- Brown, G.—Farmer.
- Foss, G. W.—Farmer.
- Foss, E. L.—Farmer.
- Foss, O.—Farmer.
- Caswell, C. C.—Farmer.
- Handy, Rev. C. E.—Pastor F. W. Baptist Church.
- Walker, H. F.—Merchant.
- Winkley, O. P.—Farmer.
- Berry, G. G.—Job Printer. Publisher "Monthly Miscellany," also Life and Accident Insurance Agent. North Strafford.

## FARMINGTON VILLAGE

1830  
By Hon G. L. Whitehouse







# MIDDLETON

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile

$$\begin{array}{r} 490 \\ 99 \\ \hline 394 \\ 320 \overline{) 1274} \\ \underline{1280} \end{array}$$



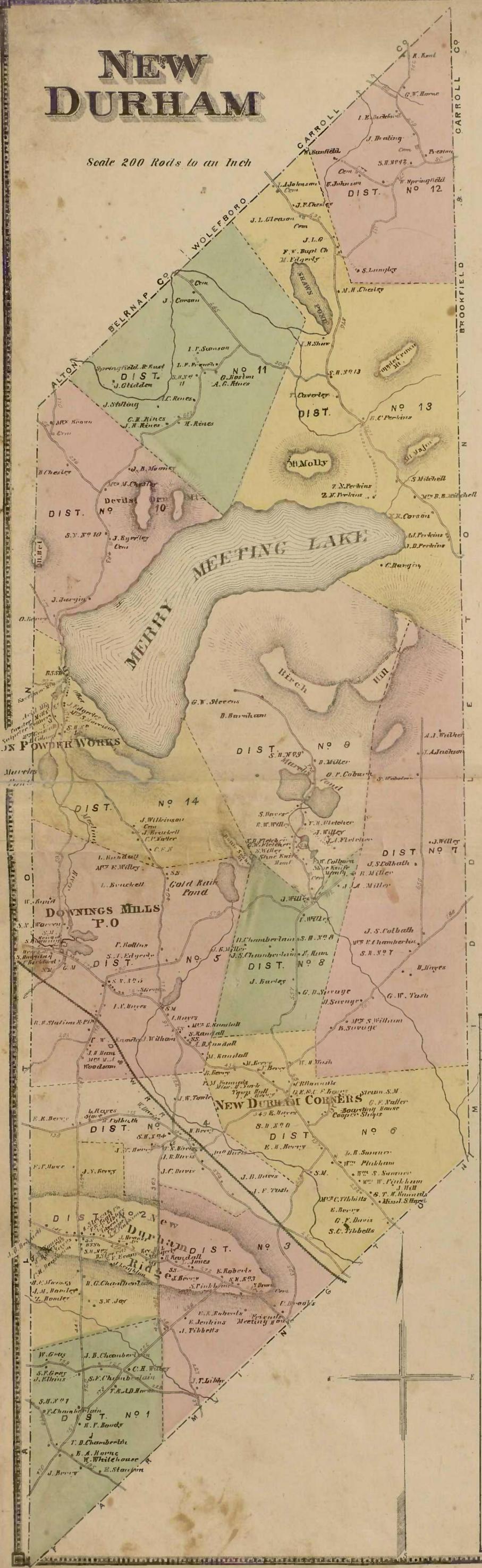






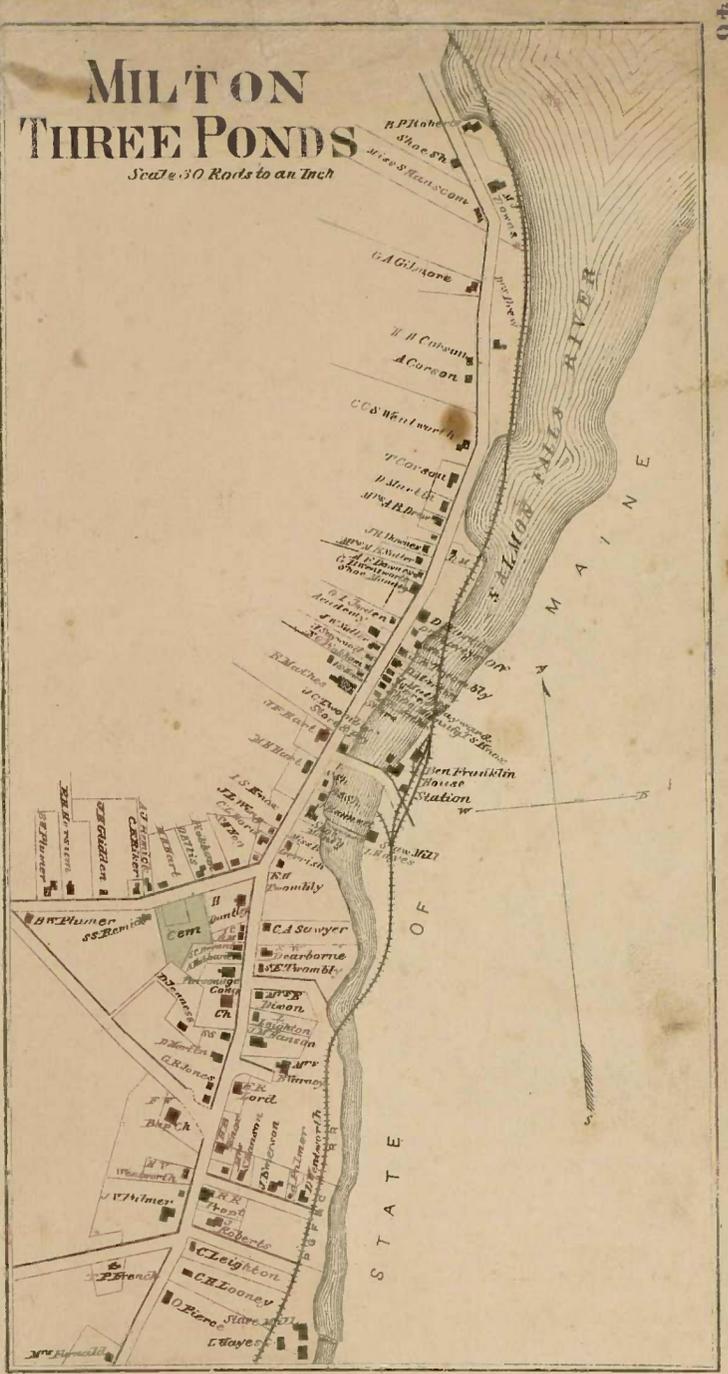
# NEW DURHAM

Scale 200 Rods to an Inch



# MILTON THREE PONDS

Scale 30 Rods to an Inch

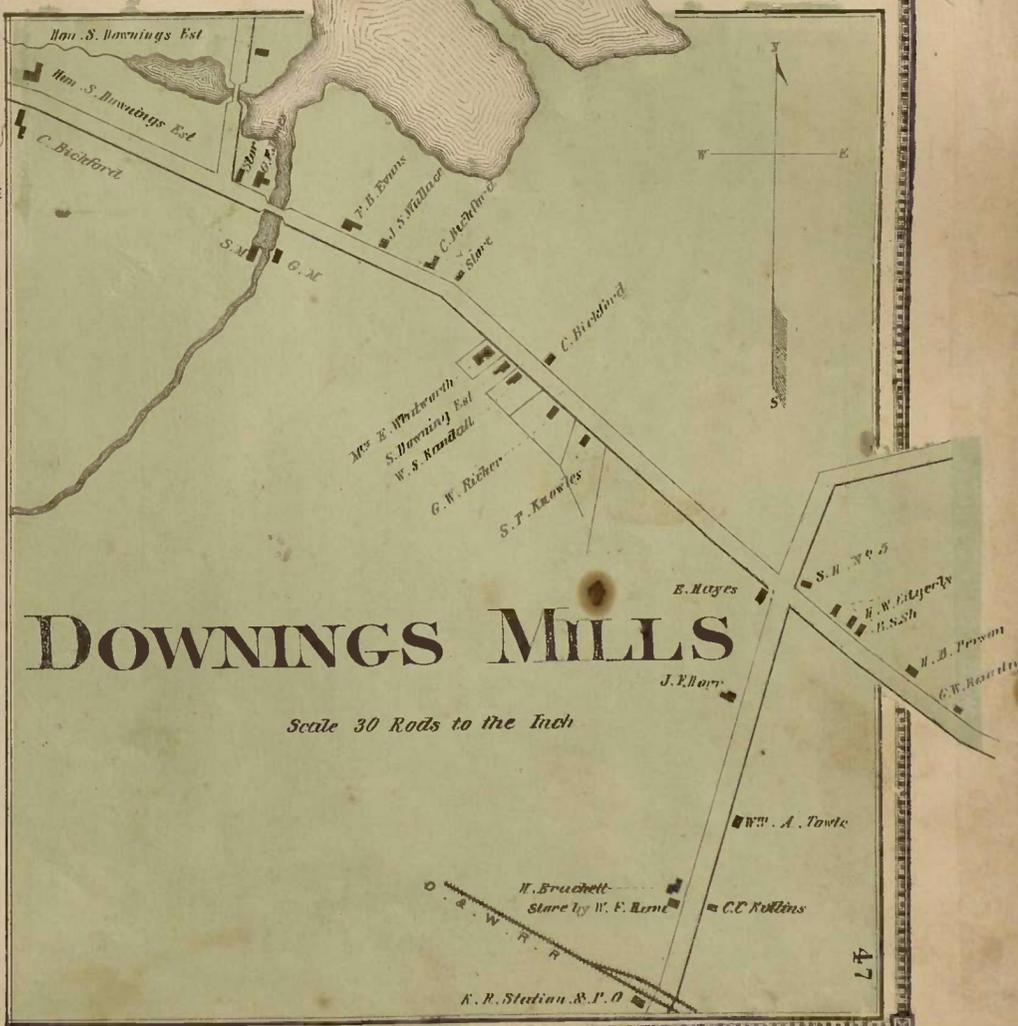


## Milton Three Ponds Business Directory.

- BLACKSMITH.**  
Dundley, Ira W.—Main street.
- PHYSICIAN.**  
Peavey, Geo. W.—Physician and Surgeon. Main street.
- SHOE FACTORIES.**  
Plumer, B. W.—Silver street.  
Tucker, Geo. W.—Main street.
- MISCELLANEOUS.**  
Cannoy, T. F.—Postmaster at West Milton.  
Wentworth, Hiram V.—Postmaster at South Milton.  
Jones, Chas.—Residence, Plumer's Ridge.  
Plumer, E. W.—Residence, Plumer's Ridge.  
Plumer, Louis—Residence, near Milton Mills.  
Hayes, Luther—Residence, South Milton. Lumber & High Sheriff.

## New Durham Subscribers' Directory.

- Bickford, C.—Farmer, Downing's Mills.
- Edgerly, H. W.—Blacksmith, Downing's Mills.
- Ham, S. F.—Dealer in Flour, Groceries, Provisions, &c.
- Hayes, I. E.—Lumber Dealer.
- Rausell, Wm. S.—Resident.
- Ricker, I. S.—Postmaster and Station Agent.
- Berry, E. E.—Dealer in Dry Goods, Flour, Groceries, Provisions.
- Coburn, F. W.—Manufacturer of Shoe and Welt Knives, Hammers and Peg Cuts.
- Gilman, Geo. S.—Supt. Union Powder Works. Manufacturer of Coarse and Fine Excelsior, Wood Kindlings, Charcoal and Pyroligneous Acid.



# Downings Mills

Scale 30 Rods to the Inch





# 50 Gonic Village Business Directory.

## DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

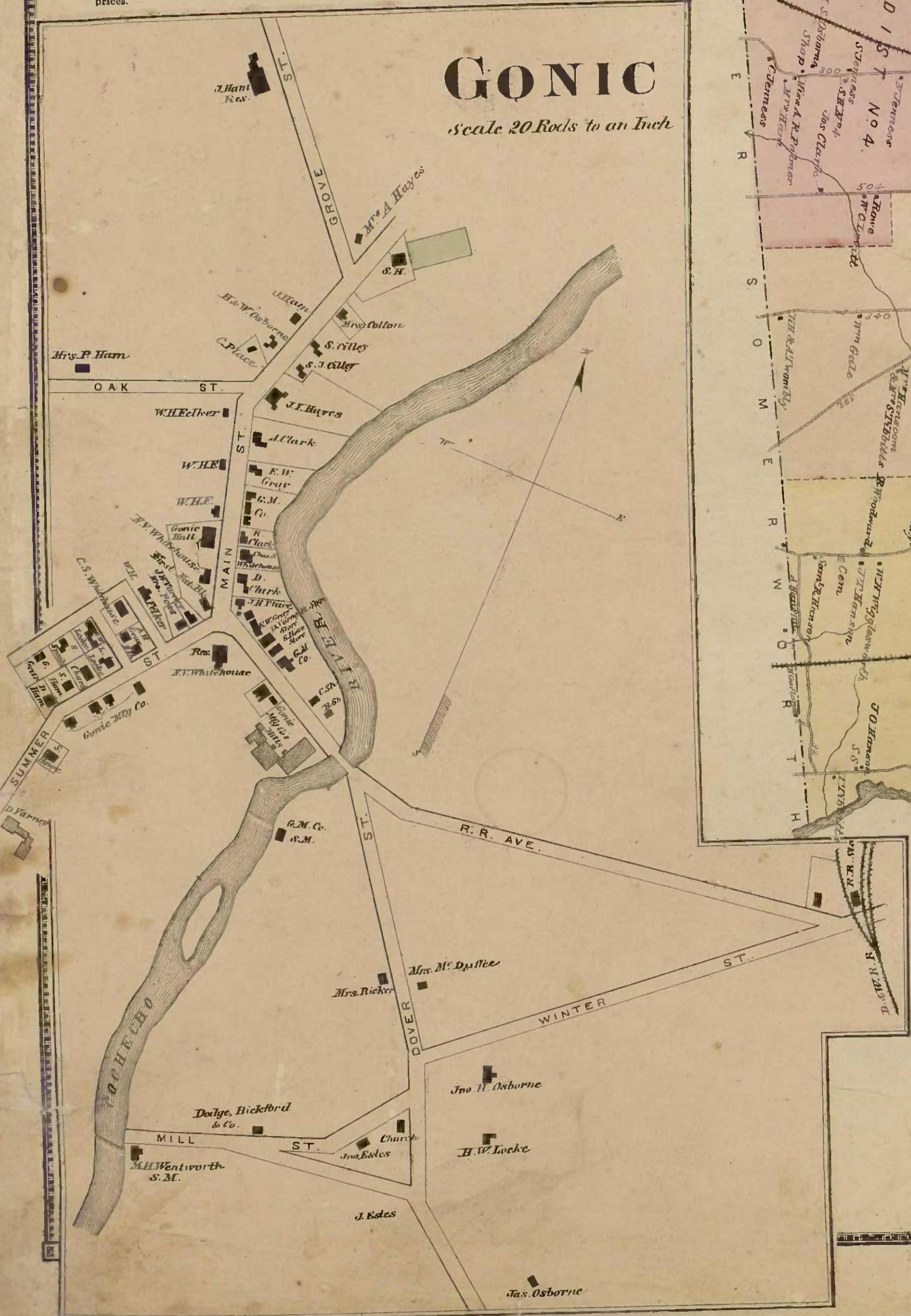
Gray, E. W.—Main Street. Dealer in Choice Groceries and Provisions, Glass Ware, Crockery, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Tobacco, Cigars, &c., &c.  
 Locke, H. W.—Gonic Hall Building, Main Street. Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; also a Choice Variety of Groceries and Provisions, Crockery, Glass Ware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Spices, Tobacco and Cigars constantly on hand.  
 Varney, D., & Son—Main Street. Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Queensware, Hats, and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Fancy Articles, and every other article usually kept by Store-keepers, of the best quality, which will be sold at the lowest prices.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Felker, W. H.—Farmer. Main Street.  
 Ham, Jonathan—Farmer. Grove Street.  
 Horne, H. S.—Main Street.  
 Osborn, Hiram S.—Carpenter and Builder. Main Street.  
 Trickey, Geo. W.—R. R. Agent. Railroad avenue.  
 Wentworth, M. H.—Lumber Dealer and Prop'r of Saw Mill. Mill Street.  
 Whitehouse, Chas. S.—Supt. Gonic Manufacturing Company's Woolen Mills. - Residence, Main Street.  
 Whitehouse, N. V.—President of Bank, and Agent of Gonic Manufacturing Company's Woolen Mills. Residence, corner Main and Summer Street.

