

Fowler District and Jug City

The Second Division Lots

Epsom Historical Association



Fowler District and Jug City

In 1732 the proprietors of Epsom selected the 20 original home lots, and each resident of Rye, Newcastle and Greenland drew their lots. There was land left over in the southern part of the fourth range which was considered common land. By 1765, the town needed money to pay for their new meetinghouse, and received permission from the province to sell the common land to raise revenue. The land was called the Second Division and divided into two ranges containing 20 lots, with the westerly side the first range second division, and the easterly side the second range, second division. The Fowler District began on the southerly end at the Pembroke line with lot 1 of each range, extending north to the area called Jug City, near the 5th lot of each range. A road, sometimes called the range road, and later Fowler Road, ran through a portion of the second division separating the first and second ranges.

FOWLER DISTRICT - MARTIN FAMILY

Samuel Martin was born at Pembroke in 1762, son of William and Hannah (Cochran) Martin. He married in 1790 Sarah Cochran, daughter of Major James and Mary (McDaniel) Cochran of Pembroke. According to the History of Pembroke, the children were: Mary, married James Cochran; Thomas, who married a Sarah Brown; James, born at Pembroke in 1799 and married there in 1822, Elsie Bailey; Noah, born at Epsom July 26, 1801, married at Somersworth, NH, Mary Jane Woodbury, and resided at Dover; and Nancy Cochran, born at Epsom in 1805 and married at Epsom, Samuel B. Bixby of Vermont.

NOAH MARTIN, Governor



Gov. Noah Martin, State House Portrait

Notable of the family was son Noah who served a term as Governor of New Hampshire. Two biographies, one from the 20th Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans, and a second from History of Belknap and Merrimack Counties, give an account of the Governor:

Noah Martin was born on July 26, 1801 in Epsom, New Hampshire, son of Samuel Martin, a shoemaker of probable Scotch-Irish descent, and Sally (Cochran) Martin. He had seven brothers and sisters: Mary, Thomas, James,

Elizabeth, Caroline and Nancy Martin. He married on Oct. 25, 1825, Mary Jane Woodbury, daughter of Dr. Robert Woodbury of Barrington, NH, and had two daughters, Elizabeth A. and Caroline M. Martin. Noah Martin attended Epsom District schools and had private tutoring from the Rev. Jonathan Curtis before attending Pembroke Academy. He apprenticed under physicians in Pembroke and Deerfield, New Hampshire for three years before attending the Dartmouth College medical school, from which he graduated in the class of 1824. He practiced medicine in Pembroke (1824-1825), Great Falls (1825-1834) and in Dover from 1834, where he later was founder and first president of the Dover Medical Association in 1849. He was a member of the Strafford District Medical Society from 1835-1863; its president 1841-1842, and in 1836 was elected a fellow of the New Hampshire Medical society and was its president in 1858. Among other duties he was a member of the American Medical Association, president of the Strafford County Savings Bank (1844-1852), Director of the Dover Bank(1847-1855) and Director of the Strafford Bank (1860-1863). His service also included being elected a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1853, and became its vice president in 1855; a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society in 1855; and was a trustee of the New Hampshire Reform School from 1855 to 1863. Further, his strong interest in agriculture saw him as an incorporator of the New Hampshire Agricultural Society and was its vice president from 1849 to 1851.

Politically, he was a Jacksonian Democrat, and as such was elected to the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1830, 1832 and 1837. During the years 1835 and 1836 he was a member of the state Senate. As a Democrat he was elected Governor of the State of New Hampshire in 1852 defeating John Atwood of the Free Soil party (30,800 votes to 9,497), and Thomas E. Sawyer, a Whig (19, 857 votes). He was re-elected in 1853 (30,934 votes) defeating John F. White of the Free Soil party (7,995 votes) and James Bell, the Whig candidate (17, 590 votes).

As Governor, Noah Martin proposed a state Agricultural Commission and urged that agriculture came under the responsibility of state educational institutions and cautioned the legislature against chartering competitive railroad lines where there was enough business to support only one, urging them to make railroads penally responsible for loss of life or injury through carelessness. He was an advocate for private rather than state ownership of public utilities and natural resources.

He was Governor of New Hampshire at the same time as New Hampshire's native son Franklin Pierce was President, and the Governor advocated the

enforcement of the national fugitive slave law (made legal by the Supreme Court, 1857, Dred Scott decision). During the time of his governorship the state continued with economic expansion and prosperity. Following his two years as Governor, Noah Martin returned to Dover and his medical practice where he died May 28, 1863. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity and the Order of Odd-Fellows.

NOAH MARTIN, M.D.

The active and energetic family of Martin has impressed itself on many nationalities, and those bearing that name have attained eminence in various fields of honor and usefulness. The American family goes back through Scotch-Irish stock to the time when France and Scotland were so intimately connected, and, perhaps, to the time when William, the Conqueror, marshaled his adherents and retainers for the bloody battle of Sanguelac or Hastings, which decided the fate of England and changed the course of civilization, for on the list of those who accompanied him were several of the name. In France it has been an illustrious name in law, science and literature. Five of the Popes have borne the name. Everywhere we find among the members of the Martin family ambitious hard-working, successful, men of more than ordinary ability. Early in the eighteenth century, when the stalwart and freedom-loving defenders of Londonderry, Ireland, emigrated to America to found a new Londonderry in a land where religious persecution should not seek their blood, Nathaniel Martin, the earnest man, with Margaret Mitchell, his wife, and son William, were among the early settlers who made a home in this wild and strange country. Nowhere in America have been found more honest virtues or more sterling qualities than were in this notable settlement, and the descendants of these people may well look with pride upon their Scotch-Irish ancestry.

William (2) was born in 1712; married Hannah Cochrane. Their children were Mary, James, Nathaniel, William, Robert, Samuel and Hannah. Samuel (3), born May 26, 1762; married Sally, eldest daughter of Major James Cochrane, of Pembroke, N.H., and had Polly, Thomas, James, Noah and Nancy. Noah (4), born in Epsom, N.H., July 26, 1801; married, October 25, 1825, Mary Jane, daughter of Dr. Robert Woodbury, of Barrington, and had two daughters, - Elizabeth A. and Caroline M. He died May 28, 1863, of apoplexy. Mrs. Martin died June 30, 1880.

Noah Martin, M.D., was studious from early life, and, his tastes leading him in that direction, he elected to follow the study of medicine, and persevered through many difficulties until he had acquired a thorough classical and

professional education. After the usual attendance at the district schools and private tuition of Rev. Jonathan Curtis, he became a pupil at Pembroke Academy, where he had the benefit of instruction from those able preceptors, the Rev. Amos Burnham and Professor John Vose. His professional studies were commenced in the office of Dr. Pillsbury, of Pembroke, with whom he remained one year, and he finished his preparatory medical education with Dr. Graves, of Deerfield, being with him two years. He then entered the Medical Department at Dartmouth College, and was graduated in the class of 1824, and soon after was associated with Dr. Graves and in practice in Deerfield one year. In 1825, Dr. Martin removed to Great Falls, and, being a thorough student, he felt that to keep abreast of his profession he must have a catholicity of thought that would allow him to discriminate and use those discoveries in medical science which could be made beneficial to his fellow men. and he soon showed that skill and energy which is the key-note of success, acquired a large and lucrative practice, and was a leading member of the medical fraternity. After nine years residence in Great Falls he removed to Dover. His established reputation both as a physician and surgeon, brought him at once into the confidence of the people of Dover. And now, after ten years of professional life, Dr. Martin was considered one of the best physicians and surgeons in the State; in fact, the leading physician in that section, and the consulting physician in cases requiring superior medical skill. His natural dignity of men and courteous bearing, united with his social qualities, pleasing address and sympathetic heart, made him very popular. Generous in the matter of his services, prompt to answer the call of those from whom no remuneration could come as well as that of the wealthiest man, all who sought his counsel found him faithful and sure, always ready with kind words of advice and encouragement, and in the many delicate offices connected with his profession he displayed that discrimination sense, judgment and tact, conjoined with a nice observance of a tender and scrupulous confidence, which were among this characteristics, and endeared him to the hearts of his patients. He was deeply devoted to his profession, pursuing it with ceaseless ardor, giving it his greatest thought and study, making many sacrifices of a personal nature for its benefit, keeping thoroughly informed regarding all matters pertaining to it and calling to his aid its most advanced thought. His career was an eminently successful one and he demonstrated what determination, perseverance, untiring application and love for his noble art could do, and filled an honorable and high position.

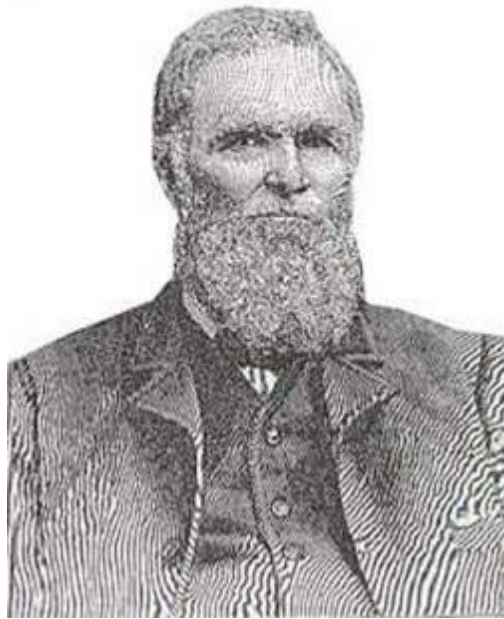
In politics Dr. Martin was Democratic, of that honest and stable Jacksonian type which holds the object of the nation to the paramount good of the people. With but little ambition for political preferment, he was not always able to

resist the importunities of political and personal friends, and was often brought forward for political office. He was elected to the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1830, 1832 and 1837, to the New Hampshire Senate in 1835 and 1836; and in 1852 and 1853 he was elected to the highest office of the State, that of Governor. Dr. Martin was elected a member of the Strafford District Medical Society in 1835, and was chosen its president in 1841 and 1842; a member of the State Medical Society in 1836, and its President in 1858; and a member of the American Medical Association in 1849. He was one of the founders of the Dover Medical Association, and its first president in 1849, and re-elected in 1850. He was elected a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society in 1853, also New England Historical Genealogical Society the same year; and vice president of the same, for New Hampshire in 1855. He was one of the organizers of the Dover Library, and its president in 1851, 1852 and 1853. He was a member of the board of trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane in 1852, and 1853, and member of the board of trustees of the House of Reformation for Juvenile and Female offenders in 1855. He was one of the incorporators of the State Agricultural Society, and was elected vice-president of the same in 1851. He was chosen president of the Savings-Bank for the County of Strafford in 1844, holding the office until 1852, when he declined a re-election; was a leading director of the Dover Bank from 1847 to 1855 when he resigned; also a director of the Strafford Band from 1860 to the time of his death. He also held various other offices of trust. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the Order of Odd-Fellows.

In all the various relations of life, the kindness of heart of Dr. Martin, his gentlemanly and unostentatious manner and his pre-eminent abilities won him warm friends and admirers. Never was a man more conscientious in the discharge of official duties or private trusts, and never could the evil-minded find aught against his integrity or the purity of his motives.