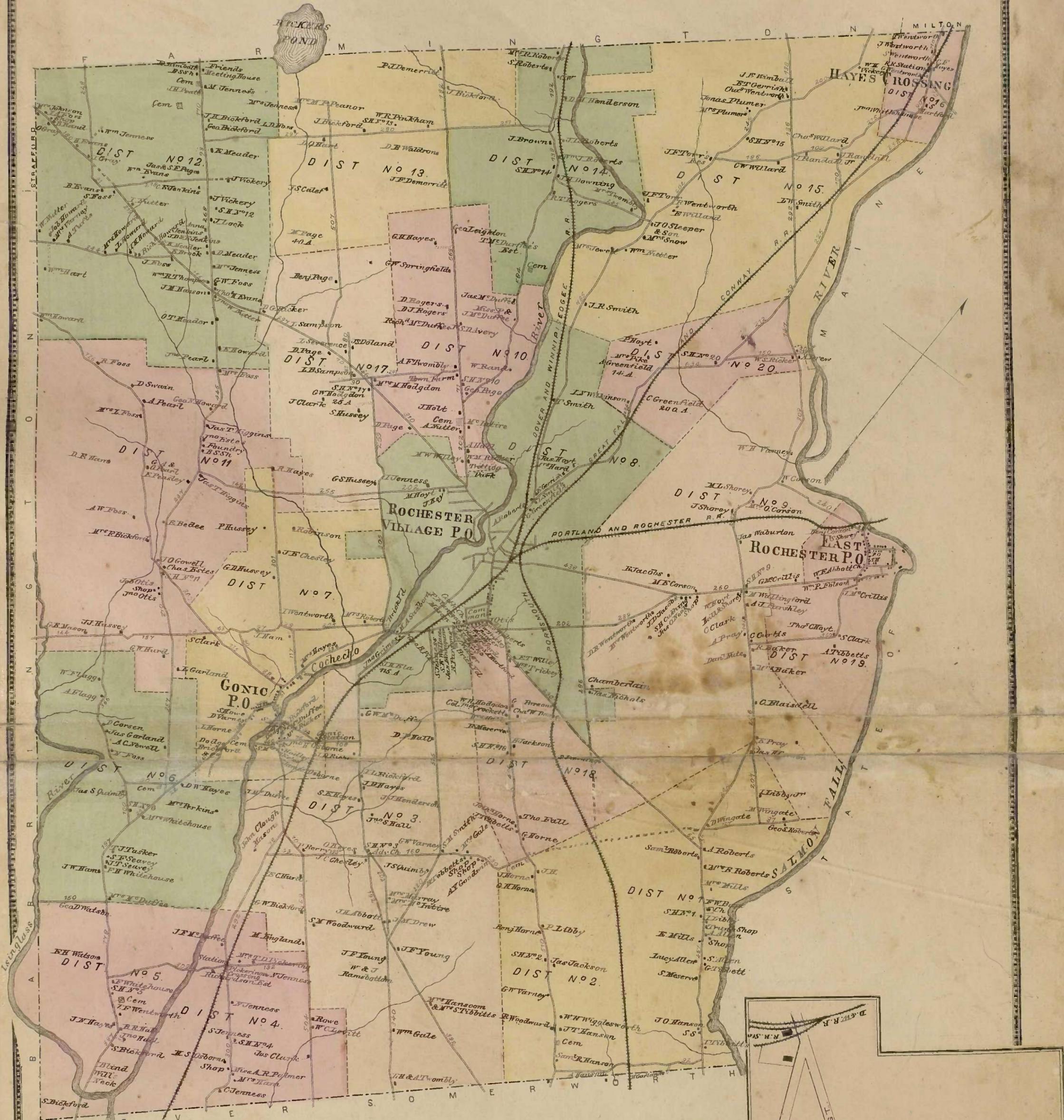
# GONIC

Scale 20 Rods to an Inch



# ROCHESTER

Scale 2 Inches to one Mile







# Plan of the VILLAGE OF ROCHESTER



- REFERENCES  
ME DUFFEE'S BLOCK
1. H. Peirce & Bra. Dry & Fancy Goods
  3. W. E. Burne Watchmaker & Jewel
  4. M. A. A. Daniel, Millinery & Fancy Goods
  5. W. F. Furrington Dry Store
  6. C. W. Brown Groceries & Crockery
- WENTWORTH BLOCK
- J. Thorne Music Store
  - J. H. Jones Shoe Store
  - M. Hayes Milliner
  - M. Furber Fancy Goods
  - Lothrop & Seavey Clothing
  - L. Brown Barber



## East Rochester Village Directory.

- Bennett, Jones & Faunce—Proprietors Franconia Mills. Manufacturers of Cotton and Woolen Goods. Main street, E. Rochester.
- Folsom, W. P.—Dealer in Watches and Clocks; also, constantly one and a choice collection of Jewelry of the fashionable style. Repairing done and satisfaction guaranteed. Main street.
- Harrington, L.—Agent of Cocheco Woolen Mills Company. Residence, corner of Cocheco and Main street.
- Hall, Thos.—Resident. Cocheco avenue.
- Keay, Frank—Main Street. Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, West India Goods, Groceries, Tobacco and Cigars.
- Shorey, Stephen—Residence, R. R. avenue. Dealer in Real Estate. Choice Building Lots for sale.
- Tibbets, John W.—Main street. Livery, Boarding and Jobbing Stable. Horses and Carriages to Let on reasonable terms.
- Walker & Farrington—Main street. Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes. A Choice Variety of Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Tobacco and Cigars constantly on hand.
- Varnay, Eben—Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Constantly on hand a Choice Variety of Ladies', Misses', Gents' and Childrens' Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Slippers, &c., of all sizes. Main street. E. Rochester.

## Rochester Business Directory.

### ATTORNEYS.

- Sanborn, C. K.—Office, Central Square.
- Tabbets, Noah—Office, No. 2 McDuffee's Block.
- Worcester, Jos. H.—Office, Market street, near Dodge's Hotel.

### BANKS.

- Norway Plains Savings Bank—Main street. John McDuffee, Prest., Franklin McDuffee, Treasurer.

### BARBER.

- Braun, Louis—Fashionable Hair Dresser. Particular attention paid to Cutting Ladies' and Children's Hair. Main street, next door to Bank, up stairs.

### BLACKSMITH.

- Howe, J. B.—Job Blacksmithing, Horse Shoeing, &c. Hanson street.

### BOOTS AND SHOES.

- Evans, Jeremiah D.—Dealer in Ladies', Misses', Gents' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, all kinds of Shoe Findings and Shoe Tools. Central Square.
- Jones, John H.—Dealer in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, all kinds of Shoe Findings and Shoe Tools; also Trunks, Valises and Traveling Bags. Wentworth Block, Central Square.

### CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

- Bradley, C. W.—Residence, Portland street.
- Demeritt, C. M.—Residence, Walnut street.
- Henderson, W. A.—Residence, Elm street.
- Wentworth, Thos. D.—Residence, Elm street.

### DENTIST.

- Farrington, J. H.—Office, R. R. avenue, near Main street.

### DRUG STORE.

- Hanson, Dominicus—"Sign of the Mortar," Central Square. Has constantly for sale a general assortment of School and Classical Books; also a prime assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, French, English and American Chemicals and Perfumery, also all the popular Patent Medicines of the day. All orders promptly attended to.

### DRY GOODS.

- Feineman, S. H. & Bro.—Nos. 1 and 2 Duffee's Block. Dealers in Dry and Fancy Goods, Cloths, Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods. Particular attention given to the manufacture of Custom Clothing. Satisfaction guaranteed. Agents for Singer's Improved Sewing Machine.
- Chaso, C. K.—Central Square. Dealer in Dry and Fancy Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.

### GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

- Dyar, Eben S.—Hanson street, near Central Square. Dealer in Family Groceries, which will be sold cheap for cash. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
- Wentworth, S. D.—Opposite Wallace's Shoe Factory, Main street. Dealer in all kinds of Family Groceries, Sugars, Teas, Spices, &c.

### HARDWARE AND FURNITURE.

- Wentworth & Bickford—Market street. Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Paper Hanging and Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Japans, Window Glass, Furniture, Carpeting, Woodenware, Groceries, Provisions, &c.

### HOTEL.

- Mansion House—Main street. Silas H. Wentworth, Proprietor. The above House has been fitted up in first class style—is located very pleasantly in an elm grove, one block from the Railroad Depot. Travelers and the public generally will find it to their advantage to give the enterprising proprietor a call. A Livery Stable attached.

### MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

- Sanborn, Miss M. A.—Market street. Milliner and Dealer in Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Worsted and Fancy Goods.

### LUMBER DEALER.

- Tilton, Reuben—Summer street. Dealer in all kinds of Oak, Pine and Chestnut Lumber. Ship Timber and Plank, Pine and Oak furnished to order; also Oak Piles and Flannel Boards.



# EAST ROCHESTER

Scale 20 Rods to an Inch

### MISCELLANEOUS.

- Barker, Benjamin—Flour Mill. Residence, Market street.
- Bell, William—Overseer in Factory. Residence, corner Chestnut and River streets.
- Brown, Thos.—Ticket Agent. Residence, Main street.
- Edgerly, Jas. H.—Judge of Probate for Strafford Co. Main street.
- Ela, Hon. J. H.—Resident. Bow street.
- Felker, S. F.—Finisher at Wallace's. Residence, River street.
- Fernald, Wm. C.—Agent Protective Union, Division 186. Wakefield street.
- Gear, A. S. H.—Dresser at Wallace's. Charles street.
- Greenfield, Chas.—Farmer. Wakefield street.
- Greenfield, Geo.—Farmer. Wakefield street.
- Hanson, Lewis—Cabinet and Repair Shop. Central square.
- Hart, S. S.—Resident. Wakefield street.
- Horne, John C.—Music Store. Main street.
- Horney, C. G.—Upper Leather Cutter at Wallace's Factory.
- Howard, J. O.—Stone Cutter. River street.
- Jackson, J. A.—Resident. Spruce street.
- Johnson, D. C.—Upper Leather Cutter at Wallace's Shoe Factory.
- Knight, Miss C.—Resident. Corner Main and Knight streets.
- Mathes, E. J.—Farmer. Wakefield street.
- McCrills, A.—Resident. River street.
- Parsons, John S.—Sole Leather Cutter. Elm street.
- Page, Moses—Farmer. Portland street.
- Roberts, Geo. B.—Postmaster. Cocheco square.
- Scruton, S. B.—Foreman of Sewed Work at Wallace's.
- Smith, Edwin A.—Harness Store. Central square.
- Tilton, R.—Lumber Dealer. Summer street.
- Willey, Moses W.—Overseer in Factory. Elm street.

### PHOTOGRAPHER.

- Whittemore, A. J.—Opposite Dodge's Hotel, Central square. Pictures made from old Ambrotypes, Daguerrotypes, Tin Types, &c. Life Size Pictures made and finished in India Ink, Water Colors, or Oil. Constantly for sale all sizes of Glass for framing purposes. A large assortment of Chromos, Colored Photographs, Sterroscopes and Stereoscopic Views. Card Boards, Mats, Binding Paper, Picture Knobs and Nails.
- O. H. Copeland—View Photographer. Newmarket, N. H. Special attention given to Large Views of Factories, Public Buildings, Residences, &c., &c. Orders from any part of New England will receive prompt attention, and first class work guaranteed in all cases.

### PHYSICIANS.

- Sargent, B. W.—Office, Main street, opposite Mansion House.
- Swasey, Chas. E.—Office, No. 6 McDuffee's Block, Main street.

### PRINTER.

- Folsom, C. W.—Central Square, corner of Hanson street. Editor and Proprietor of Rochester Courier.

### READY MADE CLOTHING.

- Davis & Meader—Main street, opposite Bank. Merchant Tailor and Dealers in Ready Made Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods.
- Pirie, James—Central Square. Manufacturer and Dealer in Custom and Ready Made Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods.
- Lothrop & Seavey—Main street, next door to Bank. Manufacturers and Dealers in Custom and Ready Made Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods.

### SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

- Duntley, J. L.—Near Great Falls and Conway Railroad Depot. Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer.
- Small, Edwin E.—Main street. Wholesale Manufacturer and Dealer in Shoes.
- Wallace, E. G. & E.—Main street. Wholesale Manufacturer and Dealer in Shoes, Boots, Leather, &c.

### STOVES AND TIN WARE.

- Kelly, H. M. & Co.—Market street. Manufacturers and Dealers in Stoves, Tin, Glass, Britannia, Wooden Ware, &c. All kinds of Repairing promptly attended to.

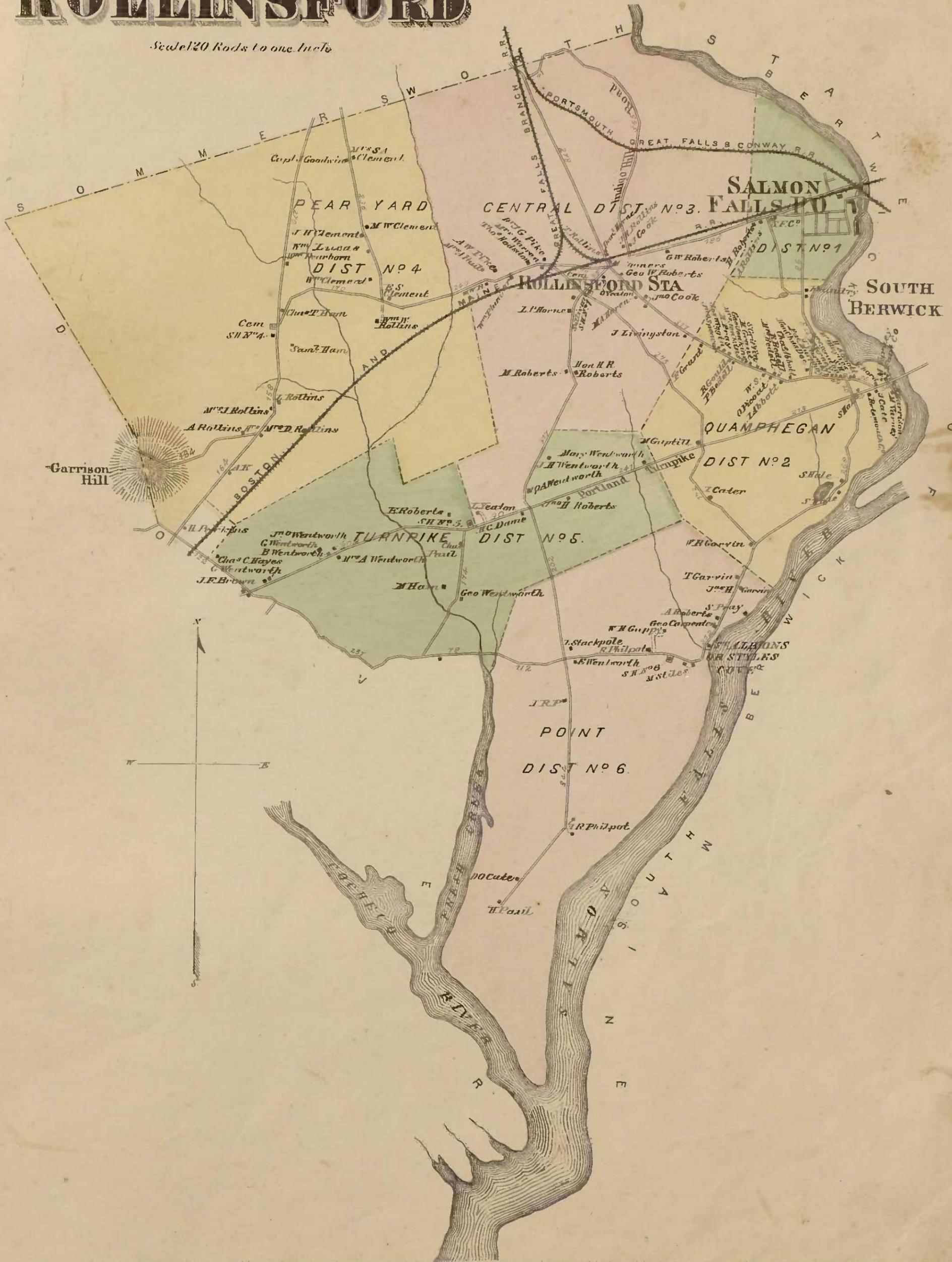
### WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER.

- Horne, W. F.—No. 4 McDuffee's Block. Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Spectacles. Watches Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.



# ROLLINSFORD

Scale 20 Rods to one Inch





# SALMON FALLS

Scale 250 F<sup>t</sup> 1 Inch

## Salmon Falls Business Directory.

### BANKS.

Salmon Falls Bank—H. R. Roberts, Pres., Wm. H. Morton, Cashier.  
Rollinsford Savings Bank—H. R. Roberts, Prest., Wm. H. Morton, Cashier.

### BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

Place, Jas. A.—Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Clothing, Trunks and Valises.

### DENTIST.

Sevarence, Alphonzo—M. D.

### GROCCERS.

N. E. P. U. Store No. R. C. Fernald, Agent.

### INSURANCE.

Morton, Wm. H.—Agent for Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Companies. Office, Salmon Falls Bank.

### MANUFACTURERS.

Salmon Falls Manufacturing Co.—Joshua Converse, Agent.  
Brown, Thos.—Overseer Card Room, Mill No. 1.  
Cumcock, J.—Foreman Spinning Rooms, Mill Nos. 1 and 2.  
Litchfield, Wm. N.—Foreman Dressing Rooms, Mill Nos. 1 and 2.  
Morton, Albert—Mechanical Agent S. F. M. Co.

### MERCHANT TAILOR.

Morton, J. B.—Merchant Tailor and Dealer in Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods. Franklin House Building, north of the Depot.

### PICTURE GALLERY, MUSICAL, INSTRUMENT AND SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM.

Geo. W. Brookings—Photographer and Agent for the American Button Hole Overseaming and other first class Sewing Machines; also Dealer in New and Second-hand Pianos, Organs and Melodeons. Pianos, Organs and Melodeons to let by the quarter or year. Sewing Machines to let by the week or month at reasonable rates.

### PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Edwin D. Jacques—Office, over Place's Boot and Shoe Store.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Stevens, Edwin A.—Foreman Foundry. Residence, Locust Street.  
Speed, H. S.—Foundryman. Residence, Locust Street.



SOUTH  
BERWICK





# BERWICK VILLAGE

Scale 250 feet to the Inch



REFERENCES

MARKET ST.	HIGH ST.
1 Machine Shop	1 H. R. Roberts
2 D. H. Buffum	2 Wm Munroe
3 Sash & Blind Fac.	3 E. Bates
4 Bank	4 Dr. Gray
5 Tibbets Block	5 T. W. Woodman
6 Great Falls & Conway Depot	6 E. D. Hill
7 C. E. Bartlett	7 T. F. Murston
8 H. P. Page	8 S. James
9 F. A. Lord	9
10 Carter & Bro	10 D. G. Hollins
11 N. E. P. U. Store 175	11
12 P. O.	12 M <sup>rs</sup> Hennison
13 E. S. M. R. R.	13
14	14
15 Bright Station	15
16 B. E. M. R. R.	16
17 Jno W. Bates	17
18 Wm Warster	18
19 D. Lathrop	19
20 M <sup>rs</sup> A. J. Watson	20
21 Bates & Broezy	21
22 J. Clark	22
23 S. E. Cole	23
24 Wobfield Est	24
25 M <sup>rs</sup> Cushing	25
26 A. L. Dow	26
WINTER ST.	WASHINGTON ST.
1 Tibbets	1 T. M. Wentworth Hotel
2 J. Pierce	2 E. Andrews Jr
3 Jos. Haisdell	3 Hough & Hurd
4 M <sup>rs</sup> Marshall	4 S. Grant
	5 S. Grant
	6 Geo. M. Hanson
	7 S. Grant

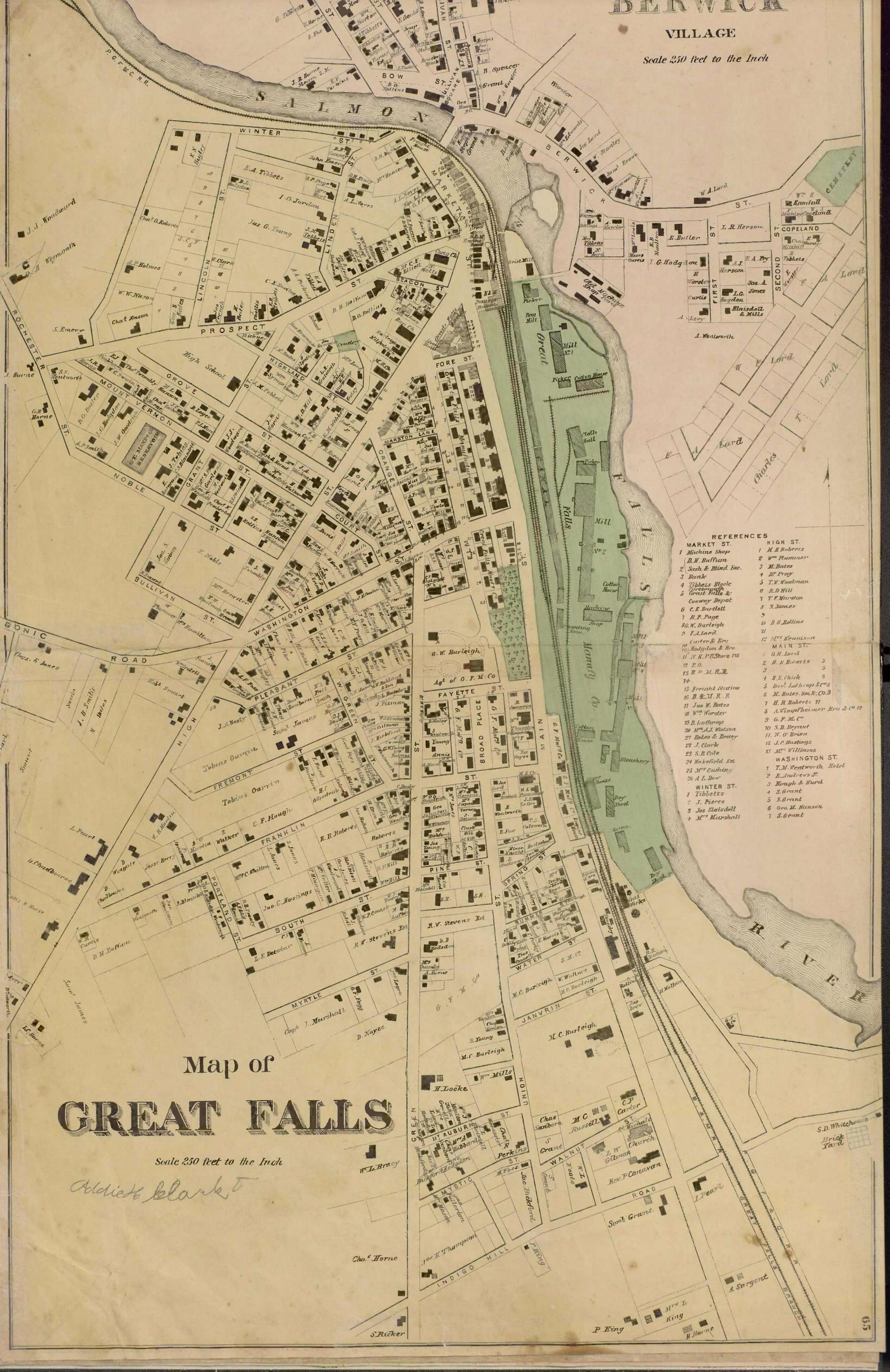
Map of

# GREAT FALLS

Scale 250 feet to the Inch

*Adriens Clark*

Chas. Horne



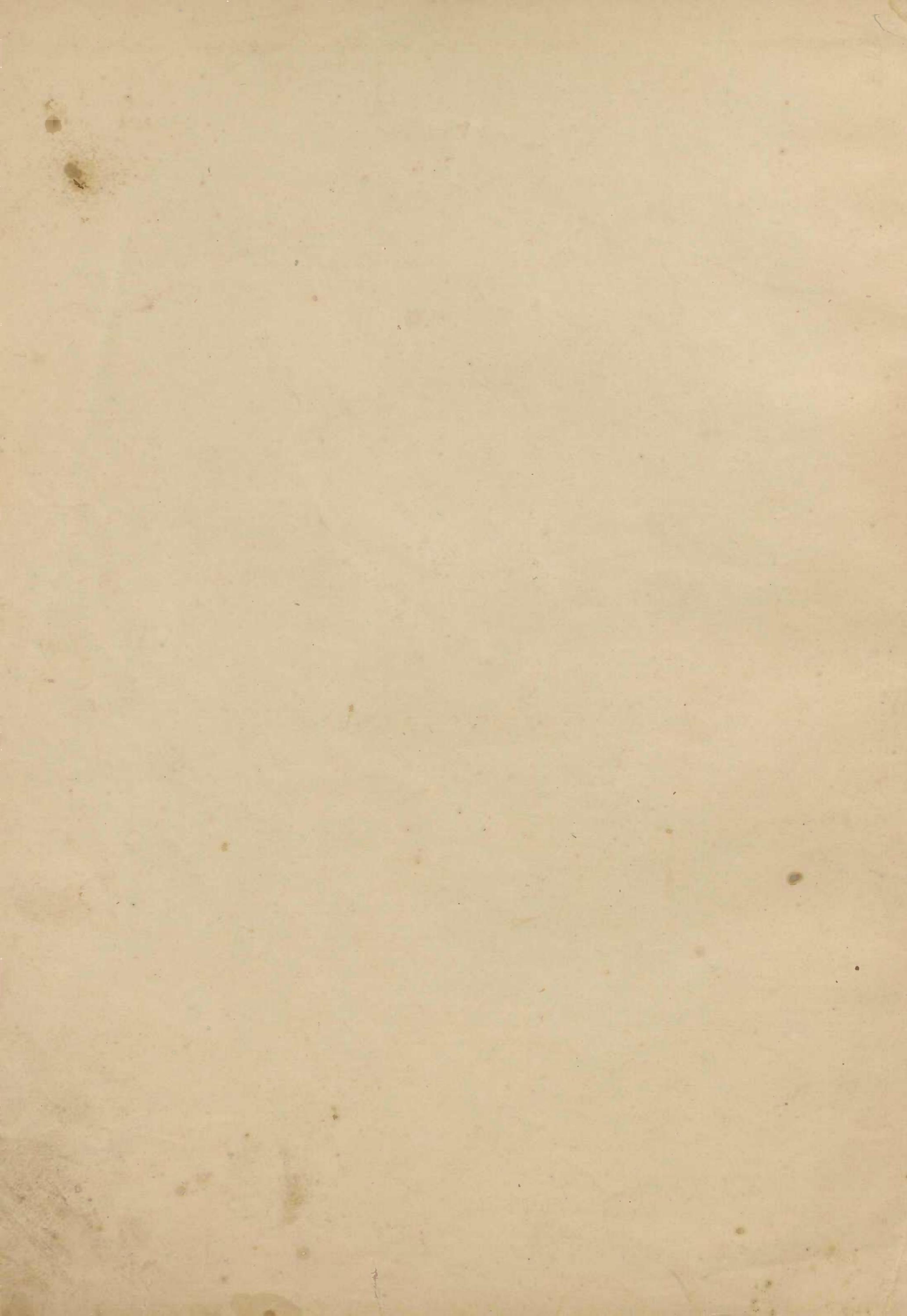
REFERENCES

MARKET ST.	HIGH ST.
1 Machine Shop	1 H. R. Roberts
2 D. H. Buffum	2 Wm. Plummer
3 Sash & Blind Fac.	3 M. Bates
4 Bank	4 D. Pray
5 Tibbets Block	5 T. W. Woodman
6 Great Falls & Conway Depot	6 E. D. Hill
7 C. E. Bartlett	7 T. F. Newston
8 E. P. Page	8 S. James
9 G. W. Burleigh	9
10 F. A. Lord	10 D. G. Rollins
11 Carter & Bro	11
12 Anglin & Bro	12 Mrs. Hemison
13 N. E. P. Store 115	13
14 P. D.	14
15 B. & M. R. R.	15
16 Freight Station	16
17 B. & M. R. R.	17
18 Jno W. Bates	18
19 Wm. Worster	19
20 D. Hostrup	20
21 Mrs. J. Watson	21
22 Babes & Breezy	22
23 J. Clark	23
24 S. B. Cole	24
25 Wakefield Est.	25
26 A. I. Dow	26
27 Mrs. Cushing	27
28 A. I. Dow	28
29 J. Tibbets	29
30 J. Pierce	30
31 Jos. Blaisdell	31
32 M <sup>rs</sup> Marshall	32

# Map of GREAT FALLS

Scale 250 feet to the Inch

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# GENERAL HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF STRAFFORD COUNTY.

The Indian tribes which had their homes where Strafford County is now located, and before the white man trod the soil, were the Newichawannocks, the Winnecowetts, and the Piscataquas. Very little is known of these tribes; history fails to give their number and strength. The Newichawannocks had a village on both banks of the Salmon Falls River, at South Berwick, and the Piscataquas were located along the Piscataqua and Cochecho Rivers. Indian relics have been brought to light in different parts of the country.

Strafford County, situated in the east-southeast part of the State, was established by an act of colonial legislature, passed March 19, 1771. It was nsferred into being by the same act which created Hillsborough, Cheshire, Rockingham and Grafton Counties; and at that time was designated the "third county," and embraced territory more than treble its present size. Conway was annexed to it from Grafton County, November 10, 1778. It was reduced to its present limits by an act passed December 23, 1840, which erected Belknap and Carroll Counties, the former taking eight towns, and the latter fourteen, leaving it smaller than any county in the State. It now comprises thirteen towns, viz., Dover, Durham, Farmington, Lee, Madbury, Middleton, Milton, New Durham, Rochester, Rollinsford, Somersworth, and Strafford. This county was one of the first settled in the State—about the same time as the city of Portsmouth—as far back as 1623; for a more thorough account, we refer the reader to the history of Dover, below. It is separated from Maine by the Salmon Falls (or Newichawannock) and Piscataqua rivers.

The soil is composed of clay in the valleys, and sandy loam on the uplands; and the surface is ragged and uneven. In the southern portion, with sufficient application of modern improvements in agriculture, and proper attention, the soil yields abundant returns; but the northern towns are rocky and uneven, unfitting it for cultivation, and is better adapted to grazing. The Lamprey, Bellamy, Cochecho, Isinglass and Salmon Falls, are the principal rivers, which furnish valuable water-power that is well improved at every available point. The Salmon Falls is navigable for sloops to South Berwick, and the Cochecho to Dover. Prior to 1841, these two rivers furnished the principal mode of travel and transportation to and from the county.

**RAILROADS.**—The Boston and Maine Railroad, which extends through the southeasterly part of the county, was completed in 1843. The Dover and Winnipiseogee (formerly Cochecho) Railroad, from Dover to Alton Bay, a distance of twenty-eight and one-half miles, was incorporated in 1847, commenced building in 1848, and finished in 1850. The Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad was incorporated 1844, commenced building 1847, finished to Rochester 1849, to Union Village, in Wakefield, the present terminus of the road, in 1850; and ere many years we may expect to see its line extended to the foot of the White Mountains. The Portland and Rochester Railroad, from Portland, Maine, to Rochester, New Hampshire, is nearly completed, and will probably be in running order during the summer of 1871. Also a railroad from Rochester to Nassau, Hillsborough County, is chartered, and preliminary surveys made. This line traverses a considerable portion of the county.