James Martin, Noah's brother, inherited the homestead, where with his wife Elsie raised children: Sally, born 1822, married in 1842, Jonathan C. Sleeper; Samuel, born 1828, did not marry and died in 1916; James, born 1830, married at Epsom in 1854, Hannah Fowler, daughter of Symonds and Lucinda (Holt) Fowler of Epsom, moved to St. Louis; Thomas, born 1832 of which nothing more is known. In 1832 he petitioned to the legislature to have his land annexed to Pembroke. It was referred to the committee on towns and parishes. It was then submitted in 1833 and rescheduled for the following year, but evidently it was not resubmitted. Though an entry in minutes for the town of Pembroke approved an annexation in 1832, no land was ever officially added to Pembroke from Epsom. James deeded the family farm to his son Samuel in

1857. James died in 1862, his wife Elsie in 1887. Samuel had a biography printed in Hurd's History of Merrimack County:



Samuel Martin 1828-1916

Prominent among the families dating back to the pioneer settlements of this section of the State, and members of which have in every generation have been agriculturists, is that from which Samuel Martin traces his ancestry. This branch of the Martin family is "Scotch-Irish," - that is, they were of Scotch lineage, born on Irish soil, - and it was necessary that a people of one nationality and born on alien soil should have a distinctive name, hence the appellation of "Scotch-Irish." The line of descent to Samuel is Nathaniel (1), William (2), Samuel (3), James (4), Samuel (5). William (2), born in 1712, the great-grandfather of Samuel, accompanied his parents to America when very young, and his childhood was passed amid the privations incident to the pioneer life of the new country, and in the labor of robust, persevering and adventurous man, of sterling worth, and much esteemed. His mother, Margaret (Mitchell) Martin, was a true-hearted woman, who did not hesitate to follow her husband into a new and almost uninhabited region, and to brave the hardships appertaining, if there they could only find that which their firmly-fixed faith so strongly desired: "Freedom to worship God." William (2) attained manhood, inherited the qualities of his parents, became "a tiller of the soil," and, in due time, married Sally, eldest daughter of Major James Cochrane of Pembroke. He followed the occupation of his father, that of

farming, and also learned the shoemaker's trade. He made his home in Pembroke, and was an industrious and honored citizen. He died July 6, 1828. His children were Polly, Thomas, James (4), Noah (see biography of Dr. Martin) and Nancy. James (4) was born in Pembroke, N. H., July 1, 1799. He was a resident of Epsom, where he had a large farm, which he cultivated. Intelligent and thoughtful, he kept himself cognizant of matters pertaining to public affairs, held numerous town offices and also served as representative for the town of Epsom. He married Elsie Bailey..

Their children were Sally (born December 25, 1822, now Mrs. Sleeper; has four children), Samuel, James (born January 5, 1830; now residing in St. Louis; has three children), and Thomas (born July 1, 1832; has three children, and is living in Wisconsin.)

Samuel Martin, eldest son of James and Elsie (Bailey) Martin, was born in Epsom January 28, 1828. From a mere lad until he was fourteen years of age Samuel worked at farming, assisting his father in his labors. He then went to Dover, N. H., and made his home for three years with his uncle, Dr. Noah Martin, afterwards Governor, who kindly gave him the opportunity of availing himself of the valuable instruction of the eminent John R. Varney, whose enthusiasm in this calling was such as to inspire his pupils to laudable endeavor and friendly rivalry, and of whom the historian writes: "He left a record of a life of true manliness, consistency and purity."

Improving these favorable circumstances, the young man acquired quite a proficiency in the studies pursued. Returning to Epsom, he remained a year, and would try his fortune in another field of labor, and went to Boston, where he entered the employ of S.T. Parker, dealer in West India goods. He continued with this firm about two years; then made a change of employers and business, engaging with Cutler & Co., furniture dealers, to whom he gave faithful service for several more years, until, in 1851, he returned to his native place, preferring its pure air, pleasant surroundings and quiet, rural occupations, and commenced farming and lumbering in company with his father. Since his death Mr. Martin has added one hundred and sixteen acres to his farm, while he has a large holding of real estate (two hundred acres) in Allenstown.

Mr. Martin is a consistent and unswerving Democrat, and as such represented his town in the Legislature of 1868-69. He is an honorable and estimable citizen, and has been elected to many offices of trust; has served as selectman for twelve years and town treasurer nine years, faithfully performing the duties entrusted to him.

Inheriting a strong physique from his sturdy Scotch ancestry, together with many excellent characteristics of heart and mind, Mr. Martin is a representative farmer and worthy descendant of those men of activity, earnest labor and endurance who were important factors in the formation of the American character.

The family farm of a house, 3 barns and a shed were lost to a chimney fire May 9, 1903. Samuel died in Concord, February of 1916.

FOWLER DISTRICT - Thomas Martin

On the 1858 map there is home belonging to T. Martin, northwest of the Martin homestead property. According to town tax records, it appears that the home was rented, though likely owned by Thomas Martin. The property consisted of a house on 80 acres of land and was taxed to Thomas starting about 1852 when it was in the care of Jonathan Hamlet. The next year it appears in the care of Samuel Brown Jr., and in 1857, David Dickey Jr., he and his family residing there to at least 1860 where he also appears at the location in the US Census of 1860. The census of 1870 shows the family of Thomas Cofran, who buys the property in 1871. In 1872 it is sold by Cofran to George P. Little of Pembroke, and he appears there on the map of 1892. There are no buildings mentioned on the property when Little sells the land to Philip Fowler of Epsom in 1906.

Thomas Martin Cofran (seen in earlier records as Cochran) married a Pearn (unknown) in 1851 and had children Samuel M.; Edward Abbott, who married Maxie M. Esther Hartford, daughter of James S. and Esther J. (Cate) Hartford; and Sarah.



FOWLER DISTRICT - Lovejoy Family

Reuben Sanborn bought lots 3 and 4 and sold a portion of the lots to Abner Evans of Epsom in 1765, described as laying on the westerly side of Suncook River being part of the lots No. 3 and 4 in the first range which lots I purchased at public auction being part of that land which was sold for the building of the Meeting house at Epsom, containing one third part of said lots laying in the middle of said lots to contain 75 acres bounded on the north easterly side on land owned by Reuben Sanborn and on the southwesterly side of land owned by James Woods of Epsom. Two years later, Evans then of Gilmanton, sold the 75 acres to Nehemiah McDaniel, Robert McDaniel Jr., and John Cofran Jr., all of Pembroke. The trio kept the property with John McDaniel selling 40 acres of the lot to Nehemiah McDaniel in 1791. In 1804, Nehemiah sold all his Epsom property to Nehemiah Cochran of Pembroke, no buildings being mentioned in the transaction.

Nehemiah Cochran apparently settled on the land which he sold as 'the farm and all the land I purchased of Nehemiah McDaniel' to Zebediah Lovejoy of Pembroke in 1813. Zebediah was one of three sons born to Caleb Lovejoy and was born in Pembroke in 1778. He married first, Sally Fowler, daughter of Symonds and Hannah (Weeks) Fowler of Epsom who lived just to the north. Zebediah and Sally had two sons, John, born 1801, married Mary Green, daughter of Jabez and Anna (Smith) Green of Jug City, resided at Pembroke; and Herbert, born in 1806, married at Epsom in 1834, Hannah Critchett, daughter of Benoni and Sarah (Marden) Critchett of Epsom. Zebediah's first wife died in 1831, and he married second Sarah Marden, widow of Benoni Critchett, the mother of his son Hebert's wife. Zebediah died in 1847, his second wife in 1861. The homestead passed to son Hebert, who with wife Hannah had the following family: Henry C., born 1837, married at Epsom in 1870, Maria M. Belknap; James Warren, born 1840, married at Epsom in 1864, Mary Abbie Kimball; Sarah Elizabeth, born 1843, died 1846; Dyah (Diah), born 1847, married Emma Coat, a Civil War veteran, died at a disabled volunteer soldiers home in Maine in 1911; and Jennie Cynthia, born 1856, died 1862.

Herbert and Hannah deeded half of the family home of 60 acres to son Henry C. Lovejoy in 1871. Herbert died in 1880, his wife Hannah in 1903, both being buried in the family cemetery shared with the Fowler family. Henry C., a Civil War veteran and his wife Maria raised their family on the homestead which

included: Herbert ‘Bert’ Belknap, born 1871, married first at Concord in 1893, Alma E. Watson who died in 1901, married second at Concord in 1906, Carrie E. Woods, and third in 1914, Mary E. Bennett; James G., born 1872 of whom nothing more is known; Jennie M. Lovejoy, born 1872, married at Epsom in 1895, Charles E. Hastings; and George Henry, born 1876, married at Epsom in 1899, Alice E. Austin.

The Lovejoy homestead stayed in the family, and in 1915, George Henry Lovejoy, living in Vermont, sold his title to the property to his brother Herbert Belknap Lovejoy. Herbert B. had three children by his first wife, Clarence B., John Henry, and Hiram. Herbert B. of Allenstown sold the family farm to Peter L. Saucier of Manchester in 1926. After Peter’s death, his administrator Hilaire Drolet Jr., sold the farm to Bernadette and Raymond Evans of Allenstown in 1941. A portion of the property, including land and buildings, was sold by the Evan’s family to Albert and Mary Louise Norris of Milton, MA in 1945.



FOWLER DISTRICT - Schoolhouse District 8

School District No. 8 was taken off the Short Falls District No. 4, and first appears in town records in 1830 with James Martin being its Prudential Committee. Through the years the committee members included Samuel M. Green, Samuel Fowler, Herbert Lovejoy, William Fowler, Rufus Baker, Samuel Martin, Henry C. Lovejoy, Benjamin Fowler, and Thomas M. Cofran. The first mention of any teachers comes from the superintending school committee information when Mary S. Green was the instructor with a compliment of 22 students. The school got a mention in the diary of Reverend Moses A. Quimby when he relates March 1, 1851. ‘Closed my school in the Fowler district. I have had a pleasant school of about 20 scholars and have kept

some 12 weeks. I hope I have done some good.' Other than the yearly allotment of funds each year, no additional information appears until the school report in 1861. At that time there were 10 students in each of the summer and winter terms. C. Jennie Clough was the teacher both terms, who according to the report was mild, gentle and 'moves with ease in the school room.' The population of the school remained small when in 1880 the instructors were Alice E. Ladd and Mary I. Dearborn. The final school year was 1888 when the school was closed and the students rejoined the Short Falls District in 1889. The school house was later moved to Pembroke, used as a hen house and later being destroyed by fire.

FOWLER DISTRICT - Fowler Family

There were three Fowler homesteads in the Fowler District. Two houses, side by side, were owned by Samuel and son Simonds in 1858, and in 1892 by Benjamin and nephew Blanchard H. Fowler. The third residence was further north up the Range Road (aka Fowler Road) and in 1858 belonged to William Fowler (brother to Simonds), and in 1892, William and son, Philip Fowler. Another Fowler homestead was just to the north which was owned by Winthrop Fowler (brother to Samuel).

The original Fowler to settle in Epsom was Symonds Fowler of Newmarket and his wife Hannah Weeks. His first purchase was in 1770 when he bought lot No. 4 in the second division of 100 acres, next to land of Israel Folsom, both of which were purchased by Caleb Clark. Israel Folsom purchased lot No. 3 in the second range, second division, which he sold to Symonds Fowler in 1780, 100 acres 'together with the buildings standing thereon.' Earlier, Benjamin Holt of Pembroke had bought from Thomas Follansbee, two lots which he sold to his son William. William in 1778 sold his lot, No. 2 in the second range and 'the same lot that I now live on' to Symonds Fowler, and is when the family moved to Epsom.