Strafford County belongs to the first judicial district of the Supreme Court, a law term of which is held annually at Dover. The trial terms of the court are held at the same place, on the third Tuesday of March, and the fourth Tuesday of October; and the term of the Court of Common Pleas on the third Tuesday of January, and the third Tuesday of August of each year.

## BARRINGTON.

The territory comprising Barrington and Strafford was granted to the town of Portsmouth and incorporated as Barrington by proclamation of Samuel Shute, Governor of the province of New Hampshire, dated May 10, 1722. It was divided among the taxpayers of Portsmouth in proportion to the amount of taxes paid, on condition that a house of worship and forty dwelling houses be built within seven years; the dwelling houses to be surrounded by at least three acres of cleared land each, and to be occupied by families of actual settlers.

Among the earliest settlers were the Cate family who built the garrison house, lately taken down, and James Swain, whose dwelling house is now standing, said to be the first frame house built in town. Many of his descendants are now living in this and adjoining towns—Mark Hankin, Timothy Waterhouse, Hugh Montgomery, Francis Winkley, Arthur Danielson, and James Clark.

The first annual meeting of the proprietors was held in Portsmouth May 28, 1722. Robert Wibert was chosen Moderator, and Clement Hughes, Clerk.

The first annual meeting held in Barrington was at the house of Captain William Cate, March 27, 1759. Arthur Danielson, Moderator, and Hugh Montgomery, Clerk.

February 7, 1774, a meeting was held to consider the state of the country, and resolutions were passed affirming the rights of the people to liberty, and pledging the citizens, by their practice and influence, to oppose the introduction and use of tea and all other taxed articles among the people.

Rev. Joseph Prince was the first settled minister in town; settled Nov. 18, 1754, and dismissed Oct. 10, 1768.

The next settled minister was David Turney, who was settled in 1771 and dismissed 1778.

Benjamin Balch was settled pastor of the church and people in 1784, and continued till his death in 1815.

Prominent among the active men at the beginning of the present century were Thomas W. and Samuel Hale, Job Otis, John and David Waldron, Levi Buzzell, John Kingman, and Eleazer Young.

In 1821 the town was divided and the northwestern half incorporated as Strafford.

Among the distinguished men born in the town of Barrington, now living, are Prof. S. Waterhouse, of Washington University, St. Louis, Col. J. W. Kingman, Justice of U. S. Court, Wyoming Territory, and Hon. Frank Jones, Mayor of Portsmouth.

The surface of the town is quite uneven, with occasional plains in the southeastern part. These, with its numerous ponds, streams, and forests, give a variety of scenery seldom found in so small a territory. Looking at its map, we can easily imagine it a great inland province. The soil is generally hard and stony, and much of it is unfit for cultivation. This land is devoted to grazing and the production of wood and lumber which springs up spontaneously and grows with great rapidity, forming one of the most valuable products of the town. There are, however, many ridges of land and meadows under cultivation that compare favorably with any in the country.

The principal article of manufacture is lumber, large quantities of which are annually produced. There is also a tub and pail factory doing a large business, and a small woollen mill not now in operation.

The Isinglass River, a never-failing stream issuing from the Bow Lake reservoir in Strafford, runs about six miles through the town, furnishing some seven or eight valuable mill sites. Other smaller streams also furnish much valuable power.

When the contemplated railroads are built, supplying the means of transportation, Barrington will offer inducements to manufactures surpassed by few towns in the State.

Barrington also has its Devil's Den, a cave extending into the solid rock, with many turns and angles, about one hundred feet.

Stone-house Pond, a favorite place of resort for pleasure seekers, is worthy of notice. The pond is nearly circular and surrounded by forest trees. On the northwestern shore rises a perpendicular ledge, one hundred and fifty feet in height. A fissure in the base, capable of sheltering several persons, gives the pond its name.

## DOVER.

It was as early as the year 1598 that European vessels visited the coast of New Hampshire. But no very important discoveries were made of the bays and rivers, until the 10th of May, 1603, when Capt. Martin Pring sailed up a river for three or four leagues, which he called Piscataqua (piscatus fish, aqua water), from the abundance of fish found.

In 1623 a company of men were sent from the mother country by Sir Ferdinand Gorges, Capt. John Mason, and others (who styled themselves the "Company of Laconia"), to establish a settlement and fishery on the Piscataqua. The company, headed by Edward and William Hilton, fish-mongers from London, proceeded up the river six or seven miles, and on a neck of land situated between the rivers Newichawannock and Bellamy, which the Indians called Winnichahannat, they landed and laid the foundation of one of the most beautiful cities of our State, which they called Northum, afterwards Dover. Not unlike many of the first settlers of New England, they purchased the soil of its rightful owners—the Indians—as far north as "Little John's" Creek, and gave in payment a barrel of rum. In 1631 Capt. Thos. Wigen was sent over by the company of Laconia, to look after their interest here; also others for assistants. In 1638 a number of families came from the west of England to join the people of Dover, and brought with them Rev. Wm. Leveridge. The

settlers at first "took up small lots, intending probably to build a compact town on Dover Neck." It was probably but a year or two from the time of the arrival of Leveridge that the first church was built. They selected a beautiful eminence, commanding a view of the two rivers stretching their arms in every direction, and of the placid Piscataqua winding its way to the sea—where one could stand and watch the busy settlers down by the beach, and occasionally see a highly prized cow grazing, or a matron, pail in hand, on her way to the spring.\* Here they built their first place of worship and surrounded it with "entrenchments and bastions."

It was during the year 1634 that Geo. Burdett, by awakening a jealous feeling against the governor, Thos. Wigen, had Wigen removed and himself appointed to his place. Burdett remained until 1638, when some of his villany being discovered he fled to Agamenticus (York), Maine. John Underhill, a renegade from the colony of Massachusetts, came to Dover this year and was chosen governor in place of Burdett. Burdett being also their minister, Hanserd Knollys was settled over the church. Underhill retained his position a year when a man by the name of Roberts was chosen his successor, and in 1640 Thomas Larkham was appointed to the place of Knollys.

Portsmouth and Dover were taken under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts in 1641, and Edward Hilton, Thomas Wigen, and William Waldron were chosen magistrates by the General Court of Massachusetts. Larkham suddenly abandoned the church in 1642, and Daniel Maud was appointed by the Court to fill his place.

For a number of years the Quakers were the source of serious trouble to the colonies. Many of these people were banished from the provinces, and a number were executed in Boston. On the 22d of December, 1662, Major Waldron issued a "warrant to the constables of Dover, Hampton, Salisbury, Newbury, Rowley, Ipswich, Wenham, Lynn, Boston, Roxbury, Dedham, and until those vagabond Quakers are carried out of this jurisdiction." The warrant stated that the offending Quakers should be tied to a cart's tail, and be driven through the "several towns" and be whipped on the naked back, "not exceeding ten stripes apiece on each of them, in each town" and so on until they were driven out of the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. The three women received the cruel lash in Dover, Hampton, and Salisbury, but on their way to Newbury were released by one Walter Barefoot, who, against the protestations of the minister of Salisbury, caused himself to be appointed deputy-constable.

The town of Dover, in those days, included, in addition to its present limit, Madbury, Durham, Lee, Somersworth, Rollinsford, and a part of Newington. About 1640 Richard Waldron began the first settlement at Cochecho Lower Falls, and here he built a saw-mill, and a short time after a grist-mill; and for a long term of years Waldron's was the frontier house and trading post. The principal occupation of the people was cutting and exporting masts, planks, boards and staves in addition to the fishing. We find that Edward Cranfield in 1682 was appointed lieutenant-governor and commander-in-chief of New Hampshire. The counsellors named in Cranfield's commission were Mason, Waldron, Vaughen, Daniels, Martyn, Gilman, Stillman and Clements. The sword of Job Clements, one of the counsellors, is shown at this day by his descendants at Dover Neck.

Very few settlements suffered more from Indian depredations than Dover. During the summer and winter of 1675, the people were obliged to abandon the pursuits of business, and take the gun in defence of their homes and families. Many of the houses were placed in a state of defence by inclosing them with an intrenchment, and building sentry boxes on the roofs. It was in 1676 that Major Waldron committed a deed that thirteen years after cost him his life. Two companies of soldiers, under command of Captains Syll and Hawthorne, were passing through Cochecho, where they met four hundred Indians of different tribes assembled at the house of Major Waldron, with whom they had just formed a treaty of peace. Syll and his colleague were determined to attack them, but were prevented by Waldron who proposed to take them by stratagem. Their plan succeeded, and two hundred of the most friendly Indians were released; the others taken to Boston and from thence "sold into slavery for the foreign trade." A peace was declared in 1677.

For twelve years they had lived in comparative peace with the Indians. Though troubles of a lesser form beset them, they increased in population and power; the wealthy grew more wealthy and the poorer were prospering. The Indians came and went at their pleasure; trading with the whites, or seeking food and shelter. But, true to their natural temperament—the Indian rarely forgives a wrong done him. The seizure of the four hundred, thirteen year before, still rankled in their breasts. Those who were released thought it a breach of hospitality, and many of those that were sold into slavery had found their way back to their native wigwam only to stir up a spirit of vengeance against the whites. In the forenoon of June 27, 1689, the Indians were observed to be gathering in unusual numbers. Many an unknown face was seen among them, and, as the afternoon wore apace, the number seemed to multiply. Some of the people were suspicious, and suggested to Waldron that the Indians meditated some mischief. In a laughing manner he replied: "Go plant your pumpkins, and I will tell you when the Indians will break out." A young man told him during the evening that the town was full of Indians. He answered: "I know the Indians well enough, and there is no danger." Some squaws had thrown out dark hints some time previous, but they were not heeded. Mesandowit, while supping at the Waldron house, said: "Brother Waldron, what would you do if the strange Indians should come?" "I could assemble a hundred men by lifting up my finger," the major carelessly replied.

There were five garrisoned houses about Cochecho, viz., Waldron's \* Hall's Spring, where the first settlers obtained their water, is pointed out at the present day.

(which stood near the present corner of Second and Franklin Streets), Heard's and Otis' on the north side of the river, and Peter Coffin's and son's on the south side. In the course of the evening two squaws applied at each of the five houses for permission to spend the night by the fire, as was frequently the custom; and they were admitted to all save the younger Coffin's. Near the midnight hour, when everything was still save the hoot of the owl or the roar of the falls, the squaws carefully opened the doors of the different houses, and gave one prolonged whistle, and ere the last echoes of the whistle had died away, the Indians sprang from their hiding places and began the attack. After setting a guard at the door of the Waldron house they pushed their way to the major's apartment, who, though 78 years of age, seized his sword and vigorously defended himself until he was stunned by a blow from behind. They dragged him to the hall, placed him in a chair, and dancing around him, cried: "Who shall judge Indians now? After compelling the family to set forth some eatables, each successively cut him across the breast, exclaiming: "I cross out my accounts!" and then they cut off his nose and ears, placed them in his mouth, and at last dispatched him with his own sword. Otis was killed and his family captured, as was also the Waldron family. Both houses were burned. Heard's garrison was saved by the barking of a dog. Elder Wentworth sbnt the door, and falling on his back placed his feet against it just before the Indians arrived, thus saving the occupants. Coffin's house was entered, but, bearing him no malice, they only searched the house for valuables. The younger Coffin refused to surrender, but they brought his parents and threatened to kill them before his face, when parental affection conquered, and he opened the door. Both of the Coffin families were taken prisoners, but they all escaped before morning. Mrs. Heard, her three sons, a daughter, with others, were returning from Portsmouth at the time of the attack, and hearing the noise, they all escaped but Mrs. Heard, who, being too weak from fright, crawled to the nearest bush, where she remained until morning. Towards morning an Indian with a pistol came and looked at her several times, and after gazing at her would retire. At last she recognized in him an Indian whom she had concealed thirteen years before, when the four hundred were taken, who then had declared that he would not harm her nor her family in any future war. Twenty-three people were slain and twenty-nine taken prisoners; the mills and six houses were destroyed. News of the intended attack had reached Boston some time before, and a messenger was dispatched to inform the people of Cochecho of the impending danger, but was detained, and arrived twenty-four hours too late.

This was followed by a long and protracted Indian war, in which Dover was a continual sufferer. On the 26th of July, 1693, those living about Cochecho were attacked as they were returning from church at the neck, and three were killed, three wounded, and three taken prisoners. Peace was declared in 1699.

Two meeting houses had been built on the neck, the first in 1638, the other in 1653. In 1655, it was "ordered that Mr. Petter Coffin should be empowered by this meeting to a Gree with some workmen to Build a Terrett upon the melting house for to hang the Bell wich wee have Bought of Capt. Waldren." Business for a number of years having centred about Cochecho, a vote was taken to build a meeting house on Pine Hill. Nicholas Seaver was pastor at that time.

Again the inhabitants of this frontier town enjoyed a season of peace and plenty. Children grew up who knew nothing of an Indian war save what was told them as they sat around the evening fireside. Another, the fourth war with the savages, opened in 1723, and almost the first place that suffered was Dover, where Jos. Ham was killed, and three of his children taken captives; and not long after they killed Tristram Heard.

Among the families of Dover were many Quakers, who, not unlike the followers of Penn, refused to protect themselves against Indians. One family, that of John Hanson, a Quaker, who lived in Knox-march, half a mile west from where the fair ground is now located, were attacked while he was away with his eldest daughter attending a weekly meeting, and two small children were killed and scalped. His wife, with her infant fourteen days old, her nurse, two daughters, and a son were taken captive and carried to Canada. The following summer Hanson redeemed his wife, three younger children, the nurse, and Ebenezer Downs, another Quaker that was taken about the same time. The oldest daughter, seventeen years of age, had married a Frenchman, John Siberox by name, and refused to return. On the 15th September, 1825, the same Indians that had taken the Hanson family returned, intending to capture them again, but being discovered, their plan was frustrated.

From the close of the Indian war to the Revolution nothing peculiar marks the history of Dover. Durham (including Lee) was taken from the town in 1732; Somersworth (including Rollinsford) in 1754, and a portion of Madbury in 1768. In 1775 Dover had a population of 1666, including 12 slaves.

During the Revolution the town bore its part, furnishing its full share of both men and money. A whole regiment marched from Dover under the command of Col. John Waldron, and joined the army at Cambridge. The town paid bounties to all who enlisted. As we look back through the long dark years of the Revolution—on the battlefields of Bennington, of Saratoga, in Rhode Island and in New York, wherever northern men were found, we see Dover men in the midst of the fight; and again, following that father of our navy—John Paul Jones—over the trackless ocean, we see the forms of Dr. Ezra Green and others imperilling their lives for the benefit of future generations; and when the strife is done we see those who are left wend their way to a quiet New England village—to their own native Dover.

From the close of the Revolution to the introduction of cotton manufactures, the town grew slowly. There had been saw-mills, grist-mills, fulling-mills, oil-mills, a nail factory, and shipyards, which had stretched

through a succession of 180 years, ending in 1821, when the Dover Factory Company was incorporated, which was afterwards merged into the Cochecho Manufacturing Company. The latter company was incorporated in 1836. At the present time they have four mills, and the print works which manufacture the well known Cochecho prints. It has in operation at the mills 50,000 spindles and 1200 looms, and manufactures 11,000,000 yards of cloth per annum. Dover received its city charter September 1, 1855.

During the last few years Dover has commenced a rapid growth, and will ere long surpass her neighbor by the sea.

The manufacturing of boots and shoes is an important branch of industry.

If you ask, What did your city during the Rebellion? we will reply, Go count the little flags waving in the breeze on the summit of Pine Hill, and they will tell.

A few relics of the Indian wars are to be seen at the present day. Remains of the intrenchments and bastions mark the place where the old meeting house stood on Dover Neck. Two old garrison houses still remain in "Buck River"—the Drew and Harvey. The former was built in 1636, and bullet-holes are distinctly seen in its massive sides. It is said that during an attack of the Indians one woman defended it by placing different hats on a pole, and showing them through a fine in the roof, in the meantime keeping up a rapid defence by loading and firing as fast as possible. The savages, supposing the house to be strongly guarded, abandoned the enterprise.