Symonds Fowler married Hannah Weeks in Greenland in 1756, and had for a family: Hannah, born 1757, died 1760; Susanna, born 1760, married at Pembroke in 1782, John Jenness; Symonds, born 1762, died 1764; Hannah, born 1764, married first about 1784, David Robinson, and second at Pembroke in 1787, Joshua Phelps; Abigail, born 1767, married at Epsom in 1791, Nathan Libbey, resided Epsom; Benjamin, born 1769, married at Pembroke in 1795, Mehitable Ladd and resided there; Sally, married in 1801 as his first wife, Zebediah Lovejoy and resided just south of the homestead; Samuel, married at Epsom in 1804, Betsey Davis, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Brown) Davis

of Epsom; Polly, born 1777, married at Epsom in 1803, Samuel Learned; Esther, born at Epsom in 1780, married in 1803, Reverend Asa Merrill; and Winthrop, born 1788 at Epsom and married there in 1810, Abigail Davis, sister to Betsey Davis who married his brother Samuel.

Simond's oldest son Benjamin was deeded 2 pieces of land from the homestead which he deeded to his brother Samuel in 1799 being 'all the title in the estate of my father Simond Fowler.' According to tax records, Simonds owned 211 acres the last year he was taxed in 1801. The following year the homestead appears taxed to his son Samuel, but by deed Samuel received part of his father's farm in 1808, as did son Winthrop. Simonds Fowler died in 1821, his wife Hannah before him in 1807, both buried in a family cemetery shared with the Lovejoy's on the homestead. Samuel is taxed for the homestead through 1828 when his son Simonds appears on the tax rolls.

Samuel and his wife Betsey raised the following children: Symonds, born 1805, married in 1828, Lucinda Holt; William, born 1809 and married at Piermont, NH in 1833, Salome Stickney; Fanny, born 1811, married in 1832, Samuel Preston Yeaton, son of John and Rebecca (Bickford) Yeaton; Susan, born 1816, married Rufus D. Scales; and Sally, married Levi Robinson and resided at Jug City.

The 1830 census indicates that Samuel resided at the original homestead, and son Simonds probably built the house next door west of the homestead of his father. Samuel died in 1860, having been preceded in death by his second son William in 1858. His widow, second wife Abigail deeded one half of the homestead to son Simonds, the other half to the children of the late William: Mary, Esther M., Asa Stickney, William and Kate. The deed also allowed the widow Abigail to occupy the dwelling house during the remainder of her natural life. She died in 1887. A few months later, Salome, widow of Simond's brother William, as guardian of her children, sold the shares of Asa Stickney, William J. and Kate to their Uncle Simonds.

By 1858, Samuel and son Simonds were living in the two adjacent houses, and William was living at the house north on the Range Road, though William does not appear to be taxed for his homestead.

Simonds and his wife Lucinda had children: Hannah, born 1828, married at Epsom in 1854, James Martin, resided at St. Louis; William, born 1832, married at Epsom in 1856, Sarah E. Kelley of Pembroke; Benjamin, born 1834, married at Epsom in 1864, Sarah M. Brown of Epsom, daughter of Samuel and

Sally F. (Cochran) Brown; Betsey, born 1836, married in 1857, Jason R. C. Hoyt; Ann, married at Epsom in 1871, Alonzo D. Marden of Epsom, and died one year later, no children; and Abbie, married at Epsom in 1872 as his second wife, Joseph G. Whidden, resided at Boston. On the 1892 map, the two side by side homes were owned by Benjamin and Blanchard H. Fowler, and the Range Road home occupied by William and his son Philip Fowler. Simonds died in 1866, his wife Lucinda in 1893. After her death, her son William and his son Blanchard H. deeded the original homestead to Benjamin Fowler (brother to William), and the Simond's and Lucinda Fowler homestead was sold to Blanchard H. Fowler, a half acre with buildings. The house on the Range Road was deeded by Benjamin and Blanchard to William Fowler, being 35 acres 'on the highway leading from Pembroke to James Bakers.'

Benjamin and his wife Sarah raised four daughters and lived at the original homestead. Their daughters were: Vesta Grace, born 1865, married at Epsom in 1892, John Martin Gile and resided at Hanover; Sarah Edith, born 1868, married at Epsom in 1896, Charles Rand Dutton; Annie Lucinda, born 1872, married at Winthrop, MA James Edwin Sleeper, resided Wisconsin; and Alice Maud, born 1875, married at Epsom, 1898, Walter H. Tripp, son of James H. and Sarah Locke (Moses) Tripp.

Benjamin deeded the homestead to his son-in-law Charles R. Dutton and daughter (Sarah) Edith F. in 1902, being 100 acres with all the buildings, stock, carriages and tools with the right of use of occupancy during his natural life. His wife Sarah died in 1894, and he died in 1911. Daughter Alice M., who married Walter H. Tripp, removed the house from its original site to Short Falls four corners in 1919 where they resided. Over 100 acres and the remaining house were bought by Hilaire Drolet Jr. in two deeds, one in 1921, the other in 1929.

William and his wife Sarah raised the following children: Blanchard Holt, born 1857 and married at Epsom in 1891, Annie M. Tripp, daughter of Warren and Katie M. (Bickford) Tripp; Philip, born 1861, married at Allenstown in 1890, Lizzie F. Johnson; Lizzie, born 1864, married at Deerfield in 1889, James Luther Bickford; Georgia Abbie, born 1873 and married at Epsom in 1897, Burt French of Deerfield; Ida M., born 1877, died unmarried at Concord in 1962; and Florence Lue, born 1879, married at Epsom in 1898, Frederick W. Yeaton. William and his son Philip owned the homestead on the Range Road. William died in 1895, and his wife the following year deeded her son her title to the real estate of his father plus several other tracts of land. The family homestead was lost to fire on July 29, 1929.

FOWLER DISTRICT - Jonathan Goss Farm

The Jonathan Goss farm was on the west side of the Range Road across from the William Fowler home. The land was originally bought from the town from Reuben Sanborn and was later owned by Abner Evans who left Epsom for Gilmanton. It was later owned by Nehemiah and Robert McDaniel of Pembroke and they sold it to Hezekiah Randall in 1777. None had settled the property when it was bought by Samuel Goss of Stratham containing 50 acres. A few months prior Joseph Goss of Pembroke bought 60 acres of land from James Nelson of Epsom, part of lot #4, and was sold to Samuel Goss, probably his brother, the following year. Samuel added to his holdings in 1792 purchasing an additional 50 acres of lot 5, first range, second division, from Thomas Babb.

Samuel Goss was one of two known sons of Nathan and Deborah (Allen) Goss, the other being Joseph Goss. Samuel married in 1779 Abigail Lucas, and had the following children: Susan Jane, of which nothing is known; Daniel L., born about 1780, married at Epsom in 1802, Abigail Locke Chapman, daughter of Simeon and Mary (Blake) Chapman, resided on Sanborn Hill; Deborah, born about 1789, married a David Campbell; Nathan, born 1782, married at Epsom, Dolly Grant, daughter of John and Dorothy (Foss) Grant; Abigail, born about 1786, married at Epsom in 1807, Samuel Whitney, resided for a time at Short Falls; Samuel, born about 1790, married at Northwood in 1815, Susan G. Towle, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Wallace) Towle; Jonathan, born 1793, married in 1816, Sally Yeaton, daughter of William and Hannah (Towle) Yeaton; Nancy L. born 1795, married in 1820, Eben Lane of Chichester; and John, born about 1798, married at Epsom in 1827, Eliza H. Wallace, daughter of Joseph Chase and Betsey (Sanborn) Wallace of Epsom and later Concord.

Samuel Goss was a Revolutionary War pensioner, and after the death of his first wife in 1824, married as her third spouse, Elizabeth Gordon. Samuel died in 1831, Elizabeth in 1857. He was buried in a family cemetery on the homestead, which was later moved by his grandson William Goss to the Gossville/Hopkinston Cemetery. The family farm passed to his son Jonathan.

Jonathan and his wife Sally raised the following family on the homestead: Noah, born and died in 1819; William, born 1820, married first Maryetta Abbott in 1846, and second Sally R. Randall in 1894 as her second husband, her first spouse was John K. Crockett; Hannah Y., born 1821, married at Chichester in 1847, Nathaniel S. Edmunds; Nancy L., born 1829, married first,

Edward Edmunds of Chichester, second in 1871, Jeremiah Mack, and third in 1878, Jonathan Marden; Sally G., born 1831, married at Epsom in 1848, Jefferson A. Edmunds, son of Edward and Betsy (Lane) Edmunds, brother to Nathaniel S.; Mary C., born 1835, married George W. Morse of Loudon; and Andrew J., born 1836, married in 1880 Lucy Barnhouse, and died in Arizona.

Jonathan sold the family farm to James A. Yeaton of Epsom in 1857. James had married Martha A. Randall in 1858, and after her death in 1869, married Annie R. Crockett, daughter of the second wife of William Goss and her first husband, John K. Crockett. Yeaton sold the farm back to Jonathan, then Jonathan's son William moved the family home, and the burials to Gossville.

JUG CITY - The Robinson Family

Ann Clark was a daughter of James Clark and Hannah (Robinson), who married Samuel G. Tower of Boston in 1830. In 1872 she wrote a letter to her brother David who had moved to California with his family. In the letter she outlined some of the family genealogy and stories of the family's arrival in Epsom.

Brothers Levi and Benjamin Robinson were sons, according to "The Robinson Scroll" genealogy, of Joseph and Elizabeth (Fifield) Robinson of Stratham. According to Ann Tower, his wife was Betsey Myers. Joseph raised a family of eight, Levi having been born June 27, 1758 and Benjamin, April 23, 1760. The brothers were in Nottingham in 1782 when they bought 100 acres of land, part of lot 5 in the first range on the westerly side of the Suncook River. Ann Tower relates that the two families moved on February 11, 1783, arriving by a 'coach of their own drawn by a noble span of oxen.' She describes their first dwelling as 'a large stylish house all in one room and both families lived in it.' The house was large enough to accommodate both families and their guests, and at night it was partitioned into sleeping areas by hanging large quilts. Sometime prior to 1791, Levi built a wooden house, and according to Ann Tower, 'near where the old one now is, where the pear tree stands, then grandfather built his other house I think in 1800 which is the house now standing.' About this same time, his brother Benjamin had built a home just north of Levi's. Ann also relates the following story:

After Benjamin and Levi got settled in their new home Benjamin sent to Stratham with his carriage and got his mother to make them a visit. When they got in sight of their place his mother asked him where the chimney was. He told her that they had taken it in, they always took it in when they were

expecting rain. Joseph and Benjamin were born in this house I have described. They went to a spring to get water and just before uncle Joseph was born, grandmother was going for water with mother in her arms and there was a great bear at the spring drinking - she went into the house and waited till grandfather came and got it for her.