Scattered over different parts of the town are springs (mostly ferruginous and sulphur) valuable for medicinal purposes. At one time iron ore was mined in the western part of the town, but it not being remunerative, was abandoned.

## DURHAM.

About twelve years after the Hiltons settled at Dover Point, a number of families found their way up a branch of the Piscataqua, and settled on what is now called Durham Point, at the mouth of Oyster River. They were included in the limit of Dover, and were called Oyster River Settlement. There are now several farms that have remained in the same family and name, since their first occupation by white people, for six or seven generations, during a period of more than two hundred years. Such is the Woodman place, owned by Prof. Woodman, of Dartmouth College; also the Smith place, owned by Joseph Smith, who bears in full the name of the original settler. I suppose, likewise, that lands owned by men bearing the names of Burnham, Bunker, Smith, Mathews, and others, have come down in the same succession. The names Mathews, Williams, Goddard, Smart, and Canny, are also mentioned among the first settlers.

In 1649 Valentine Smith, a merchant from Boston, and Thomas Beard, obtained a grant of the falls on Oyster River (now the site of Durham village) and erected a saw-mill. In a few years "the falls" had monopolized the business of the vicinity. Durham, being one of the frontier settlements, suffered much from the inroads of the savages. But they were not molested to any considerable extent till 1694, during the "French and Indian War," when the settlement at the falls was surprised by about two hundred Indians from the Norridgewog tribe, of Maine, and the Penacooks, of Amoskeag Falls and vicinity. Twelve garrison-houses defended the settlement, but for years the people had grown careless, and many spent the nights in their unprotected dwellings, and those in the garrison-houses had but a small supply of ammunition.

Thursday evening, July 17, the peaceful inhabitants sought their couches, thanking their Creator for their many blessings, the old man to dream of his children, the maid of her lover, little thinking of the relentless foe that only awaited the rising sun to commence their work of destruction and death.

The following morning, the signal gun being fired, the Indians rushed from their hiding-places, and commenced a general attack on the houses. Of the twelve garrison-houses, five were destroyed, viz., Adams', Drew's, Edgerly's, Mender's, and Beard's. In Adams' they killed fourteen persons. Drew surrendered his on the promise of security, but was afterwards killed; the other three were abandoned, and the occupants escaped to the woods. The other garrisons, viz., Woodman's (which has been an inhabited dwelling all the time since, and is now in good condition), Smith's, Davis's, Jones's, Bunker's, and Bickford's, were preserved by the vigorous efforts of the inmates. Bickford's house being situated by the river, he sent his family off in a boat before it was attacked, and retiring to his house, defended it by keeping up a continual fire at the enemy, changing some portion of his garments every time, and giving orders in a loud voice, as if a number of men were there. The defenceless houses were all set on fire, some of the occupants escaped to the woods, others were shot in the attempt. The French Priest went to their little house of worship, and spent the time in defacing the pulpit. The wife and child of John Drew were captured and taken two miles up the river and left in care of an Indian. The Indian feeling sick asked Mrs. Drew what was good for him; she replied, "ocapee" (rum). Not disliking the remedy, he drew forth a bottle which he had stolen, took a large dose, and soon fell asleep, and Mrs. Drew and child escaped. Thomas Drew and wife—a recently wedded couple—were taken prisoners. He was carried to Canada, she to the Indian village of Norridgewog, in Maine. Four years after they returned and lived together until she was 89 and he 90 years of age. After her captivity she was the mother of fourteen children.

An interesting story comes down to us from those old colonial times, which we will relate. It was customary in those days for those living back from the settlement, to collect on the Sabbath, and, for protection, proceed in a body to the settlement to worship. Thomas Chesley, a young man, was betrothed to a Miss Randall, residing in what is now Lee. As the people were returning from church one Sabbath, the old people on horseback, the younger ones afoot, Chesley and the young lady loitered behind. As they were talking of their future prospects in life, an arrow from the bow of some lurking Indian pierced the neck of the girl, and she fell back, a corpse, into the arms of her lover. A shout from Chesley brought the others back, and they bore the dead girl to the nearest house. As they entered some blood fell to the door-stone, and to this day the stone is pointed out, with the blood-marks of two hundred years ago still visible. From that time young Chesley swore vengeance against the Indians, and ended his days fighting them. It is asserted that at one time, meeting twelve skinning a heifer, he killed eleven of them.

In 1704, another Indian war broke out, in which the Oyster River settlement suffered more than any of the neighboring colonies, more than fifty persons were killed, and as many more were taken prisoners. Nathaniel Mender, Edw. Taylor, Wm. Tasker, John Wheeler, his wife and two children, and Capt. Chesley were among the killed.

The 15th of May, 1732, Oyster River Settlement, including Lee, was taken from Dover and incorporated as the town of Durham, from a town by that name in England. Lee was taken from Durham and incorporated Jan. 17, 1766, and a part of Madbury in 1768.

During the last session of the Legislature, about 300 acres of land with about 200 inhabitants were set off from Durham, and annexed to New Market, Rockingham Co.

From the close of the Indian wars till the breaking out of the Revolution, we look back and see the settlement growing in importance and strength; we see old men, who have lived through trial and affliction, pass away to join their fathers; we see the young lawyer—Sullivan—appear on the scene, and, by his many noble qualities, win his way into the confidence of the people and to places of trust. The scene changes. A black cloud approaches from the east; a storm that is to shake the whole new world from east to west, from north to south, gathers over the land. A cry of "to arms!" awakes the people from their peaceful occupations. We see the mothers of Durham, with tears in their eyes, bid their sons go and defend their liberties. At the council board we see the forms of Ebenezer Thompson and Judge Frost, while in the field are Maj.-General Sullivan and Col. Adams, with over fifty of their brave townsmen, twenty of whom found a grave on the battlefield. Years after, we see the town of Durham

losing its commercial importance and gradually pushing forward until it stands a leading agricultural town of the county.

Of the many distinguished men who have had their homes in Durham, perhaps none are held in more grateful remembrance than Major-General Sullivan, of Revolutionary notoriety. In the beautiful village of Durham may be seen his residence (see page 76), and near by his resting place.

**ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.**—The people of Oyster River, after a severe struggle with those of Dover, obtained a meeting house of their own in 1651, and agreed to pay a minister £60. Previously, through mud and snow, over hill and stream, unless prevented by sickness, they had been obliged to attend meeting at Dover Neck. Men, women, and children would gather on the Sabbath, and, through the crooked intricate paths find their way to the banks of the Bellamy River, and crossing in canoes, climb to the little meeting house on the hill.

The first minister that preached in Durham—Rev. Mr. Fletcher—was procured in 1655, but he left the following year. In 1662 or 1663, Rev. Mr. Hall was there, but only remained a short time. Dissensions in ecclesiastical affairs occurred until the establishment of the Oyster River Parish in Dover by the General Court of Mass. in 1675. From near that date John Buss, a physician, was the preacher for more than thirty years. He had his valuable library burned by the Indians in July, 1694. He is said to have died in 1736, aged 108 years.

The Congregational church was organized March 26, 1718, under the ministry of Rev. Hugh Adams, which continued till 1739.

Rev. Nicholas Gilman, from Exeter, was the second pastor, from 1741 till his death in 1748. He was greatly beloved by the people.

The third pastor was Rev. John Adams, a nephew of the first. His ministry continued nearly thirty years, and ended in 1778. He had a lively imagination, was a writer of ability, and at times, it is said, was very eloquent.

Rev. Curtis Coe was ordained pastor in 1780, and dismissed in 1806, a good man, but not greatly successful.

Till this time, the pastor of the Congregational church was the minister of the town, and supported by tax. But this continued no longer.

The next pastor, after an interval of eleven years, was Rev. Federal Burt, ordained June 18, 1817. The church was very small and weak, but was much increased during his ministry of nearly eleven years. He died Feb. 9, 1828.

Rev. Robert Page was the pastor from Dec. 3, 1828, to March 31, 1831, a short, useful, but not quiet ministry.

Rev. Alvan Tobey began to preach here on the first Sabbath in October, 1831; was ordained pastor Nov. 20, 1833, and has continued to the present time. The present neat and commodious house of worship was dedicated Sept. 13, 1849.

For about sixty years past, there has been a Baptist church of the class called *Christians*, under the ministry of Elder William Demeritt and others since his death in 1841. It is now called "The Church of the Disciples," Rev. W. R. Spindler, Pastor.

## FARMINGTON.

Farmington was formerly part of Rochester, but was incorporated as a distinct town December 1, 1798. It lies thirty-six miles E. N. E. from Concord, seventeen miles W. N. W. from Dover, and eighty six miles from Boston. It has an area of 23,000 acres. At the time of its formation there was a population of 1000. The population in 1868 was 3300. The surface is uneven and hilly, in some instances arriving at the dignity of mountains. Blue Job Mountain, one of the range of the Blue Hills, is situated in the southwestern part of the town. Its summit affords a very extensive view. Ships can be seen off Portsmouth Harbor with the naked eye; while to the north and west the White Mountains and the Monadnocks, with many smaller mountains, meet the eye. The town is well supplied with streams and rivers, among which are the Cochecho, Mad, Ela, and Waldron. These afford manufacturing facilities which are a never-failing source of profit to the inhabitants.

The Cochecho is formed by the union of the Waldron, Ela, and Mad rivers in the northeast part of Farmington Village, and is made available as a valuable water privilege by the construction of two canals, one of which is three-fourths of a mile in length, furnishes a fall of thirty feet, the other, about one-half mile in length, a fall of ten feet.

The soil is well adapted for the raising of all agricultural products adapted to this climate.

The Dover and Winnipiseogee Railroad, a branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad, passes through the eastern part of the town, affording every modern convenience for travelling and the interchange of general merchandise.

Not far from Farmington village is a rock supposed to weigh from sixty to eighty tons, which till recently was so nearly poised on other rocks that it could be made to vibrate several inches by pushing it with the hands, but during the visit of a party of young people to see this curiosity, some enterprising genius suggested the idea of inserting a lever under one side to see how far it could be moved by their combined efforts, which being acted upon, it slipped from its position which it had so long occupied, and is now as firmly fixed as its neighbors.

Among the first who settled in this section were Benjamin, Samuel, and Richard Furber, Samuel Jones, Benjamin Chesley, and Paul Demeritt, who located near Merrill's Corners from 1770 to 1783. On the Ten Rod Road, Joseph and Levi Leighton were located; on Chestnut Hill, Moses Horne, Caleb Varney, Judge Wingate, and others in various parts of the town, which, owing to the difficulty in getting names and dates, we are obliged to omit. Among the men from this town who have held public positions in the State and United States Legislative halls, now deceased, are Nehemiah Eastman, Esq., who held a distinguished position at the bar for many years. He was elected to the State Senate and also a member of the Nineteenth Congress. He died January 19, 1856. Dr. Joseph Hammond was a member of the State Legislature and also of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Congress. He died March 28, 1836. Among those now living is George L. Whitehouse, who was a deputy sheriff six years, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Strafford for fourteen years, also a member of the House of Representatives three years. Judge Whitehouse has also been extensively engaged in railroad surveys in this and other counties. Jeremiah Dame, John D. Lyman, Geo. M. Herring and Alonzo Nute were members of the State Senate; Thomas T. Edgerly and Josiah B. Edgerly were registers of deeds; Josiah B. Edgerly is now Judge of Police Court at Farmington Village. Among others who served in the State Legislature were Mark Demeritt, Miles Sornton, P. W. Horne, Jeremiah Jones, and Isaac Merrill. The last named served as justice for thirty years and as collector three years. He has also been engaged in trade for over thirty years at Merrill's Corners, in a store called *Furber's store*, which was the first used for that purpose in the town.

Jeremiah Jones was the first man born in the town that was elected to the State Legislature. He was elected for six successive terms and nominated for the seventh, but refused to run. His majority at his first election was 1, at the last 158. Hon. Henry Wilson, United States Senator from Massachusetts, was born on a farm about two miles south of Farmington village.

The first meeting house was built on Robert's Hill, about two miles south of Farmington village. The first school house was built at Merrill's Corners, in the southern part of the town, about the year 1791.

Farmington village, located in the northeastern part, is one of the most enterprising villages in the State. It is noted for its rapid growth and its extensive shoe factories, there being seventeen, turning out in the year 1868, 1,015,500 pairs of shoes, valued at \$1,383,000. There are also 18 stores, 2 saw-mills, 2 hotels, a bank, high school and 3 churches, viz., Free Will Baptist, Congregational, and Advent.

The name often used—Farmington Dock (o. the Dock)—originated from a growth of large yellow dock, growing on the border of Knight's Brook, about one-half mile south of the village, where it crosses the road. People were in the habit of watering their horses at this place, and the growth of

said plant was so thick that it became of public notoriety. Farmington was so called from its fine adaptation to farming pursuits. The names of its mountains are from parties who owned them at an early date. Job Allard owned the mountains now called Blue Job, which belongs to the Blue Hills range, hence the name Blue Job. Mad River derives its name from its freshets or floods, to which the country along its banks is subject. It has been known to rise after a heavy storm of one or two hours' duration a number of feet, flooding the country along its border, sweeping property and everything before it; rocks weighing tons, have been moved from their resting places by its impetuosity and carried quite a distance down the stream. One of the floods occurred in 1869, causing great destruction of property, and endangering the lives of the people. In some instances they were rescued from their houses in boats.

## LEE.

Lee was taken from Durham and incorporated as Lee Parish, by act of the Provincial General Court, January 16, 1766. A warrant signed by Joseph Sins called the first parish or town meeting, March 18. Miles Randal was chosen moderator and parish clerk, and Robert Thompson, Ely Clark, and Nicholas Dudy selectmen, Dec. 22, 1766. It was voted "that Zaccheus Clough inspect into the affairs of Rev. Mr. Samuel Hutchins." Rev. Samuel Hutchins was minister when the town was incorporated, and continued until about 1800, when he was succeeded by Rev. John Osborn, who, after about a third of a century, was succeeded by Rev. Israel Chesley. The ministry of the three filled a century.

From 1766 to 1816 names conspicuous in the town, now deceased, were Joseph Sins, Robert Thompson, Miles Randal, James Brackett, Capt. Josiah Bartlett, John Runlet, Joseph Leavitt, Robert Parker, Jona Cartland, Andrew Demeritt, Joseph Durrell, the Ladds, Lawrence, Wilson, Davis, and E. B. Neally. Besides the above, later conspicuous have been Gardner Towle (removed), Honorable Josiah Bartlett and Samuel Cartland, and recently Moses A. Cartland. Of persons living June 20, 1870, Simon Otis has been of note in Lee, now the oldest inhabitant; also, Mrs. Elizabeth Hale Smith, who is entitled to most grateful historic mention.

The town of Lee, as will be seen, is irregular in shape. It has every variety of soil known to the same latitude in New Hampshire, except lime-soil, with hills, plains, slopes, and meadows; it has meandering rivers and purling brooks, and a famous pond near the centre. At a very early date the town took an extraordinary interest for efficient and successful schools. Its atmosphere has ever been so healthful that few physicians have made it their home, yet many of its inhabitants have stretched their lives into the nineties. It has been patriotic in all our national struggles, never failing to furnish its quota of heroes. It has too small a population for populous and strong religious societies, but has had its men and women renowned for bold and vigorous Christian action. Although the prevalence of intemperance, years ago, preyed injuriously upon the community, yet vigorous Christian heroism has wrought for the better, and Lee is now called, in that respect, "the banner town of Strafford County." It has most valuable mill-sites, and inexhaustible beds of excellent clay for bricks; and may lift as high a head as some towns boasting of more acres and counting more votes.

Wheelwright's Pond, a beautiful sheet of water, is of historic interest to the present generation. It derives its name from Rev. John Wheelwright, the founder of Exeter. Some time in May, 1690, a party of Indians attacked the people of Fox Point, in Newington (then a part of Dover), burned several houses, killed several people, and carried others into captivity. After numerous depredations having been committed in Exeter and other places two companies of scouts raised for the purpose, started in pursuit, and overtook the savages at Wheelwright's Pond, July, 1690, where a severe engagement ensued. Three of the leading officers and twelve men were killed, and it was supposed a large number of Indians.