Levi married at Brentwood in 1781, Elizabeth Fifield, who was born October 27, 1752, and had the following family: Hannah, born 1782 at Nottingham, married in 1807 as his second wife, James Clark of Allenstown; Joseph, born 1784 at Epsom, married Sally Stickney; Benjamin, born 1786, married at Newbury, MA in 1809, Betsey Poor; David, born 1789, married at Salisbury, MA in 1811, Elizabeth Paine; Levi, born 1791, married at Chichester in 1823, Lucy M. Critchett, she married second after his death, Theophilus Wells; and Eliza, born 1793, married at Hooksett in 1828, Levi Buntin.

Levi and Elizabeth sold the family home in 1828 to Benjamin and Betsey Parker of Charlestown, Massachusetts.

Though the home had a new owner, Levi and his wife continued to occupy the dwelling. Parker sold the house in 1839 to Jonathan Goss of Epsom, 'it being the same farm on which Levi Robinson now lives.' Elizabeth died on February 25, 1840, Levi on April 2 of the same year. The homestead was sold by Jonathan Goss to his son William in 1845, some 50 acres to the south of the Goss home. William and his wife may have occupied the premises for a time before moving to Gossville, selling the house to his brother-in-law Jefferson A. Edmunds in 1855. Edmunds sold out to Rufus Baker in 1857.

Rufus Baker was a son of Stephen and Hephzibah (Kelley) Baker, who married at Concord in 1851, Lavina Heath, daughter of Reuben and Mary (Sanborn) Heath. Rufus sold the home to his wife's brother, John Heath, in 1866, who in turn sold the home, with 30 acres, to Lemuel E. Hanscom of Epsom. Hanscom's daughter Abbie was the wife of a brother of Rufus, James Baker. Hanscom sold the house back to Heath in 1876, who re-sold the property the next year to Hiram C. Worth. still 30 acres. This still kept the homestead in the family as Hiram C. Worth married at Concord in 1863, Mary Ann Baker, a sister to James and Rufus. Mary Ann died in 1880, and Hiram married for his second wife, Lizzie McLane in 1882. Lizzie sold the home to the only child of Hiram and his first wife, Mary Ann, Alma O. M. (Worth) Stevens, wife of Charles F. Stevens.

Charles F. Stevens and Alma Orvilla Merriam (Worth) Stevens had children: Grover Thurman, born 1889, married at Deerfield in 1923, Hilda F. Meloon; Mary Ida, born in 1890, married at Epsom in 1910, as his first wife, Edwin L. Bunker; Albert Hiram, born 1893, married Alice V. Dow at Epsom in 1917; Bertha Hazel, born 1895; and Charles Dustin, born 1900, married at Manchester in 1918, Marie E. Warren.

Charles F. Stevens died in 1900, and his wife Alma married Ivory Hersom. She sold the homestead to her son Albert H. Stevens in 1921, land and buildings containing 25 acres. Albert and Alice resided at the home with their son Carroll Dustin Stevens.

Benjamin Robinson's family is unknown. The History of Sanbornton gives his wife as Sally Cass, daughter of Moses and Hannah (Cilley) Cass. The Robinson Scroll genealogy gives his first wife as Mary with three children, and that his second wife was Sally Cass. Ann Tower in her letter to her brother, states that he married Molly Cass, with no mention of s second wife. By a deed of 1815, his wife is given as Mary. It is likely that his wife was a daughter of Moses Cass, and a brother Levi Cass settled in Epsom, as did a sister Tabitha, wife of Lemuel Parker. The US Census for Epsom in 1810 gives a household of a male age 10 to 16, 4 other males ages 16 to 26, a female under 10, and 2 females ages 10 to 16. There are no records of the names of any of the children. The History of Sanbornton says he died in Gilford, and a deed of 1817, when he sells the remainder of his Epsom land, place him in that town. Benjamin and his brother Levi shared a home when they first arrived in Epsom, and he built his own home next to his brother, as stated by Ann Tower, Benjamin built the house where Mr. Green lived and he built a small house where the wood house stands for his father and mother.

In 1807 Benjamin deeded his share of the original family farm to his brother Levi, and was taxed for 104 acres and buildings valued at 70 dollars. The next year, Jabez Green was taxed for 100 acres and buildings valued at 100 acres. Though no deeds appear to be recorded, Jabez Green had purchased the Benjamin Robinson farm. Benjamin purchased land from John Critchett in 1807, which he sold to William Rowe in 1815, the last year he appears on the Epsom tax rolls. A final deed to Rowe in 1817 gives Benjamin being then of Gilford, NH. No further records of the family has been found.

Jabez Green was born at Hampton Falls in 1761, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Green. He married in 1787, Anna Smith, daughter of Hubartus and Joanna Smith. Their family included the following: Dolly, born 1788, married in 1806,

Joseph Goodhue of Deerfield; Sally, born 1789, married at Epsom in 1823, James Critchett, son of Thomas and Margaret (Wallace) Critchett of Epsom; Jonathan, born 1791, married Abigail Locke, daughter of David and Anna (Towle) Locke, died at sea in 1822; Isaac Smith, born in 1793, married at Epsom in 1815, Hannah Wiggin, daughter of Nathaniel and Sally (Haynes) Wiggin; Gardner, born 1795, married first in 1837, Abigail B. Eastman, second, Eliza Brown; Eaton, born 1797, married in 1829, Sarah Nichols; Sylvanus Hall, married in 1819, Clarissa Durell; Reverend Silas, married at Epsom in 1822, Mehitabel Critchett, sister to James who married his sister Sally; Mary, born 1803, married John Lovejoy as his first wife, died in 1830; Samuel M., born in 1805, married Mary Tenney, resided at Epsom; and Nancy, born 1807, married in 1868, Benjamin Bartlett, son of John and Mary (Smith) Bartlett, resided at Deerfield.

The house on the lot that Benjamin Robinson built for his parents, was sold by Jabez to his son Jonathan in 1816 along with an additional 25 acres. The 25 acres was sold by Jonathan in 1819 to Joseph Robinson (a son of Levi) and the house to his brother Isaac S. Robinson. The house changed hands several times, being owned by Levi Brown Jr. in 1821, and James Babb of Epsom in 1823.

One undivided half of the farm was sold by Jabez Green to his son Samuel M. Green in April of 1841, and Jabez died a few months later in October. His wife died in 1849. Samuel chose not to keep the family farm, selling it in 1853 to Stephen Baker of Pembroke.

Stephen Baker was born in 1796, son of Joseph and Hannah (Haggert) Baker. He married about 1823, Hephzibah Kelley of Pembroke, and raised for a family: Adline Whittemore, born 1824, married Sylvanus Adams; Elsie Head, born 1827, married Carpenter Stevens Kelley; Rufus, born 1829, married at Concord in 1851, Lavina Heath, daughter of Reuben and Mary (Sanborn) Heath; Hannah, born 1831, married at Pembroke in 1850, John F. Leaver; Rachel Kelley, married William Richard Worth, son of Richard Tripp and Olive (Holt) Worth; James, born 1837, married at Gilmanton in 1864, Abbie A. Hanscom, daughter of Lemuel E. and Elizabeth (Babb) Hanscom; Mary Ann, born 1840, married at Concord in 1863 as his first wife, Hiram Chase Worth, brother to William who married his sister Rachel, she died 1880 and he married second, Lizzie McLain; and Emily Jane, born 1845, married at Epsom in 1863, James Worth, son of Samuel and Sarah (Fife) Worth.

In 1864, Stephen deeds to his son James, the farm of 125 acres, buildings and contents in consideration that he provide for his parents and they are allowed continued use of the family homestead. Stephen Baker died in 1869, his wife in 1881.

James Baker and his wife Abbie had two children: Edward Stephen, born in 1869, married Louise M. Babb and resided in Massachusetts; and Augusta M., born in 1870 and married at Epsom in 1894, James Otis Bickford, son of Samuel Thomas and Sarah Melissa (Foss) Bickford. James Baker died in 1902, his wife in 1923. James (Jim) O. Bickford died in 1919, his wife Abbie in 1926.

The heirs of Jim O. Baker, Hazel May, and Herbert James, Howard Samuel, sold the property to the Bailey Lumber Company of Allenstown in December of 1926. Edgar Lavalley of Pembroke bought the property in 1929, selling out in 1946 to Albert H. Stevens. Albert sold the home to his son Carroll D. Stevens the following year.

JUG CITY - The James Clark Family



David Clark

James Clark bought several tracts of land near his father in law, Levi Robinson. The land was on the west side of the range road and included 46 acres bought from John Critchett in 1809; 50 acres from Nathan Goss that belonged to his father Samuel in 1812; and 10 acres from Samuel Goss Jr. in 1816. None of the deeds mention any buildings, and it is assumed James Clark built the house on this site.

James Clark was born in Allenstown in 1770, son of Ichabod and Elizabeth (James) Clark. He married first at Pembroke in 1800, Anna Cochran, daughter

of John and Margaret (McDaniel) Cochran. His wife Anna died in 1806 after having two children: Hazen Kimball, born 1800 and married at Chichester in 1822, Lydia Jenness; and James M., born 1802, married Mary J. Jenness, sister to Lydia, at Chichester in 1823. James Clark married as his second wife, Hannah Robinson, August 25, 1807, daughter of Levi and Elizabeth (Fifield) Robinson. With his second wife, the children were: Ann, born 1808 and married in 1830, Samuel G. Tower, resided Cambridge, MA; Dustin B., born 1810, married at Lowell, MA in 1836, Hannah M. Robinson, daughter of Benjamin and Betsey (Poor) Robinson; John, born 1812, married Rebecca Withee; Elizabeth, born 1814, married at Epsom in 1838, Orson Abbott; and David, born 1817, married at Chelmsford, MA in 1839, Harriet Nevell Wilson.

James Clark sold to his son David, ten acres together with all the buildings thereon being the same land and building where I now reside. David moved to Lowell, MA and sold the home to his brother John Clark, who was also at Lowell, in 1843. David went through quite an ordeal, moving his family to California and starting a business.

David Clark attended Epsom schools, and sometime after 1830, along with his brother Dustin Clark, left Epsom for Lowell, Massachusetts. While there he met, and on May 16, 1839, married Harriet Nevell Wilson of Dracut. Between 1840 and 1856 they had children David Franklin, Henry Dustin, Harriet Augusta, Mary Jane, John Wilson, Abbie Frances, and Frederick Newton Clark. Of these children, Henry Dustin and Mary Jane died young, and all were probably born at Lowell. By 1850, David Clark and his wife were living in Lowell with three children, his trade as carpenter; also in Lowell were his brother Dustin with 2 children, and the mother of Dustin's wife, Betsey Robinson, with three daughters.

David Clark, as did so many others, decided to seek new fortune in California, and left the port of Boston for New York City, and left New York for Nicaragua at 3 pm, Feb. 5, 1852. In ten days the ship arrived at Greytown (San Juan del Norte) on the east coast of Nicaragua. In a matter of eight hours, they were boating up river, through rapids, taking two days to reach Lake Nicaragua. The trip was considered difficult, but the vista was incredible, with the nearby volcanoes, wild birds and monkeys, making it a fascinating experience. On February 19 they had navigated the 100 mile long lake and landed at Virgin Bay at 9 am, and by 3 pm started by mule for a 13 mile trip to San Juan del Sud. San Juan del Sud was the port where most vessels began their trip up the pacific coast to California. Here it was a three day wait to find and board a vessel for the next leg of the journey. The wait was not a most

pleasant one, as explained by the Maritime Heritage Project, "Accommodations were spare, and both men and women shared quarters, sleeping on dirt floors. When the ships were in, men from the villages carried passengers through the shallow, warm ocean to small boats which then delivered them to the ships." David Clark boarded the "North America" on the twenty-third of February, and at 9 pm the next day, began the voyage up the coast of Central America, to Mexico, and north to California. For the first two days it was smooth sailing, but around midnight of the 27th, trouble begins.