## MADBURY.

This peculiarly shaped town was for many years a part of Dover and Durham, but was taken from these two towns and incorporated into a parish, May 31, 1755, and May 26, 1768, into a town. The reader will observe by looking at the map on a foregoing page, that the town is of triangular shape containing about seven square miles.

This town was settled at a very early date. Among the earlier settlers we find the Demeritts, Drews, Emersons, Evans, Chesleys, and Davis.

A warrant signed by Solomon Emerson called the first parish meeting June 28, 1755, and for the choice of first parish officers, Solomon Emerson was chosen moderator; Ebenezer Demeritt parish clerk; John Wingate, Paul Gerrish, and James Davis selectmen; Daniel Hayes and John Roberts assessors; Daniel Young and James Tasker, Jr., commissioners; and John Demeritt was chosen the first representative to represent said parish in the General Assembly at Exeter, December, 1776. Rev. Samuel Hyde was settled as minister of the parish soon after it was incorporated, and was succeeded by Rev. William Hooper, who was the last settled minister in the town. A meeting-house was erected soon after Mr. Hyde came into the parish, but it has long since been used for a town-house. This town, not unlike its neighbors, suffered severely by Indian wars; and when the Revolution broke out it gave its mite towards gaining our independence. The surface is undulating; the soil in the valleys is a mixture of clay, while on the hills are found sandy loam, with very few stones. "Mahorrimet's Hill," now "Hick's Hill," derives its name from an Indian object of that name. Bellamy River drains the north part of the town, and Barbadoes, on the line between this town and Dover, is the only pond, being one hundred and twenty rods long and fifty wide. Many of the people attend public worship in Dover and the adjoining towns. There are a number of Friends in Madbury that belong to the church in Dover.

Madbury station on the Boston and Maine Railroad, supplies the town with all the conveniences of railway communication.

## MIDDLETON.

This town, situated in the north part of Stafford County, is small, containing only 7154 acres, 4007 of which are improved, the balance woodland and swamps. Valuation of farms \$1741,000. There are 100 houses and 105 families. The principal agricultural products are corn, oats, and potatoes, though the soil is rocky and moist, and is better fitted for grazing. The town has increased very little in population during the last decade. In 1859 it was estimated at 476 souls, by the census of 1870 it numbers 482.

The first settlers came here in the beginning of the 18th century, mostly from Lee, Somersworth, and Rochester. The town was incorporated March 4, 1778, and in December, 1794, the town of Brookfield was severed from it. For many years these two towns united in sending a representative to the Legislature. In 1826 David Davis, Esq., who represented these towns in the Legislature, caused a special act to be passed, allowing each town a member, neither of which had the constitutional number of votes.

The first settled minister was Rev. Nehemiah Ordway (Orthodox), his successor, Elder John Buzzell, a Free-Will Baptist, established a church, since which time this has been the prevailing religious sentiment.

The southern and central parts of Middleton have a level surface, but while looking north, Great Moose, Bald, and Parker mountains tower up before the eye of the beholder, forming a natural bulwark between this and the town of Brookfield. The soil yields scant returns, yet by that perseverance and industry which characterize the people of New England, many are in prosperous circumstances.

Middleton Corners, a little hamlet south of the centre of the town, is the principal place of business. Here is the post-office, the stores, a hotel, a public hall, and one Free-Will Baptist church edifice.

## MILTON.

Milton was formed from Rochester, and was incorporated in 1802. The town was first settled about 1775. The first meeting house was built in

1803. It was really the town house, and was open to all denominations. The first preacher was Rev. James Walker, a Congregationalist. The plan of the meeting house is on record at the town clerk's office, together with the names of the pew owners, among which are the Plumers, Joneses, Burys, Williams, Lords, who are among the first settlers of the town, many of whose descendants are now living in Milton.

The pews sold at prices ranging from (\$0) thirty to one hundred dollars. The highest being bought by Joseph Plumer, an old and esteemed citizen of those times. His descendants still live on the old homestead on Plumer's Ridge. The first school-house was built on said ridge, on the site now occupied for the same purpose in District No. 1. The first saw and grist mill was built in 1805, on the site now occupied by Brierly's Felt Works, by a man by the name of Knox. The surface of the town is broken and hilly, and in some cases rising to the dignity of mountains. Teneriffe Mountain is one of the highest elevations in this part of the State. Its summit affords a view for scores of miles around, and in extent and general interest is unsurpassed in the county. The soil is naturally good, and adapted to the raising of all agricultural products common to New England. The Salmon Falls River, which separates it from Maine, forms its eastern boundary for thirteen miles, and affords many valuable water privileges. Milton Mills (see page 48) is a manufacturing village in the northeast part. For enterprisa and public spirit it is not surpassed in the county. Though small, it is destined to a rapid growth. Milton Three Pond (see page 46) (so called from the three ponds in the vicinity) is a flourishing village situated on the Salmon Falls River, in the southeast part of the town. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of shoes. Many of the farmers depend, not a little, on this branch of manufacture. Attached to their farm-houses may often be seen the shoe-shop, where, during the seasons unfavorable to agricultural pursuits, the farmer, his boys, and men, employ themselves in making shoes, we fear many times to the neglect of their farms.

## NEW DURHAM.

New Durham was incorporated in 1762, and contains 22,626 acres. In 1749 the tract of land embracing this town was granted to Ebenezer Smith and others, on condition that forty families should permanently settle in it within five years from the declaration of peace, and within two years after a meeting-house, grain and saw-mill should be erected, and a meeting supported. Major Thomas Tash made early exertions in forwarding the settlement of this town, and built the two mills at his own expense.

With the assistance of Paul Maroh and others, the required number of settlers was obtained, by a bounty of fifty acres of land to each settler. The town contains five ponds, the largest of which is *Merry-Meeting*, containing about 1000 acres.

The surface of the town is rough, and some parts so rocky as to be unfit for cultivation; the most part is moist and well adapted to grazing. Mount Bet rises 630 feet above Merry-Meeting pond, which washes its base. Cripple Crow is still higher.

Merry Meeting River flows from the pond of that name and empties into Winnipisaukee Lake. Elms River flows from Cold Rain pond and enters the Cochecho at Farmington. Cochecho River also has its source in this town. There are some curiosities in this town, one of which is a remarkable fountain of water, over which a part of Elms River passes. By sinking a small-mouthed vessel ten feet or more into this fountain, water can be obtained extremely cold and pure. The depth of it has never been ascertained, although attempted many times.

Near the centre of the town is Rattle Snake Mountain. The south side has a perpendicular front of about 100 feet. Formerly vast numbers of rattlesnakes lived here, but few are now found. About a mile northeasterly from this mountain are Marches ponds, in which is found a species of clay which when dried resembles chalk in appearance and quality. In the side of *Devil's Den* Mountain is a remarkable cave, the entrance of which is about three feet wide and nine feet high. The outer room is nearly twenty feet square, the inner rooms grow smaller until at a distance of forty or fifty feet the passage becomes too small to be explored. Col. Thomas Tash, who was a resident of this town, served in the French and Indian war as captain and major, and as colonel in the war of the Revolution. He died at the age of 87 years.

Rev. Nathaniel Porter, a Congregationalist, was ordained in New Durham, in 1775, and dismissed in 1777. He was succeeded by Elder Benjamin Randall, the patriarch of the Free Will Baptist denomination. He organized the first Free Will Baptist Church in America, in the house of Elder Joseph Boodey; the house is now standing. Elder Randall continued preaching, and travelled more or less, until at last he died of consumption, in 1808, aged 60 years. A plain marble shaft marks his resting place in the family burying ground on New Durham Ridge. Elder Joseph Boodey, a cotemporary and coworker with Elder Randall, lived and died in this town. He was born in 1778, commenced preaching in 1797, was ordained by Randall and others in 1799. He travelled and preached extensively throughout the New England and Middle States. He died May 12th, 1867, at the advanced age of 94 years, beloved and revered by all that knew him. He was an honored member of the Masonic Fraternity about sixty years.

Elder Nathaniel Berry, a very worthy man, had charge of the F. W. Baptist Church in this town nearly forty years. He died October 19, 1865, aged 77 years.

## ROCHESTER.

Rochester is one of the oldest towns in the State, being the ninth in order of incorporation. For many years it has been highly prosperous, especially in its manufacturing interests. Many of her sons, in different parts of the country, have gained eminence not only in business but also in literary and political pursuits. The town has an interesting history, of which, for want of space, only a meagre outline can be given.

*Surface of Country, Character of Soil, &c.*—The Cochecho River, flowing nearly diagonally through the town, and the Salmon Falls River, forming its eastern boundary, have valuable water privileges, now mostly improved, and around which have grown up the three villages, Rochester Village, Gonic, and East Rochester. Rochester Village is situated upon an extensive plain, and was formerly called "Norway Plains," from the fact that Norway pines once covered the whole region. The soil here is thin and sandy. Eighty years ago the village consisted of eighteen or twenty dwellings only.

"Gonic" is a contraction of the word "Squamnanogonic," the Indian name of the falls near that place. The word is supposed to mean "water from the clay place hill." The soil here and for several miles below on the Cochecho is a clayey loam, and is quite productive.

Rochester Hill (sometimes called Haven's Hill) where the early settlers made their homes, and over which the main road to Dover passes, is quite an elevation of land, from which in clear weather, the traveller gains a fine view of the White Mountains. The western part of the town, bordering on Barrington and Strafford, is rough and hilly. Menderborough road, extending along a ridge of land towards Farmington, is thickly settled by prosperous and intelligent farmers, many of whom belong to the Society of Friends. The first settler of that portion of the town was Benjamin Meader, who was soon followed by four brothers; from them and their descendants is derived the name Menderborough. Chestnut Hills, situated in the corner of three towns, Rochester, Farmington, and Milton, command a beautiful view of scenery for many miles in extent.

*History.*—The town of Rochester was incorporated May 10, 1722. Fragments of the original charter, bearing the provincial seal and the signature of the British governor, Samuel Shute, are still preserved in the town clerk's office. The name given to the town is supposed to be in honor of the Earl of Rochester, Lord Treasurer of England. Rochester, as incorporated, was ten miles square, and included the towns now Farmington and Milton. Indian wars delayed the settlements, and it was not until December 26, 1728, that Captain Timothy Roberts, of Dover, to whom the honor of being the first settler has usually been given, moved his family

within the limits of the new township, and settled near the line of Dover. Upon the same day it is claimed that Eleazar Ham also moved into town. Other families soon followed, principally from Dover. In 1737, there were sixty families in town. In 1744, there were nearly one hundred and fifty. At this time an Indian war broke out, from which the town suffered severely, and its progress was arrested. The proprietors made appropriations to build five block-houses or forts in different parts of the town for the defence of the settlers.

June 27, 1746, Joseph Richards, John Richards, Joseph Heard, John Wentworth, and Gershom Downs were surprised on Rochester Hill by a party of Indians in ambush, and all killed except John Richards, who was captured, and with a boy named Jonathan Door, carried to Canada, where they lived a long time with the Indians. At this time there were serious thoughts of abandoning the settlement. Major Davis with a party of forty soldiers was sent to the defence of the town. May 23, 1747, Samuel Drown, a soldier of the province, was wounded.

June 7, 1747, an engagement took place between a party of Indians and a party of whites below Gonic, in which the Indians were defeated and fled. May 1, 1748, on a Sabbath morning, the wife of Jonathan Hodgdon, while she was gone out to find and milk the cows, was surprised by the Indians and killed near the Squamanagonic garrison. This was the last attempt of the Indians on Rochester.

Wild animals abounded in the early history of the town. Bounties were offered for bears and wolves. Six bears were killed in 1751. Deer were plenty, and the town annually chose officers to see that they were not killed contrary to law.

The first mention of a pauper is in 1749. After a law suit the town of Somersworth was held liable for his support.

The first school was in 1752. The master's name was John Forst. He boarded round the town, paying his board in four different families. The school continued sixteen weeks, and the teacher was paid fifteen pounds in the depreciated currency of the times. The schools were very irregular for some years after this.

During the Revolution, Rochester was one of the most forward towns in the State. At a town meeting, held January 24, 1774, the town chose a committee of correspondence, and passed patriotic resolutions, which were published in the New Hampshire Gazette, at Portsmouth. The town committee consisted of Hon. John Plummer, John McDuffee and Ebenezer Tibbetts, Esqrs., and David Wingate. Eight others were added June 19, 1775, by request of the committee, viz., Ens. Ichabod Corson, Capt. William Allen, Lt. William McDuffee, Capt. William Chamberlain, Jabez Dame, Capt. David Place, and Abner Dam. In the fall of 1774, at the time of a militia muster, this committee arrested Nicholas Austin on suspicion of being a British agent to employ workmen to go to Boston to build barracks for the British soldiers. On the 8th of November he was brought before them, and compelled to confess his guilt, and on his knees ask forgiveness and promise better behavior. As soon as news arrived of the battle of Lexington men were recruited at Stephen Wentworth's tavern. Bounties were paid them, the town bought them a supply of lead and blankets, and they were sent off in haste to the army. Rochester was represented in all the delegate conventions of this period. A company of minute-men served under Capt. David Place at Portsmouth and Cambridge.

Capt. Place afterwards raised and commanded a company in the Second Continental Regiment, under Col. James Reid. They served in the Northern Army under Gen. Sullivan. Capt. John Brewster also commanded a company of Rochester men in the Northern Army, and took part in the battles of Saratoga and Stillwater. The Test Association, at the beginning of the war, shows the names of 198 loyal men, willing to risk their lives and fortunes to oppose the British fleets and armies. There were twenty-two Tories or persons who refused to sign such an agreement, and twenty-two Quakers "who did not choose to sign." Rochester lost fourteen men in the service in the year 1776. Three of these died prisoners in the hands of the enemy. The whole number killed and died in the service was twenty-nine.

The leading men of this period were Hon. John Plummer, Lt.-Col. John McDuffee, Deacon James Knowles, and Dr. James Howe. Hon. John Plummer was the first magistrate in the town. He was appointed, by the British governor, a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, when that court was organized, in 1773. He was reappointed in 1776, when an independent State government was first established. He retained the office till his voluntary resignation in 1796, at which time he was chief justice.

Lt.-Col. John McDuffee was born in 1724; was a lieutenant in the French and English wars; was at the capture of Louisburg in 1758, and commanded a detachment of men under Gen. Wolfe at the siege of Quebec. He served in the Revolutionary army from the battle of Bunker Hill till 1778, being part of the time Brigade Commissary. He was the first representative of the town, being chosen to the Provincial Assembly in 1762; also a member of the State Legislature in 1782. Was six years a State Senator, being a part of that time "Senior Senator" or chairman. Died Oct. 15, 1817, aged 93.

Deacon James Knowles came to Rochester in 1749. Held many town offices; was a member of many of the conventions that fostered the spirit of the revolution; was six years a member of the legislature. For forty years he was a deacon of the church. He was universally trusted and respected, and spent a large portion of his long life in useful and unambitious public service.

Dr. James Howe was one of six brothers who served their country in the Revolution from the battle of Bunker Hill till the close of the war. Dr. Howe was surgeon's mate in Col. Pierce Long's regiment, and was one of the sufferers in the Canada expedition of 1777. He was three years a representative in the legislature, and was distinguished for his natural talent and his great benevolence.

*Divisions of the Town and the County.*—Farmington was taken from Rochester Dec. 1, 1798. Milton was taken from Rochester June 11, 1802. Before the divisions of Strafford County in 1840, Rochester was one of the three towns where terms of the court were regularly held. The town furnished a court-house for the use of the county, and at one time unsuccessful efforts were made to have the jail located here. There are persons living who remember the visits of Webster and Mason to the town in the practice of their profession.

*Manufactures.*—The first incorporated company at Norway Plains was the Mechanics' Company, which commenced the manufacture of blankets in 1834 with a capital of \$15,000. Previous to this there had been, besides the saw-mills, various kinds of business attempted at these falls. Several fulling and finishing mills had for years been prosperously conducted. The manufacture of nails, of scythes, of cotton yarn, and the distilling of brandy, were carried on at one time or another, with different degrees of success. The Mechanics Company failed in 1841. It was followed by the Gonic Company, which soon came to a like end. Wetmore and Sturtevant took the remains. They soon separated, dividing privileges and mills between them. Wetmore eventually failed or abandoned the business. J. D. Sturtevant by skill and business ability succeeded. In 1846 other persons were admitted and the company was incorporated as the "Norway Plains Company." The capital, from time to time, has been increased—in great measure from the profits of business—until, from \$60,000 in 1847, it now amounts to \$250,000. They have 25 sets of machinery, and make 95,000 pairs of blankets and 620,000 yards of flannels annually.

E. G. & E. Wallace have at the village the largest shoe manufactory, it is believed, in the State. In connection with it is a tanning and currying establishment, so that the raw hides taken in are sent to market in the form of shoes of many descriptions. 300,000 pairs are manufactured annually. The Messrs. Wallace commenced with nothing, and by patient industry have built up a large business and made themselves wealthy.

There are other manufactures at Rochester village on a smaller scale. At Gonic Hon. N. V. Whitehouse commenced machine wool-carding in

1833. In 1834 he added the manufacture of linseed oil. In 1838 he bought out Carr & Hibbard, who had failed in the business of making Guernsey cloth. He then commenced to make satinetts, but in a few years changed to flannels. An incorporated company was afterwards formed. New and larger mills were built. The Gonic Manufacturing Company have now six sets of machinery, and manufacture plain and twilled flannels and shirting flannels.

At East Rochester John Hall commenced manufacturing in the present mills just previous to the Rebellion. A company was incorporated soon after with \$50,000 capital, by the name of the Cochecho Woollen Manufacturing Company. Additional mills have been built and the business has prospered. They now have fifteen sets of machinery, and a beautiful and thriving village has suddenly sprung up as if by magic on the banks of the Salmon Falls.

*Railroads and Telegraphs.*—In 1848 there was no little excitement upon the subject of railroads, not only in this town, but in many other towns in this portion of the State. Nowhere, perhaps, was there greater interest aroused than in Rochester. Two roads had been chartered, one the Cochecho, from Dover, the other the Great Falls and Conway, from Great Falls. The rivalry between the different companies and the different towns led to the building of both. In March, 1849, the G. F. & C. was opened to Rochester, and in September of the same year the Cochecho. February 21, 1849, there was a railroad riot. The two roads, as surveyed, crossed each other at Rochester village. The rails of the G. F. & C. were already laid. Partisans of the other road came with force to remove them. Citizens of the village turned out to defend them. Result—several knockdowns and bruises, one broken limb, rails torn away, prosecutions for assault and battery, and a final settlement of the disputed claims by an amicable reference, which brought about the present location of the roads, with an award of \$7500 to the G. F. & C. for removing their track. As there could not be one railroad without two, so there could not be one telegraph line without two, and in May, 1868, the wires were extended along both roads, and two offices opened at Rochester village.

The Portland and Rochester Railroad is under contract to this town, and will soon be completed. Other roads are projected, and earnest efforts are being made to insure their building—one to Nashua and the other to Concord.

*Rebellion.*—The town responded promptly to all calls upon her patriotism during the Rebellion. Upon reception of the news of the fall of Sumter, at the call of leading men of all political parties, one of the largest meetings ever held assembled at the town hall. Patriotic resolutions were passed, pledging the town to the support of the administration in carrying on the war, and requesting the selectmen to call a legal town meeting to take measures for providing for the wants of volunteers and the support of their families. Over four hundred men from this town served in the Union army—some for only short periods, and many in regiments of other States. The enrolment of the town in April, 1865, showed 340 liable to military duty. The total quota of the town under all calls was 197. Total credits by enlistments and drafts 205. The number lost in the service was 63.

*Churches.*—The first meeting house was built on Rochester Hill by the proprietors of the township, in 1731. It was "40 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 18 feet stud." By an act of the Assembly, April, 1737, the inhabitants of the town (no longer the proprietors) were authorized to raise, by taxation, means to support the ministry. Amos Main, a graduate of Harvard College, was the first settled minister. The church was organized in the same year. The first admissions were Joseph Walker, Elizabeth Ham, and Mary Mae Fee. Stephen Berry and Joseph Walker were the first deacons. Mr. Main died in 1760. The town, as usual in those days, paid the funeral expenses. Among the charges were eleven pounds and five shillings for rum. In 1780 the town was divided into parishes, corresponding nearly to the present towns—Rochester, Farmington, and Milton. The first parish (Rochester) built in that year a new meeting house on what is now the Common. In 1842 this house was removed to a more central location, where it has been enlarged and improved, and remains the present house of worship of the Congregational Society. The society received an act of incorporation in 1823. It has had twelve settled pastors. The longest pastorate was that of Rev. Joseph Haven, being nearly fifty years. Three of the pastors died and were buried in Rochester. Six are still living and laboring in other fields.

*Friends.*—This is the next religious society in order of time. The first record we find is from the monthly meeting in Dover: "23d 9th mo. 1751. The Friends at Rochester have liberty to keep a meeting there till the last of the 1st month next." This permission was renewed from time to time for short periods only, usually about a month. In 1777 the same liberty was granted during the pleasure of the monthly meeting. In 1776 there were twenty-two adult male Friends who declined to join the Test Association. In 1781 the advice of the monthly meeting was given to the Friends of Rochester on their asking for it, to build a meeting house. The house was built on the Dover Road, near Judge Dame's. It was afterwards taken down and the material used for a new house near Gonic, from which place it has since been removed to its present location. The monthly meetings were held in Rochester as early as 1820, and perhaps earlier. A meeting house was built at Menderborough some time previous to 1805. In 1823 there were reported to be twenty families belonging to one meeting and fifteen families to the other. In 1838 a collection of books for a library was commenced.

*Methodist Episcopal.*—The first Methodist preaching was in 1807, at the school house on Rochester Hill Road. Warren Bannister and Ebenezer Blake, of the Tuftonborough Circuit, preached once in four weeks on week days. The first converts were Betsy Place, Lydia Place, and Hannah Jackson. The first class was soon formed, and met at the house of Paul Place, who was the leader. The first quarterly meeting was held in 1808, at Paul Place's house. Meetings soon were held at the village, at the house of Caleb Dame, also at Silas Dame's on the Ten Rod Road, now the almshouse. Many converts were made and a class formed in the village. In 1809 meetings began to be held in the court house. In 1810 Hezekiah Fields was stationed here, and the station became a separate appointment by the name of "Norway Plains." In 1825 a meeting house was built. The corner-stone was laid in June, with imposing Masonic ceremonies. The house was dedicated in October—sermon by Rev. Eben F. Newell. This house was built principally by the enterprise of Simon Chase, Chas. Dennett, and James C. Cole, who advanced the money. "This year opened a new era in the history of Methodism in the town." In 1826 the society was incorporated. In 1828 a parsonage was built. In 1840 the house was repaired and a vestry built. 1842, a great revival occurred. 1846, meeting house improved at an outlay of \$700. 1853, house enlarged; vestry repaired; organ purchased. The house now had a tower, the original building being entirely plain. 1861, new parsonage built at a cost of about \$3000, suitable to the wants and prospects of the society. 1867-8, the present beautiful church edifice was erected at a cost of about \$20,000; a credit to the society and an ornament to the town. A bell and village clock were placed in the tower. This society is regarded as one of the most flourishing in this conference.

A *Universalist Society* has existed for many years. It has never had any house of worship, and for years has had no stated services.

The *First F. W. Baptist Society* was organized March 19, 1825, at the house of Enoch Tibbetts. A church was organized at the house of John York, April 15, 1829, when seventeen persons received the right of fellowship. Conference meetings were held monthly at private dwellings for several years. From 1833 to 1838 no records are found. In the latter year the church reorganized and was divided into several branches, each branch to have the privilege of holding monthly meetings. In 1840 a meeting house was built and dedicated at Gonic. The first quarterly meeting in Rochester was held at the court-house, in 1839, August 10. In 1842 Rev. D. Swett was chosen first pastor of the church. In 1864 a powerful revival attended the labors of Rev. W. T. Smith. Among other

admissions to the church at this period, were thirty-three married persons. The church is at the present time without a pastor.

The *Second F. W. Baptist Society* was organized in 1846 by about sixty persons, who associated together and adopted a constitution. They have been the means of supporting local preaching in different districts in the town, but have no house of worship.

The *East Rochester and South Lebanon F. W. Baptist Society* have a neat house of worship at East Rochester. The church was organized June 1, 1865, and Rev. Isaac Hyatt became pastor. The church edifice was built soon after at a cost of \$6000. Mr. Hyatt remained two years, during which time twenty-nine persons united with the church. Rev. A. Lovejoy is the present pastor.

The *Walnut Grove F. W. Baptist Society* have a small but neat meeting house on the Salmon Falls Road, erected in 1807. They have since that time had services quite regularly, and have formed a Sabbath school, though we believe they have not a settled pastor.

The *Adventists* have meetings a great part of the year in the town hall at Rochester village. They have also two small houses of worship in other parts of the town, one being at East Rochester.

The *Roman Catholics* number about fifty families. They have a meeting house near the Common, built recently. Rev. Mr. Welch, of Portsmouth, is the officiating clergyman.

**Schools.**—From 1827 to 1850 the Rochester Academy was a prosperous institution. It had no funds; the building finally passed into other hands; other institutions sprang up in the neighboring towns, and it was suffered to be discontinued. The town is divided into twenty school districts. The public schools of Rochester village are under the Somersworth Act. They will compare favorably with the schools of other villages of the character of this. They consist of a high school, two intermediate and three primary schools. The number of children attending school during the year, in this district, is about 800. The next largest schools are at Gonic, East Rochester, and Mendenborough.

**Library.**—The Rochester Social Library Co. was organized in 1792. Incorporated 1794. The number of volumes in 1823 was 400. From 1823 to 1834 it was in a neglected condition. Ever since it has been very prosperous. Number of volumes now, about 1000. The payment of five dollars constitutes any person a shareholder.

**Distinguished Men.**—Hon. John P. Hale, representative in Congress, U. S. Senator, and Minister to Spain, was born in Rochester village, and resided here for twenty-two years.

Hon. Nathaniel Upham, a resident of Rochester from 1802 to 1820, a successful merchant and public spirited man, was one of the Governor's council in 1811-12, and a representative in Congress for three terms, from 1817 to 1823.

Hon. David Barker, Jr., was a native of Rochester, and resided here till his death, April 1, 1838. He was Representative in Congress from 1827 to 1829. He was a lawyer of fine talents.

Hon. James Farrington, a physician of some celebrity, resided here from 1818 till his death, in 1859. He was a Representative and Senator in the State Legislature, and a Representative in Congress, 1837-9.

Hon. Jacob H. Ela, the present Representative in Congress of the First District, is a native of and resident in this town. He has been a member of the Legislature and U. S. Marshal for New Hampshire, and has held various other political offices of honor.

Rev. Thomas C. Upham, D. D., a professor in Bowdoin College for more than thirty years, author of many works, theological and philosophical, extensively used in this country, is a son of Hon. Nathaniel Upham already mentioned, and from early childhood a resident of the town until his appointment to the professorship in 1825. From July, 1823, for nearly two years he was colleague pastor of the Congregational Church.

Jonathan P. Cushing, son of Peter Cushing, was born in Rochester, March 12, 1793. By his own industry and perseverance, he prepared himself for college, and graduated at Dartmouth, working at his leisure moments at his trade as a saddler to pay his expenses. He became President of Hampden Sidney College in Virginia, and after a career of usefulness died April 25, 1835.

Hon. Nathaniel G. Upham, a Judge of the Superior Court of Judicature from January 8, 1833, to December 1, 1842, was a son of Hon. Nathaniel Upham. He was Commissioner from the United States to Great Britain in President Pierce's administration. Died December 11, 1869.

Francis W. Upham, LL. D. was also a son of Hon. Nathaniel Upham, and a native of Rochester. He was formerly law partner of Hon. Robert Rantoul, and is now Professor of Mental Philosophy in Rutgers College, New York.

Hon. Noah Tebbets was born in Rochester in 1802. Graduated at Bowdoin College in 1822. He was a representative in the Legislature; and in January, 1843, was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he held at his death September 9, 1844.

Hon. Charles W. Woodman, now a practising lawyer in Dover, was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from August 26, 1854, to August 18, 1856, a native of Rochester, son of Jeremiah H. Woodman, Esq.

Hon. Theodore C. Woodman, lawyer of Bucksport, Maine, who has been Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives, is also a son of J. H. Woodman, and a native of Rochester.

Richard Dame was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1816 to 1820. Was a councillor 1809-10. A senator and representative in the State Legislature. He was a member of the Society of Friends, much esteemed. Died September 19, 1828, aged 72.

Isaac and Seth Adams, though compelled to struggle with many disadvantages and obstacles in early life, have risen by their perseverance and talents to great wealth. Isaac Adams invented the famous Adams printing press, which has been so extensively used in this country. Seth Adams is still largely engaged in the sugar-refining business in South Boston.

Charles Main is one of the most wealthy and successful merchants in San Francisco. Like the Adamses, he has contended with many difficulties, and won success by his own efforts. He is a descendant of the first gospel minister of Rochester.

Hon. James H. Edgerly, is the present Judge of Probate for Strafford County, to which office he was appointed in October, 1866.

Hon. N. V. Whitehouse, a representative in the Legislature, and a member of the Governor's Council in 1855 and 1857.

#### Population of Rochester at different Periods.

Year	Population	Rank
1767	984	14th
1775	1448	8th
1790	2667	2d
1800	2846	6th
1810	2118	12th
1820	2471	8th
1830	2165	20th
1840	2431	18th
1850	3006	13th
1860	3384	9th
1870	4104	8th

In 1767 there were four slaves, two male and two female. The last slave died in 1783.

The valuation of the town in 1868, for taxable purposes, was \$1,676,938.

The banking capital and deposits in savings-bank, at the present time, is about \$600,000.

### ROLLINSFORD.

The territory included in the present limits of Rollinsford was settled as early as 1630, in the vicinity of Salmon Falls, by men sent over by Mason and Gorges, and in 1634 a saw and grist-mill were built at the falls, which were burnt several years after.

About 1700 a party of men commenced a rival settlement near Rollinsford Station, and commenced to clear land and build houses. For many years the settlers from these parts travelled the rough circuitous road to Dover Neck on the Sabbath, until 1713, when a place of worship was

erected at Cocheo Falls, where the law enforced attendance—a law which was repeatedly enforced. There the people from the remotest part of Rollinsford gathered until 1729, when a church was established, a meeting house built, and this town, including Somersworth, was set off in a separate parish by the name of Somersworth. Rev. James Pike was ordained October 28, 1730, and remained here till his death (May 19, 1792), "a faithful minister of Christ." Mr. Pike's descendants now reside near where their ancestor spent so many years of usefulness. Three houses of worship were successively built near the old burying-ground, and the place was the centre of business until the woollen and cotton manufactories started at Great Falls and Salmon Falls. Among the earlier settlers we find the names of Wentworth, Roberts, Rollins, Pike, Yeaton, Styles, Philpot, Carr, and Wallingford. The town derives its name from the families of Rollins and Wallingford.

The people of this section did not escape the inroads of the Indians. As early as the 16th of October, 1675, they made an assault on Salmon Falls. A party of seven who were sent out to reconnoitre, were surprised, three were killed, and the balance retreated. The next day Lieut. Roger Plaisted went out with twenty men to bury the bodies of his friends, and, falling into an ambush, Plaisted, his son, and one other, were killed. No very important trouble with the Indians is recorded until the French and Indian war, which lasted from 1688 to 1699, when Count de Frontenac, Governor of Canada, sent several parties of French and Indians to attack the defenceless frontier settlements of the English. One party were engaged in that memorable burning and massacre at Schenectady, N. Y. On the 18th of March, 1690, another party, under the command of Sieur Hertel, a French officer, attacked Salmon Falls, then a small settlement containing a saw and grist-mill and some eighteen houses, and destroyed the whole village, and burned the barns with the horses and cattle in them. Thirty-five were killed and fifty taken prisoners; most of the latter were women and children. After committing every possible depredation they fled, with their prisoners, to the woods.