The S.S. North America was built by Lawrence and Sneed in New York City and was a wooden side-wheel steamer with 2 decks, 4 masts, a round stern and no head. It measured 260 ft. 6 inches by 33 feet 9 inches by 20 feet 6 inches; and her vertical beam engine was built by Morgan Iron Works of New York. The vessel was owned and operated by Vanderbilt's Independent Line. The Capt. was veteran J.G. Blethen. From various sources and newspaper articles, the following events were described with some detail, to then give the following account. By the Captain's count there were 952 passengers on board, which included a crew of one hundred or more. After a few days out, and between 11 and midnight on the 27th of February, the North America was wrecked 42 miles east of Acapulco. The New York Daily Times, March 9, 1852, reported it this way: 'Only a few boatloads left the ship before morning, there not being the least danger. At daylight, the whole number landed, with a portion of the provisions, bedding, sails, and carpets, and erected tents on the beach...We found the vessel firmly embedded in the hard sand, side to the beach, partially filled with water, the sea breaking over her quarter...and persons were wading backward and forward to the ship. Under these circumstances the passengers' baggage and freight were packed off as fast as possible on the backs of mules. The steamer, at the time of the wreck, had some \$5,000 or \$6,000 on board, but the purser, as a matter of course, reports it all stolen, with the exception of less than a thousand dollars. There must be in the whole number (of passengers) at least forty women and a hundred children. We are afraid the worst is yet to come, if the agent at San Francisco does not send relief. God only knows the suffering there will be...'

David Clark, somewhere on a beach in Mexico, two days after the wreck, writes to his beloved wife and children (freely transcribed from his diary) - Feb. 27 - pleasant and expecting to get to Acapulco sometime in the night, and wouldn't you know Mrs. Clark, that about eleven at night we ran ashore on the coast of Mexico, and there we pounded all night. They got a line on shore and we began going ashore about 4 in the morning. I stayed on the old craft until about 9. We all got ashore safe and commenced a California city at short

notice. The steamer is a wreck, and we have about 60 in our camp, including a doctor, a baker, and a first rate cook and plenty of good provisions - we live like pigs in the clover!

He concludes for the day, and resumes the letter from Acapulco March 6th 1852 (continued freely transcribed) - I spend a few moments to let you know that I am well. We started from the wreck on Tuesday noon, went to St. Marks Wednesday, Thursday, and arrived (Acapulco) Friday noon, a three day journey. Eight of us hired 5 mules for \$50.00 and packed two with baggage, and rode the other three. We camped out nights and, Mrs. Clark, we saw every kind of wild animal that you ever heard of, except for the elephant ! When we started from the wreck we went about three miles to a river that we waded, then we crossed a lake about as wide as the Merrimack River. The water was about 18 inches and mud about 18 inches. I waded, and one of the mules that had the baggage on fell down and wet it all. I was riding one on the mules and they wanted me to get off, but I would not, so when I came to the center, the mule fell down, and where do you expect I was then ? In the mud !!

Acapulco March 8, 1852 - We are all well and I have plenty to eat and drink. We can lay in our camp and look out on the Pacific and see the whales. I can see two now spouting. I did not go into town yesterday, but I could hear the music. They had cock-fighting. You should see our nice china dishes made of clam shells. We have some girls that rode the mules all alone up and down the mountains, some as steep as the roof of a house in some places, and don't you think that the ladies rode straddle. There are lots of oranges growing here, some trees have 10 or 12 bushels - coconuts...and the woods are filled with wild flowers and plants; birds; and now and then a snake about 8 or ten feet long; tigers; and we saw a bear in central America that weighed 1500 pounds that came from California that they were taking to New York to put in a museum.

Those passengers with money were able to book passage on other ships, those who did not did the best they could to find there way either back east or to California. Many ships stopped and took 20 or 30 individuals, and David Clark booked passage on the Northern Light. He boarded that vessel on April 22, 1852 about 10 am and left Acapulco at 1 pm on the 24th. He arrived at San Francisco May 20, 1852 at about 4 pm, staying at the main hotel. The next day he made his way up river, heading to Stockton.

David Clark returned to Massachusetts and gathered up the equipment and tools he would need to establish a permanent home in California. On his return he began to build the house that wife Harriet would need before bringing

herself and the children to join him. He began a successful mill and lumber operation that was later run by several of his sons. From the Mariposa Gazette of Sat. May 24, 1879 - "Died - at Clark's Mill, Sun. May 18, 1879, David Clark, a native of New Hampshire, aged 63 years. Sudden death has taken one of our oldest and respected citizens. We have known Mr. Clark for upwards of 25 yrs. and was a faithful husband and father. He leaves a widow and 4 children." Harriet his wife died January 8, 1885.

John Clark acquired additional land, and with his father's homestead, owned 125 acres. John and wife Rebecca's family included: Ann Maria, born 1840, married at Concord in 1859, Orison Batchelder; Mandana J., born 1843 at Lowell, MA, married Capt. John F. George; Ellen Frances, born 1846, died 1840; and John Henry, born 1850, married Lucy C. Hosmer. John Clark died in February of 1857, and in November of that year, the administrator of his estate, Winthrop Fowler, sold the 125 acres and buildings to Hannah M. Clark, wife of John's brother, Dustin Clark. Dustin and his wife sold 37 acres with the home, known as the John Clark place, to David Robinson in 1863. The following year, David sold the house to Rufus Baker. Rufus owned the property for three years, selling it in 1867 to his brother James and John Heath. After another three year span, Baker and Heath sold their halves to Hiram C. Worth, who had married Mary Ann Baker, sister to Rufus and James.

Hiram Chase Worth, son of Richard Tripp and Olive (Holt) Worth and his wife Mary Ann had one daughter, Alma Orvilla Merriam Worth, born 1864 and married about 1888, Charles F. Stevens of Deerfield. Mary Ann died in 1880, and Hiram married second, Lizzie McLain. Hiram died in 1893, and his daughter deeded her portion of the estate to her step-mother Lizzie, being two acres with the house. Lizzie Worth sold the same property to Edwin L. Bunker in 1912. Bunker occupied the property until 1923 when it and other tracts, was sold to Grover T. Stevens, son of Charles F. and Alma O. M. (Worth) Stevens.

JUG CITY - Winthrop Fowler Farm

Winthrop Fowler was the youngest son of Symonds and Hannah (Weeks) Fowler, born at Epsom in 1788. He married at Epsom in 1810, Abigail Davis, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Brown) Davis. She was a sister to Betsey Davis who married Winthrop's older brother Samuel as his first wife. In 1808 Symonds deeded land to his son Winthrop, part of lots 3 and 4 in the second range, second division of 100 acres. He is shown paying tax on 90 acres in 1810, and was taxed on the same with buildings in 1815.

Winthrop and Abigail's family included: Hannah, born 1810 and died in 1821; Abigail, born 1812. died 1814; Abigail (2) born 1815, married in 1840, Daniel Philbrick Locke; Betsey, born 1818, married in 1838, Edward Kimball; Samuel, born 1821, married at Epsom in 1843, Elvira Ann Critchett, daughter of James and Sally (Green) Critchett, resided at Short Falls; Symonds, born 1823, died 1827; Winthrop, born 1825, died 1825; Winthrop (2), born 1827, married at Epsom in 1860, Ann Lydia Locke, daughter of Ephraim and Sarah Cram (Dyer) Locke; and Nancy, born 1830, married in 1859, Timothy Drew of Pembroke.

Winthrop sold the family farm in Epsom to Thomas Haskell of Gloucester, MA in 1843, consisting of 80 acres with all the buildings, and according to tax records, was taxed as a non-resident in 1845 for 20 acres, land and buildings. He was a prominent citizen of Pembroke, as told in a biography from the Hurd's History of Merrimack County (excerpt):

The family name of Fowler received prominent mention in the annals of the literature and government of England as far back as 1191. Richard Fowler, of Foxley, fought under Richard Coeur de Lion in the war of the Crusades, and was knighted by him on the field of battle for having repulsed a night attack by the infidels on the Christian camp, with a body of bowmen made up entirely of his own tenants. From him descended Sir William in the fourth generation, and his son. Sir Richard, was knighted by Edward IV- and created chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

In 1514, Catharine of Aragon was entertained by Edward Fowler, and at his castle received the joyful news of the defeat of the Scottish army at Flodden Field. John Fowler, in 1547, was a member of the household of Edward VI., and it was through his influence that the royal assent was given to the marriage of Lord Seymour to the Princess (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth. William, who died 1614, was one of the poets to the court of James VI. Christopher was a prominent English clergyman; born in 1611; left the established Church in 1641 to join the Presbyterians. Edward was made bishop of Gloucester in 1691. John and Robert were among the great landowners of Great Britain. Philip, one of the first settlers of New England, born about 1590, came to America, with his family, in the " Mary and John," Robert Sayers, master. Arriving in May, 1634, and receiving a grant of land in Ipswich, Mass., the same year, settled there and resided until his death, June 24, 1697. The line of descent to the subject of this sketch is through Philip (1), Joseph (2), Philip (3), Philip (4), Symonds (5). Winthrop (6) was born in Epsom, N. H., April 19, 1788. In 1810, he married Abigail, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Brown) Davis, who was

born in Epsom April 19, 1790, and died October 27, 1859. He filled many public offices in his native town and was distinguished for the clearness and soundness of his judgment and for the strict integrity and uprightness of his conduct. He was a man whose practice through life was in exact conformity with his profession. He was one of the selectmen of Epsom in 1824, '26, '28, '30, '38; auditor in 1843-44. He died in Pembroke, N. H., September 22, 1861.

Thomas Haskell sold the farm to Jonathan H. Riggs of Gloucester in 1846, it being the whole of a farm that I bought of Winthrop and William Fowler, and Riggs sold the same to William Goss in 1854. William Goss sold the property two days later to Asa R. Chamberlain of Epsom. Chamberlain did not keep the property, selling various portions of it, including 7 acres with buildings to Rufus Baker in 1855, and a portion with buildings to Jefferson A. Edmunds in 1857. Baker sold his seven acres to John Clark in 1856.

John Clark died the following year and his estate was sold by his administrator, Winthrop Fowler, to the wife of his brother Dustin, Hannah M. Clark, with the widow Rebecca relinquishing her rights to Dustin Clark. Dustin and his wife resided at Lowell, MA and he died in 1886, his wife in 1887. His will allowed for his wife and her three sisters to occupy the premises, the sisters being Betsey (1811-1903); Mary Poor, (1815-1889); and Sally (1817-1889). In 1904, after the death of Betsey Robinson, the will stated the property go to two corporations: one the Free Will Baptist Mission Society, and the other the Free Will Baptist Home Mission Society. Neither were interested in maintaining the property, and the seven acre lot and the house was sold by the corporations to Horace Fowler of Epsom. Horace kept the property until 1910 when it was sold to William T. Ring. Ring died in 1922 and his heirs, Mary Hemeon, Olaf A. and Helen S., sold the home to their brother George G. Ring in 1922. George and his wife, Pauline Foster Ring used the premises, selling to Earl and Louise Upham in 1943. Later owners included Dillingham, and more recently, Milton Borden.