A few hours bore the news to Cocheo and other neighboring settlements, and a band of one hundred and fifty men were immediately raised and started in pursuit. They came up with the enemy on Woster's Brook, in the town of Berwick, where a severe battle ensued. An interesting story is told of this engagement, which we will give.

While pursuing the enemy the English passed a house owned by Thomas Toogood (now in possession of Daniel Wentworth, Berwick). Toogood joined the party and during the fight was taken prisoner by an Indian. After inquiring his name the Indian proceeded to prepare strings to secure him. While doing this Toogood snatched his gun and retreating gradually, keeping his gun pointed at him, declared he would fire if he made any noise that would frighten the others on the other side of the stream. The Indian had no redress but to stand and shoot after him by the name of "No-good! No-good!" Toogood safely escaped, but returned to his house to find his family slain, and his dwelling in flames. After this the surviving settlers of Salmon Falls separated, some to the fort at Wells, others to Cocheo (Dover), and some years elapsed before the village was rebuilt.

Elder Wentworth, a resident of this town, was at Dover the night Major Waldron was killed. He was spending the time at the heard Garrison, while Mrs. Heard and a portion of her family were gone to Portsmouth. Wentworth, aroused by the bark of a dog, closed the door, and falling on his back, placed his feet against it. The Indians fired several shots at the door but failed to hit him; thus the occupants of the house were saved.

From December 19, 1754, to July 8, 1849, Rollinsford was a part of Somersworth.

Salmon Falls, the only village in the town, is built on the Salmon Falls or Newickawannock River, one and a half mile above tide water. The first mill of any size was built in 1821, by James Ranlet, of Portsmouth, who commenced the manufacture of woollen goods. The mill was burned in 1830. It was rebuilt, and is now merged into a flourishing cotton manufactory, running 32,000 spindles and 980 looms. Rollinsford, though a small town, stands high in the scale of agriculture, and ranks among the best fruit-growing towns in the State. The late Samuel Wentworth was not only a man of many noble qualities, but a rare pomologist, and a visit to his orchards, with him as a guide, was highly interesting. The sons of Rollinsford occupy prominent positions at home and abroad. We find them at the bar, on the bench, and in our executive halls, but we will not eulogize the living, we will leave that for the pen of some future historian.

### SOMERSWORTH.

That part of Strafford County that now bears the name of Somersworth was settled some time after Waldren began the settlement at Cocheo Lower Falls (1640), probably about the year 1670, at or near Humphrey's (now Hussey's) Pond. The people gradually pushed further and further into the wilderness. The Heard family had commenced a clearing and built a garrison northwest of Varney's (now Garrison) Hill. Others found their way still further into the north of Dover, seldom going beyond two or three miles from a garrison house, to which they could fly in time of peril. About 1675 a family settled two miles north of Salmon Falls, on the Indigo Hill Road, and tradition says they built a garrison.

During the earlier Indian wars, Somersworth experienced very little of the desolating effects that befell her other more populous neighbors. The Indians roamed the country in small bands, and on their way to some larger community, often attacked the lonely farm-houses lying in their track. George and Martin Ricker, Jabez Garland, and Gersham Downs are mentioned among those who fell victims to the prowling savages.

Ebenezer Downs, a Quaker, living on Indigo Hill, who, like his brethren, refused to arm himself or seek protection from the savages, was captured, taken to Canada and sold with a number of others. Around the camp-fires, at night, the Indians gathered, and for pastime brought forth their prisoners to dance. On their way to Canada, Friend Downs refused to gratify their desires, and consequently was subjected to ill usage. He was taken by the same band that captured the family of John Hanson, of Knox-Mars, in Dover, and the following summer Mr. Hanson redeemed his family, together with Mr. Downs.

Somersworth parish was created December 19, 1729, and incorporated into a town by an act of the General Assembly at Portsmouth, April 22, 1754. Before this it was a part of Dover. From the town records we copy the following interesting items. At a meeting held in the meeting house May 6, 1751, it was voted "yt ye Select-men Shall have ten shillings Each for their Services as Select-men ye Present year." Again at another time "yt a man Should be appointed to See yt ye Deer (deer) Law was properly Enforced." Also at another meeting, March 13, 1770, a vote was taken to "see if ye town will Join Berwick in Building and Keeping in repair a Cart Bridge at ye great falls."

It was about 1750 that Andrew Horn came from Dover and purchased the land where Great Falls is now located, erected a house near the present site of the Boston and Maine railroad depot, and shortly afterwards a saw and grist-mill at the falls. Those who had explored this region years before, had returned with glowing accounts of the beauty of the scenery, and of the magnificence of a fall, where the water dashed from ledge to ledge, down a distance of a hundred feet or more; and from its being the largest on the Salmon Falls River, they termed it the "great falls," hence the origin of the name of one of the most beautiful villages in New England.

In 1772 a new meeting house was ordered to be built, and a committee appointed "to see to ye Building Thereof." (The reader must bear it in mind that the meeting house, the "training lot" and the centre of business, was by the graveyard near the present location of Rollinsford junction. For a more thorough account, see history of Rollinsford, in this work.) Among the men who took an active part in the public business of the town at that time, were Hon. John Wentworth, Hon. Ichabod Rollins, Dr. Moses Carr (for many years town clerk), Lieutenant Yeaton, Joshua Roberts, Thomas Stackpole, Richard Philpot and their beloved pastor, Rev. James Pike.

From the conclusion of the French and Indian wars to the opening of

the Revolution, the history of Somersworth was one of uninteresting progression. From a few scattering farms in a wilderness, she had sprung up into a populous town. The first breath of wind that bore the news of the tyrannical acts of the mother country to the hills of New Hampshire, stirred the blood of the hitherto quiet people of Somersworth. The colonists had been cradled in warfare, by their many bloody fights with the savages, and again the time had come that would test their courage, for their liberty, that was as dear as life, was at stake. Two delegates—John Wentworth and Ichabod Rollins—were elected by a general town meeting, to represent the town in the provincial "Congress" at Exeter, and to unite with men from other towns in the State, in sending a delegate to the General Congress, then summoned at Philadelphia. Somersworth was requested to raise, by subscription or otherwise, four pounds, as her share of a fund to defray the expenses of the delegates to Philadelphia and back; more than the amount required was subscribed in a short time. For the long struggle that followed, Somersworth was found ready, and in its full proportion of men and means was embarked. True, there were some who opposed the measures of the colonists, but they were usually overpowered. At one time a vote to give a bounty of six dollars to those who enlisted, was defeated, at a town meeting; but soon after another meeting was called, and the vote passed by a large majority. Friday April 21, 1776, nearly the whole male population of the town gathered at their little meeting house, and "voted that twenty men immediately march from town to meet the enemy, and those who shall go shall have wages." We can imagine those twenty brave fellows gathered on the "training lot," with tearful eyes, bidding their friends adieu, and we follow them with our mind's eye over the winding roads—through Dover, through Durham, New Market and Exeter—and we see others grasping the musket and joining the ranks until it had swelled to hundreds, and we lose sight of them as they disappear in the smoke of the battle. Afterwards the town voted ten dollars bounty; again, twenty dollars; and still again, before the close of the war, thirty dollars were offered to those who would enlist. At those times of contracted currency, these were very liberal sums. The town furnished more than fifty men during the war.

Nothing worth recording occurred in Somersworth from the close of the Revolution to 1820. In this year Isaac Wendell came from Dover, built a mill, and began the manufacture of cotton goods. Three years after the Great Falls Manufacturing Company was incorporated, the old mill was sold, torn down, and taken to Farmington. The new company under the direction of Mr. Wendell, purchased a tract of land of Gershom Horn, erected several new mills and commenced manufacturing cotton and woollen goods. At that time two houses only stood on the present site of Great Falls. There is a well between the stores of J. B. Clarke and Bates Brothers, on Market Square, that was dug by the Horn family many years before. The manufacturing company increased in strength, and at one time they owned the largest broadcloth and carpet mill in America. The woollen business was abandoned in 1834. The company has a capital stock of \$1,500,000; five mills with 92,620 spindles, and 2155 looms; annually 4,924,374 pounds of cotton is consumed, manufacturing 16,000,000 yards sheeting, shirting, drilling, and cotton-fannels. Fifty looms for weaving bags were introduced in May 1868, turning out 2000 bags daily. Average number of operatives employed (three-fourths females), 1800; monthly pay roll, \$36,000.

A bleachingery belongs to the company, and is run by N. W. Farwell, of Lewiston, Me. This employs about thirty-five hands, and pays out monthly for labor and material, over \$2000. The Great Falls Woollen Co. was incorporated in 1868 with a capital of \$100,000. This Co. employs 120 hands, eight sets of machinery on fancy cassimeres, tweeds, and fannels; consumes 900 pounds of clean wool daily, and pays out \$3000 monthly for labor. They have a substantial, fine-looking mill, one hundred by fifty-four feet, five stories high, with dye-house, store-house, and counting room building.

The Somersworth Machine Co. was incorporated in 1848, with a capital of \$50,000. They consume annually, 700 tons of coal and 7,000,000 pounds of iron. Weekly compensation to employees, \$1800. They have three foundries, one at Dover, one at Salmon Falls, and one at Great Falls. That at Salmon Falls manufactures mostly stoves; 4000 are made per year. At Great Falls, mill machinery, gas and water pipes, and all kinds of heavy and light castings are made.

Somersworth was divided July 3, 1848, by an act of the Legislature, and Rollinsford taken from the southern part.

There are six houses of worship in Great Falls, viz: two Methodist Episcopal, one Congregational, one Free Will Baptist, one Baptist, and one Roman Catholic.

Before business began to centre at Great Falls the people of Somersworth attended church at Rollinsford Junction. In 1825 the pioneer preacher of Great Falls, Rev. Elenzer Steele, a Methodist divine stationed at Dover, Upper Factory, preached the first sermon to a small audience. The High St. M. E. church was built in 1827, and remodelled in 1845. The Main St. M. E. church in 1852. The Congregational Society was formed in 1827. The Free Will Baptists organized in 1828, and built an edifice in 1830. The Baptist society organized and built a church in 1863. St. Michael's (Catholic) church edifice was erected in 1858 at a cost of \$21,000.

We cannot close this sketch without saying, that during the dark hours of the Rebellion, we found Somersworth men in the midst of danger. Many a father, husband, and son came not, with their comrades, at the close of the war. As we look back over the last two centuries, we cannot help exclaiming: We all fulfil our mission and then pass away. The dust of the citizen and the soldier, the rich and the poor, shall mingle together, and future generations shall pass thoughtlessly over their graves.

### STRAFFORD.

Prior to 1821, the territory now included in the towns of Barrington and Strafford, was known as the town of Barrington, said town being twelve miles long by six and a half wide.

The town being inconveniently large, and dissatisfaction arising from other causes, in the above-mentioned year, the northerly part was set off, and incorporated as the town of Strafford.

Strafford lies N. W. from Dover 15 miles; E. N. E. from Concord 25 miles. It contains some of the finest agricultural lands in the State, especially in that part south of the Blue Hills, which extend through the town from N. E. to S. W., dividing the town nearly in the middle.

Its wheat, corn, and grazing lands are unsurpassed by any towns in this section of the State.

Its excellent water-power on the Isinglass River is but partially improved. There are four roads extending through the town in a northerly direction parallel to each other.

Among the earliest settlers were the Otises, Berrys, Fosses, Haysees, Winkleys, Cavernois, and Perkinses, from whom many of our most enterprising and energetic citizens have descended; the Fosses and Berrys being particularly numerous, about one-fourth part of the voters in town being of those names.

The Free Will Baptist Society has four churches in a flourishing condition, whose pulpits are supplied by four settled pastors.

Austin Academy, located at Strafford Centre, is a flourishing institution. Bow Lake is situated in the S. W. part of the town, and is one of New Hampshire's most beautiful sheets of water. It is the great reservoir that supplies the factories of Dover with their motive power.

Strafford has its share of the wild and beautiful scenery that so distinguishes the State of New Hampshire. From the tops of the Blue Hills to the east, a fine view of the S. W. part of the State of Maine is presented, while to the S. E. the ocean with its snowy sails is distinctly seen. To the south, the biglands of Massachusetts, and the Unconquered Mountains in Goffstown, rise full to view.

To the west, the Sunapee and Kennebec Mountains rear their bald summits to the clouds, while to the north that Switzerland of America, the White Mountain region, towering above the rest of New England, meets the astonished vision of the lover of the beautiful and sublime.





Photo by O. H. Conland, New Market, N. H.

Res. of the late Major Gen<sup>l</sup> John Sullivan  
Durham, N. H.

Population of Strafford County, N. H., from Official Census furnished by J. N. Patterson, U. S. Marshall, N. H. District.		From Actual Measurements.		Distance from Boston on the Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway R. R.		Distances on the Boston and Maine R. R.		Post Offices in Strafford Co., N. H.		Towns in which located.		
		Miles of Highway.	Square miles									
Barrington,.....	1583	81½	45.55	Brock's Junction,.....	67	S. B. JUNG,.....	74	BARRINGTON,.....	BERRINGTON.			
Dover, Ward 1,.....	742	76	25.87	So. Berwick,.....	69	Salmon Falls,.....	72	CENTRE STRAFFORD,.....	STRAFFORD.			
" " 2,.....	2880			Great Falls,.....	70	Rollinsford,.....	71	DOVER,.....	DOVER.			
" " 3,.....	4689			Rochester,.....	78	Dover,.....	68	DOWNING'S MILLS,.....	NEW DURHAM.			
" " 4,.....	1088			Hayes Crossing,.....	79	Madbury,.....	65	DURHAM,.....	DURHAM.			
Durham,.....	1299	45½	26.20	So. Milton,.....	84	Durham,.....	62	EAST ROCHESTER,.....	ROCHESTER.			
Farmington,.....	2068	59	37.35	Milton Three Ponds,.....	85	Bennett Road,.....	59	FARMINGTON,.....	FARMINGTON.			
Lee,.....	776	46	20.50	Union Village,.....	87	Newmarket,.....	57	GANIC,.....	ROCHESTER.			
Madbury,.....	408	29½	11.95	Wakefield,.....	93	So. Newmarket,.....	54	GREAT FALLS,.....	SOMERSWORTH.			
Middleton,.....	476	19	18.57	James Hill Crossing,.....	97	Exeter,.....	50	LEE,.....	LEE.			
Milton,.....	1598	48½	35.58	No. Wakefield,.....	98	E. K. Depot,.....	45	MIDDLETON,.....	MIDDLETON.			
New Durham,.....	978	62	45.80	West Ossipee,.....	103	E. K. Woodhouse,.....	44	MILTON,.....	MILTON.			
Rochester,.....	4104	102½	38.01		104½	NEWTON,.....	41	MILTON MILLS,.....	"			
Rollinsford,.....	1500	22	7.40		109½	Plaistow Brick Yard,.....	38	NORTH BARRINGTON,.....	BARRINGTON.			
Somersworth,.....	4504	85	9.58		114½	Atkinson,.....	37	NORTH STRAFFORD,.....	STRAFFORD.			
Strafford,.....	1688	79	51.16		121	HAVERHILL,.....	33	ROCHESTER,.....	ROCHESTER.			
						Bradford,.....	32½	SALMON FALLS,.....	ROLLINSFORD.			
						Ward Hill,.....	31	STRAFFORD,.....	STRAFFORD.			
						North Andover,.....	28	STRAFFORD BLUE HILLS,.....	"			
						North Lawrence,.....	27	STRAFFORD CORNER,.....	"			
						South Lawrence,.....	26	WADLEY'S FALLS,.....	LEE.			
						Andover,.....	23	WEST MILTON,.....	MILTON.			
						Ballard Vale,.....	21					
						WILMIN'G JUNG,.....	18					
						Reading,.....	12					
						South Reading,.....	10					
						S. Reading Junction,.....	9½					
						Melrose,.....	7					
						Malden,.....	5					
						Medford Junction,.....	4					
						Somerville,.....	2					
						Boston,.....	0					