Jefferson A. Edmunds Farm

When Winthrop Fowler sold his Epsom farm it contained 80 acres. After it was purchased by Haskell and Riggs and owned by Asa Chamberlain, Chamberlain sold a portion of the farm to Jefferson A. Edmunds. The deed did not provide a detailed description, and stated that it was land with buildings bounded on the north by land of Samuel Yeaton, easterly by Suncook River, southerly by land of the heirs of John Clark and northerly by the highway. Jefferson Edmunds had previously bought a house in 1855 from William Goss, which he sold to

Rufus Baker in 1857, buying the land and house from Asa Chamberlain just a few months later, where he appears on the map of 1858. It is not known for sure, but may have been the site original house belonging to Winthrop Fowler. Jefferson A. Edmunds, whose wife was a sister to William Goss, remained in this home until 1874, when he moved his family to Gossville. The property was sold, without any structures, to George W. Marden of Epsom, the lot containing 50 acres. No houses appear to have been built on the lot as it was sold by George W. Marden to his brother Samuel B. Marden in 1875, and sold to Charles C. Shaw of Chichester in 1879. Shaw died and the assignee of his estate, Levi L. Aldreidge sold the land in 1896 to Horace Fowler. The heirs of Clayton Fowler, son of Horace and his widow, sold the still 50 acre lot to the only other heir, Martha S. (Fowler) Dowst, wife of Ernest George Dowst in 1943.

The James W. Fowler House

The James W. Fowler home sat south of the entrance to Jug City Road and accompanied the former Riverside Poultry farm across the road next to Webster Park. It was part of lot No. 7 in the Second Division of lots. The lot was owned by Benjamin Jenness of Pembroke when he sold the 100 acre lot 'on the west side of the Suncook River' to Edward Critchett of Candia in 1784. Edward moved his family to Epsom and sold the lot to his son John in 1789. John and his wife Mary (Lucas) sold half the lot to Benjamin Robinson in 1807, along with an unrecorded 50 acres which his father had bought of James H. McClary, half of lot No. 8. Benjamin Robinson had settled at Jug City, and sold three pieces of land, including the two he purchased of John Critchett, to William Rowe of Greenland between 1815 and 1817, Benjamin selling all his Epsom land and moving to Gilford. William Rowe was given as being of Epsom when he sold all his Epsom land to the widow of Sarah McClintock of Kensington. The deeds of 1817, 1820 and 1822, do not mention any buildings, but there may have been a home as Rowe was a resident.

McClintock did not come to Epsom and was still listed as a widow of Kensington when she sold her holdings to Samuel Yeaton of Epsom in 1832. Samuel Preston Yeaton, born in 1806, son of John and Rebecca (Bickford) Yeaton of Epsom, settled on the property about the time he married, December 1832, Fanny Fowler, daughter of Samuel and Betsey (Davis) Fowler. They had four children: Ernest Thomas, who probably died young; Emily Jane, born 1834, married Moses Burnham Critchett at Epsom in 1858 as his first wife, moved to Minneapolis; Susan Fowler, born 1837, married at Epsom in 1861, Warren D. Foss; Albert Henry, born 1844, married first at Suncook in 1875,

Della Abbie Jones, and after her death in 1876, married Annie B. Gage; and Frank Walter, born 1852, married in 1873, Etta Pickering.

Samuel and Fanny sold the homestead farm on which the said Samuel Yeaton now resides reserving the road running through the same leading to Pembroke by the dwelling house of said Jefferson A. Edmunds and the road leading to Pembroke by the dwelling house of said Samuel Yeaton, to James W. Fowler of Epsom in 1867.

James W. Fowler was born December 10, 1844, a son of Samuel and Elvira Ann (Critchett) Fowler. He married at Epsom in 1868, Ruhamah J. Locke, daughter of Ephraim and Sarah Cram (Dyer) Locke of Epsom and Pembroke. Her sister Ann Lydia married Winthrop Fowler Jr. of Epsom and Pembroke. James W. and Ruhamah did not have any children. The couple sold their home in 1879, half to Philip F. Holt of Pembroke, whose daughter Ida M. married his brother Horace; and one half to his brother Horace. Horace and his wife Ida Mary (Holt) had two children: Clayton H., born 1880 who married Hazel Wells, daughter of Edgar E. and Laura A. (Flint) Wells, and he died in 1924; and Martha Susan, born 1890, married at Epsom in 1912, Ernest George Dowst, son of George and Nettie Jane (Fife) Dowst. Horace died in 1914, and his heirs, wife Ida and daughter Martha S. (Dowst), sold 'the homestead farm of James W. Fowler' to Fred C. Fife and Martha's husband, Ernest G. Dowst. Fife and Dowst established the Riverside Poultry farm which was located across the road from the house, next to Webster Park at Short Falls. Fred C. Fife sold his half of the home and business to Dowst in 1929. The widow of Clayton Fowler, Hazel, and her daughter Patricia, of Maryland, deeded their interest to Ernest Dowst in 1943. Ernest sold the property in 1945 to Edwin Ketay of New York.



Samuel Fowler Farm

Edward Critchett came to Epsom in 1784 with most of his children all ready of age. With his wife Abigail Gordon, daughter of Benoni and Abigail (Smith) Gordon, they had a family of seven: Mehitable, married at Epsom in 1794, Joseph Worth as his first wife, and she died about 1798; John, married a Mary Lucas, owned and sold much of the land of his father; Abigail, married an unknown Lang; Mary, married Benjamin Quimby of Kingston and resided in Maine; Thomas, born 1772, married at Epsom in 1793, Margaret Wallace, daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah (McGaffey) Wallace; Sarah, born about 1775, married at Epsom in 1792, Richard Tripp; and Benoni, born 1781, married at Epsom in 1799, Sarah Marden, daughter of James and Sarah (Worth) Marden.

Shortly before his marriage, Thomas Critchett bought part of lot No. 8 in the first range and second division consisting of 60 acres. The lot was originally bought by Andrew McClary, and sold by his widow in 1784 to Ephraim Locke, who sold it in 1784 to his son Samuel. It was Samuel who sold the lot to Thomas Critchett. He added to his holdings in 1801 buying from Joseph and Hannah Worth 20 acres in lot No. 7, the house and barn thereon excepted which buildings the said Worth has liberty to remove or dispose of at any time within two years from this date. In 1808 he bought of his brother John, 50 acres, also part of lot No. 7 in the first range, second division. It is on this lot that Thomas built his homestead farm. With his wife Margaret they raised the following family: James, born 1795, married at Epsom in 1823, Sally Green, daughter of Jabez and Anna (Smith) Green of Jug City; Sarah, born 1797, married at Epsom in 1816, William McMurphy, son of James and Margaret (Graham) McMurphy; Edward, born about 1799, left Epsom and is known only by being named in the will of his father; Hannah W., born 1801, married at Epsom in 1827, Samuel Plumer Cilley, son of Col. Daniel and Hannah (Plumer) Cilley of the Cilley Hotel at Gossville; Mehitable, born 1804, married at Epsom in 1822, the Reverend Silas Green, son of Jabez, resided near the Critchett homestead; Jane Wallace, born 1806, married at Epsom in 1828, Nehemiah Knox of Pembroke; a child born 1809, died 1816; and Thomas, married at Charlestown, MA in 1841, Eliza Conn, resided at Massachusetts.

In his will, Thomas Critchett left the homestead to his son James, and Thomas died in 1839. His son James died in April of 1841, his mother in October of that same year. James and his wife Sally had two daughters, Mary G., born in 1823, and married at Boscawen in 1845, Joseph C. Baker; and Elvira Ann, born 1827, married at Epsom in 1843, Samuel Fowler, son of Winthrop and Abigail

(Davis) Fowler. The homestead was inherited by the two daughters, and Joseph C. and his wife Mary G., sold their interest to the farm to Samuel and Elvira Ann Fowler, July 30, 1845. The homestead included several tracts of land and a share in the Short Falls Mill. The property was about 120 acres with land and buildings.

Samuel and Elvira Ann raised their family on the former Critchett homestead, and the children were: James W., born 1844, married at Epsom in 1868, Ruhamah J. Locke, daughter of Ephraim and Sarah (Cram) Dyer, no children; Ella Maria, born 1848, married at Epsom in 1873, James Bickford Tennant, son of Arthur and Ruth O. (Sanborn) Tennant, resided Epsom and Concord, ran Tennant's store at Short Falls; Charles Baker, born 1849, married Emma O. Tennant, sister to James B. Tennant, resided for a time at Washington, D.C., two children, Alvah Tennant and Everett Arthur (1881-1883); Horace, born 1855, married at Pembroke in 1879, Ida Mary Holt, daughter of Philip Fife and Abbie Jane (Morrison) Holt, two children, Clayton H. and Martha Susan; Grace Annie, born 1860, died 1864; and Mary Josie, born 1863, married at Epsom in 1889, Walter Stearns Rand of Deerfield, one child, Karl Fowler Rand.

Samuel Fowler died in 1898, his wife Elvira Ann in 1911. In 1917 and 1918, all the heirs through various deeds (many of them grandchildren) sold the homestead to the eldest son, James W. Fowler. James, that same year, sold the homestead farm to Karl Rand, son of Walter Stearns and daughter Mary Josie Rand. Karl Rand continued to operate the farm, though his home was on Black Hall Road.

The former Samuel Fowler homestead was sold to George W. Allen of Hyde Park, MA in 1934, and was deeded to his son Howard S. Allen in 1951. Howard died in 1969 and his wife Frances sold the homestead to Michael and Claire (Osborne, granddaughter of Karl F. Rand) Sklarin in 1971.



Joseph Worth - Samuel M. Green home

Andrew McClary bought several of the second division lots, which were sold for taxes to James Gray in 1780. James Gray did not settle on the lot and held onto the property until 1801 when he sold it to Joseph Worth of Epsom. Joseph bought his first lot of land from Edward Critchett on August 20, 1794 of 20 acres, and sold the same to Edward's son Thomas Critchett days before he bought the lot of James Gray. The deed had the provision that the house and barn thereon excepted which buildings the said Worth have liberty to remove or dispose of at any time within two years of this date.

The Worth family appears in the first town church records and in a few deeds. These were noted by historian John Mark Moses, but the relationships were unknown or incorrect. The church records show in 1766 the addition of John Worth and his wife; in 1770, Joseph and Anna Worth from a dismissal from Hawke; renewing of baptism in 1773 of Mary, the wife of John Worth Jr; 1770 the baptism of Joseph, son of John Worth and his wife, and in 1772, Jonathan, son of John Worth Jr. and wife Mary. Marriages included: 1766, Lowell Baker to Mary Worth; 1767, James Marden to Sarah Worth; 1772, John Worth to Mary Danforth; 1794, Joseph Worth to Mehitable Critchett; and 1799, Joseph Worth to Hannah Tripp.

Joseph Worth of Newbury, MA and Lydia Ayer of Haverhill, MA were married about 1715. There were children: Mary, John, Obediah, Lydia, Joseph and Timothy. Son Obediah bought extensive land in Chichester and sold a portion to his brother John in 1765. Brother Joseph bought land in Epsom in 1769, being of Hawke (later Danville). This Joseph was born in 1729 at Hampton Falls and married in 1752, Ann Stanyan, and are the Joseph and Ann Worth joining the Epsom church in 1770. They did not stay in town, as it is believed Ann died in Kingston in 1772. Part of their land was in the hands of Benjamin Goodwin, who married Lydia, a daughter of Obediah Worth.

John Worth, born 1718 and who bought land from his brother Obediah and resided in Chichester, moving with his wife Sarah Batchelder, who he married in 1746. They are the John and wife in the Epsom church records. Their children included: Mary, born 1746, married at Hampton Falls, Philip Burns in 1766; Sarah, born 1748, married at Epsom in 1767, James Marden of Rye, owned Epsom land and resided at Chichester; John, born 1750 at Hampton Falls, married at Epsom in 1772, Mary Danforth, had one son, Jonathan

baptized at Epsom in 1773, probably resided Chichester and of which nothing more is known; and Joseph, baptized at Epsom in 1770. There were no families of the name Worth in Epsom by 1776, as none signed the Association Test, nor were there any in 1790 at the time of the first census. Son Joseph was born 20 years after his older brother John and is the Joseph baptized at Epsom in 1770, son of John Worth and wife. In an agreement by his father to his son-in-law James Marden, (whose wife Sarah would be Joseph's sister), in 1783, that he (James Marden) shall give by warrantee deed to Joseph Worth, son of the said John Worth, the one hundred acre lot lying in Gilmantown which is specified in the above mentioned deed free and clear of all encumbrances when the said Joseph Worth arrives at the age of twenty one years should he arrive to that age then this obligation would be void and of none effect. The newspaper Portsmouth Journal of Literature and Politics, of Feb. 18, 1837, gives his death notice - In Epsom, Jan. 19, Mr. Joseph Worth, 65.

Joseph married Mehitable Critchett, daughter of Edward and Abigail (Gordon) Critchett at Epsom on June 12, 1794. The couple had one daughter born in 1796 who married in 1818, Jeremiah Gordon Burnham. His wife Mehitable died within a couple years of the birth of their daughter, and he married second Hannah Tripp, daughter of Richard and Ann (McClary) Tripp at Epsom, March 13, 1799. The couple had about six children: Joseph, born about 1800, married at Deerfield, Mary Currier, daughter of Benjamin and Jemima (Page) Currier of Deerfield where they resided; Richard Tripp, born 1804, married Olive Holt of Pembroke; John, born 1807, married at Lowell, MA in 1844, Marion B. Cass, moved to Wisconsin; James, born about 1811, married Eliza Ann Langmaid, died at Concord 1841; Samuel, born 1812, married at Pembroke in 1837, Sarah Fife, daughter of Jeremiah and Abigail (Holt) Fife.

Joseph's wife Hannah died in 1820, and he married third at Chichester in 1821, Rachel Haines, daughter of Malachi of Chichester, her second marriage. Joseph died January 19, 1837. He made a will leaving the homestead to his sons James and Samuel after his and the decease of his wife Rachel. Rachel, however, deeded her portion in 1838 to the two brothers. James died in 1841, and his widow Elizabeth Ann sold her portion to William Fowler in 1842, and Samuel sold his portion, the lot formerly owned and occupied by Joseph Worth, to William Fowler the following year, excepting 30 acres on which the house sate and he resided. The house was sold to Fowler in 1845. Whether William occupied the residence is unknown, and he sold 66 acres and the residence to Samuel M. Green in 1853.

Samuel M. Green was a son of Jabez and Anna (Smith) Green, who married Mary Tenney and had one daughter, Grace M., born about 1840, married Levi Kimball, and in 1880 resided San Diego, CA. The couple resided on the lot until they sold it in 1877 to E. Smith Tenney of Concord. Samuel and his wife both died in 1878.

Tenney owned the old Worth homestead for about 9 years when it was sold to Thomas M. and Pearn Cofran. It passed to James B. Tennant and Warren Tripp of Epsom and James G. Fellows of Pembroke, in 1890, and sold within a few months to William McMurphy of Lynn, MA.

William McMurphy was born in Epsom, the son of William and Sarah (Critchett) McMurphy. He married at Epsom in 1850, Lucinda Maria Locke, daughter of Benjamin Lovering and Hannah Parker (Moses) Locke. They had children: Emma, born 1852, died 1860; Mary B., born 1853, died 1855; Anna, born 1854, nothing more known; Minot, born 1857, died 1860; Hattie, born 1859, married in 1883, Fred Holden; Carrie, born 1863, died 1864; and Willie, born 1866, died unmarried in 1881. William McMurphy died in 1901, and his widow sold the home, still 66 acres with buildings, to Irene and Vernon Bickford of Malden, MA. After two years, it was sold to Hans Hanson of Dover who sold to James Eugene Marden of Epsom in 1913. James E. Marden was born in Epsom in 1865, son of James and Emily C. (Chapman) Marden, and married at Rochester in 1899, Grace Evelyn Rollins. Three children: Earle Rollins, born 1901; Ina M., born 1903; and Lucille E., born at Rochester in 1911. James E. Marden died in 1939, and his widow sold the premises to Howard T. Demerse.

Jeremiah G. Burnham home

When the town sold the common land in the second division, lot 10 in the first and second range was bought by Amos Morrill. Amos was a large land holder in Epsom, and later moved to Vermont. A special committee of James Gray, Michael McClary and Josiah Sanborn was formed to sell the property, which was bought in 1796 by Joseph and Christopher Amazeen. Joseph, later of Portsmouth, sold his half to Jeremiah G. Gordon of Epsom in 1813, and after his death, William Amazeen as executor of the will of Christopher, sold his portion to Gordon in 1824.

Jeremiah Gordon Burnham was the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Gordon) Burnham. Benjamin Burnham moved from Gilmanton to Epsom and was a veteran of the Revolution enlisting at Hampton Falls. He died at Epsom in 1810, with his wife marrying in 1818 John Cochran and in 1826, as his second

wife, Samuel Goss. Benjamin and Elizabeth had the following family: Benjamin, born 1779, married Polly Marsh; Samuel, born 1781, about whom nothing more is known; Noah, born 1784, married in 1806, Polly Chase; Jeremiah Gorden, born 1787 at Gilmanton, married at Epsom in 1818, Sarah Worth, daughter of Joseph and Mehitable (Critchett) Worth; John Dow, born 1789, married Betsy Dolloff and died in Epsom in 1860; Ezekiel Hoit, married Mary Pillsbury, resided at Thornton, NH; Floyd William, born 1795, married at Epsom in 1815, Abigail Dolloff; William Henry Young, born 1798, married at Strafford, NH, Hannah Joy; and Alphonse J., born 1800, married at Epsom in 1840, Sarah Brown, daughter of John and Sarah (Allen) Brown, and resided in Epsom. The first time any Burnham's are seen paying town taxes is in 1812, Jeremiah and John. They may have been in Epsom prior to that time, perhaps at the home of Jeremiah Gordon, brother to their mother Elizabeth. In 1813, Jeremiah is shown with 60 acres of land and his brother John, 50 acres. John is first taxed with a building in 1816, and brothers Ezekiel and Floyd W. appear in 1817. Jeremiah Gordon Burnham is taxed for a home for 25 dollars in 1818, the year he married, which increased by 1820 to forty dollars.

Jeremiah and wife Sarah had a large family: Rachel W. born 1821, died 1831; John C., born 1822, married at Epsom in 1852, Angeline Follansbee of Maine; Jeremiah, born 1824, married at Epsom in 1845, Chloe P. Tripp, daughter of Jeremiah and Chloe T. (Prescott) Tripp; Joseph, born 1826, died 1831; Sally, born 1828, died 1831; Mary M., born 1830, married at Epsom in 1849 Nathan G. Marden, son of William and Margaret (Bickford) Marden; Joseph W., born 1832, married at Pembroke in 1857, Martha J. Worth, daughter of John and Mary (Mann) Worth; James McCutcheon, born 1835, married at Epsom in 1856, Mary Jane Wells, daughter of Theophilus and Lucy M. (Critchett) Wells, resided in Epsom; William E., born 1838, married at Epsom in 1860, Emma Clara Wells, sister to Lucy M. who married his brother James M.; and Sarah E., born 1841, married at Pembroke in 1860, Joseph Nickerson.

Jeremiah Gorden Burnham died in 1851, his wife Sarah in 1862. The homestead passed to his oldest son John C. Burnham by deed in 1845, being one hundred acres. John C. and his wife Angeline had three sons: Edward J., born 1853, married Betsy Fellows and resided at Chichester; George H., born 1855, married at Epsom in 1876, Flora E. Marden, daughter of Nathan G. and Mary M. (Burnham) Marden; and Frank O., born 1864, married Frances L. Thompson. John C.'s wife Angeline had previously married an H. Perkins and had a daughter Angeline F. Perkins.

John C. Burnham, who died in 1909, deeded two tracts and the homestead farm to his son George H. Burnham in 1894. His father continued to live at the homestead, and after his death, his son George sold it to Morrill D. Bickford in 1910. Morrill D. Bickford died three years later, and his widow Eliza, and heirs Alfred P. Bickford and Grace V. Snow, sold the Burnham homestead to James W. Fowler and Warren Tripp, both of Epsom. The men sold the property, 150 acres, to Martin J. Hart in 1916, and in 1926 it was transferred to May W. Hart who sold out in 1928 to Anna V. Dodd and Margaret Walsh of Lowell, MA. Other owners included Joseph A. Webber and Augusta Willard in 1933; Elizabeth Adams in 1938; Raymond Sander in 1941, and Gordon W. Elkins in 1955.

The Dolloff family

Previously the known Dolloff family was that of John of Brentwood, the information from the typescript research paper of Henrietta Dolloff Johnson, 'The Dolloff family' at the NH Historical Society. Through just about every deed, probate and vital record, her results for John Dolloff of Epsom was as follows:

John (4) Dolloff (Nicholas 3, Thomas 2, Christian 1) and Elizabeth Dolloff
b. no rec. perhaps by 1746 at Brentwood.
d. Septe. 1813 at Epsom, N. as est was then adm. upon.
m. probably a 1st wife bef. 1770
m. (2), "ye 24th Feb. 1788, at Brentwood (rec. in Town Book) Mary Stevens,
dau. of (not yet identified".
b. d. after 1816..settled the est. of husband.
Children: (records not found.) accounted for in est. of father.
Ruth b. Prob. by a 1st wife..see settlement of father's est.
JohnJr. ..b. as early as 1778/9, perhaps by first wife.
Sally (Sarah) b. abt. 1780, Brentwood. m. Richard Head
Samuel..b. Oct. 10, 1784, Brentwood: d. Nov. 20, 1871, ae. 87 y 2 mos.
Mary b. d. m. Mch 24, 1811, Josiah Knowles of Pennacook, N.H.
Nicholas Jr. b. Dec. 5, 1794, Brentwood. d.

Nicholas Dolloff (3) married at Hampton falls in 1733, Elizabeth West. They settled at Brentwood, where he died in 1790. His will, proved January 20, 1790, was written in 1776, naming his wife Betty; two daughters, not yet married, Sarah and Elizabeth; grandson's Noah and Thomas, who were son's of his deceased son, Thomas; and sons David and John, who were named executors and inherited the estate.

In the year 1795, John and his wife Mary (Stevens), whom he married at Brentwood, February 24, 1778, deeded 35 acres to his older brother David near his home place. A few days later, David, given by deed as a miller, deeded his portion of his father's estate 'according to the division that has been made betwixt him (their father) and the said John Dolloff and me'. John and Mary, on January 30, 1795, sell the home place, 35 acres, to Thomas Leavitt of Brentwood.

It would appear that the Brentwood land transactions set up the families move to Epsom. In the same month, January of 1795, John Dolloff buys from Amos Morrill of Epsom, 'all the lot 9 in the second range and second division'; he buys from Nicholas Gordon, who had bought from Amos Morrill the other part of lot 9, an additional 20 acres; and in December of 1795, he buys land in Chichester, 25 acres. This is reflected in the Epsom tax data for 1795 with John Dolloff having 78 acres of land, but of yet, no buildings.

The John Dollof purchase of property in 1795 was not the first land purchased by a Dolloff. In 1791 James Gray of Epsom sold two parcels of land to John Dolloff. The transaction included 83 acres in lot 83, and 37 acres in lot 84, both in the first range. The next year, Dolloff sold the same property to Samuel Locke of Epsom. Three years later, Samuel Locke sold back the property to John Dolloff Jr. of Epsom on May 2, 1796, and Dolloff sold a portion of lots 83 and 84, 40 acres, to William Tripp. In the tax list of 1797 (1796 was not recorded), John Dolloff is taxed for 95 acres, John Dollof Jr., 86 acres. In 1798 he sells 40 more acres from lot 83 to John Tripp of Epsom, and the tax records only show John Dolloff with 145 acres, with John Jr. apparently selling all his land. The Dolloff genealogy incorrectly assumed that John Dolloff Jr. was the son of John Dolloff, but this will prove not to be the case. This assumption also had to presume that John Dolloff was married twice, which again, will not be the case.

As little information in the form of vital records exist for John Dolloff, there are virtually none for his brother David - as his brother John came to Epsom, David remained in Brentwood on a small lot of the homestead. John and his wife Mary bought additional Epsom land from Thomas and Polly Smith of Epsom, being part of lot no. 8 in the second range and second division, and sold the same to David Dolloff in January of 1800. A month after David bought the Epsom land, he and his wife Mary, sold 'all the land I own in Brentwood, land and buildings' to Jabez Smith of Brentwood. It would appear that he joined

John Dolloff Jr.'s household in Epsom, which included 11 people in the 1800 US Census.

David Dolloff's wife was Mary West, though there is no marriage record, nor does he appear in any 1790 census. He was born about 1740, about 5 or 6 years earlier than his brother John. Since all the Epsom Dolloff's came from Brentwood and sons of Nicholas, and since his son Thomas only had two sons, John Dolloff born about 1768, can be placed as a son of David and Mary. Additionally, a daughter Lydia, born about 1774 at Brentwood, married as his second wife in 1796, Jabez Smith, the same that bought the Brentwood homestead from David Dolloff. A third child would be a son David, born about 1777, married at Epsom, August 7, 1797, Dolly Gordon, daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Dolloff) Gordon. There is no further trace of David Dolloff nor son David, though by some it is thought they removed to Maine.

On June 11, 1801, John Dolloff Jr. was married to Marcy (Mercy) Page at Epsom by Rev. Hazeltine, she being the daughter of Simeon and Mehetable (Bickford) Page. By 1801, John Dolloff owned 91 acres with buildings worth thirty dollars, and John Dolloff Jr. was taxed for land only, 88 acres. Daniel Humphrey of Portsmouth sold 100 acres of land in lot 81 in the third range to John Dolloff Jr. in 1803, and he began to sell off parcels: 49 acres to Joseph Brown of Epsom; 5 acres to Samuel Bickford Jr. of Epsom; 10 acres to Richard Tripp Jr. of Epsom; 35 acres to Elisha Haynes of Epsom; and an additional 13 acres to Richard Tripp Jr. in 1804. Not all the deeds appear to be recorded, as he sells to Thomas Critchett in December 1804, a one story house in Epsom standing on the lot 77 in the third range of lots standing on the easterly side of the road leading from Nathaniel Sanders by Nathaniel Kenestons to Allenstown, the same being the house where I now live. From this time forward he pays tax on some cattle and poll, not for any buildings or land. With whom he was residing is unknown.

Following tax and poll information year by year can help establish family members, as all the sons at the age of 18 are added to the tax list, paying the minimum poll. By the year 1806, Samuel Dolloff appears, and in 1807, John Dolloff 3rd appears. John Dolloff 3rd married at Epsom, Oct. 14, 1806, Judith B. Marden, daughter of James and Sarah (Worth) Marden. This John Dolloff 3rd is the son of John Dolloff as will be seen when his father's estate is settled. This correction to the Dolloff family eliminates the unknown possible first wife of John Dolloff, with his marriage in 1778 to Mary Stevens being his only spouse.

The 1810 US census for Epsom shows John Dolloff with his wife, one male age 10-15, one female 10 to 15, 2 females 16-25 and 2 females 26 to 44. Listed next to him is John Dolloff 3rd with his wife Judith and a family of a female under 10, and in a different part of town, near William Barton and Ephraim Davis, is John Dolloff Jr., with his wife Mercy and 2 males under 10 and one female under 10.

In 1808 at Meredith, John and Mary (Stevens) Dolloff's son Samuel S., married Mary Dolloff of Raymond. He bought land from his father, 15 acres from the home lot no. 9 in September of 1811. He would later move to Meredith.

The elder John Dolloff died in September of 1813, his wife Mary settled his estate, and as part of such, all the children sold their shares, and it is from these deeds the children of John and Mary can be established. Note that with the passing of John Dolloff, John Dolloff Jr. appears as John Dolloff with John Dolloff 3rd appearing as John Dolloff Jr.

The transactions showing the children and widow of John Dolloff in 1814 are as follows: John Dolloff Jr. of Epsom to Robert Knox of Pembroke; John Burnham and wife Betsy to Robert Knox of Pembroke; Samuel S. Dolloff to Robert Knox of Pembroke; Mary Dolloff to Robert Knox, excepting her dower; Nicholas Dolloff of Epsom to James McCutcheon; Josiah Knowles and wife Mary to James McCutcheon; Richard Head and Sally his wife to James McCutcheon (note: James McCutcheon sells all his bought shares to Robert Knox). In 1817, Floyd W. Burnham (brother to John) and wife Abigail sells his shares of the estate to his brother Ezekiel Burnham, who in turn the next year sells them to Robert Knox; and Ruth Dolloff sold her shares to Jabez and Lydia (Dolloff) Smith of Brentwood, the same family that bought the Brentwood land of David Dolloff.

The family of John and Mary (Stevens) Dolloff, married at Brentwood, Feb. 24, 1778: Sally, born about 1780, married at an unknown date, Richard Head of Hooksett; Mary (Polly) born about 1780, married at Pittsfield, Mar. 24, 1811, Josiah Knowles of Pembroke; Samuel Steven, born about 1784, married September 22, 1808 at Meredith, Mary Dolloff; John 3rd, born about 1786, married at Epsom, Oct. 14, 1806, Judith B. Marden, daughter of James and Sarah (Worth) Marden; Ruth, born about 1789, died unmarried at Epsom, November 7, 1824; Betsy, born about 1790, married, date unknown, John Dow Burnham, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Gordon) Burnham; Nicholas, born 1794, married at Hooksett July 20, 1823, Elizabeth Otterson, resided Hooksett;

and Abigail, born about 1795, married at Epsom May 12, 1815, Floyd William Burnham, brother of John Dow Burnham.

John Dolloff 3rd (later John Jr. after the death of his father) continued to reside in Epsom. His household in 1820 included he and his wife, with one son under 10, and two daughters, one under age 10, the other between the ages of 10 and 15. His wife Judith died in 1836, he died December 7, 1865 on the town poor farm.

John Dolloff Jr. (later John Dolloff after 1813) and his wife Mercy had by 1820 2 sons under age 10, 1 son 10 to 15, a daughter under 10 and one daughter 10 to 15. He died October 9, 1844, his wife Mercy in May of 1830.

The two John Dolloff families were similar in the ages and number of children. Of these children, a John Dolloff is known as son of John and Judith who died in 1848 at Andover, MA at age 31, born Epsom about 1816. Two children appear to be children of John and Mercy, a daughter Jane who died in 1829 and a son John who died in 1833, both in Epsom. Two females are unplaced as to which family they belong: Adaline Dolloff of Epsom who married at either Tewksbury or Cambridge, MA, John H. Abbott, June 19, 1833; and Eliza, born wither Oct. 13, 1811 or according to her gravestone, June 10, 1812, married at Lowell, MA December 23, 1833, Albert G. Fifield of North Hampton, NH.

John Dolloff Homestead - Russell S. Yeaton



Amos Morrill bought three of the lots in the second division when they were sold by the town to raise revenue. He sold lot #9 in the second range and

second division to John Dolloff of Brentwood in 1795, excepting a section he previously sold to Nicholas Gordon. John Dolloff died in 1813, and his wife Mary administered the estate and died after 1825. All the heirs sold their shares eventually to either Robert Knox or James McCutcheon, with McCutcheon selling what he had bought to Robert Knox making him sole owner. The exception was the widow Mary who held her dower rights until her death. The selling of the property by the heirs establishes the family of John and Mary Dolloff: Sally, married Richard Head of Hooksett; Mary (Polly), married in 1811, Josiah Knowles of Pembroke; John, married 1806, Judith B. Marden; Samuel Steven, married in 1808, Mary Dolloff; Ruth, died unmarried in 1824; Betsy, married John Dow Burnham of Epsom; Nicholas, married at Hooksett Elizabeth Otterson; and Abigail, married at Epsom in 1815, Floyd William Burnham, brother to John Dow and son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Gordon) Burnham.

Daughter Ruth was the only family member not to sell to either Knox or McCutcheon, but instead sold to Jabez and Lydia Smith of Brentwood. Lydia, a daughter of David Dolloff of Brentwood, married as his second wife, Jabez Smith in 1796, Her brother John also settled in Epsom.

After Robert Knox acquired the Dolloff farm, he sold it to his brother Joseph in 1818. In 1824, both Joseph Knox and the widow Mary are paying tax on the property, with Joseph acquiring her shares after her death. It is not clear how long Joseph stayed on the lot, as there was a claim on the property in 1836:

NH Patriot 3-28-1836

To the Hon. Horace Chase Judge of the Probate of Wills, &c. for the County of Merrimack.

HUMBLY shews James Wiggin, Sally Knox, and Eliphalet Wiggin as Guardian of Henry Knox and Albert Knox, all of Epsom in said County of Merrimack, that they are seized in fee simple, and as tenants in common, of and in a certain real estate situated in said Epsom, being one third part of the homestead farm formerly owned by John Dolloff, late of said Epsom, deceased, bounded northerly by land of Jeremiah G. Burnham, easterly by Suncook river, southerly by land of Jeremiah Gordon and Nathan Bickford, westerly by the road leading from Epsom to Pembroke, and is that part of said farm, which was assigned and set off to Mary Dolloff, as her dower in said farm, being about twenty-five acres, the said James Wiggin being owner of one undivided eighth part, and the said Sally Knox, Henry Knox and Albert Knox, of one undivided half, with Nathan Bickford, the heirs of Josiah Knowles and the heirs of Jabez Smith, there being no dispute about the title, that they cannot possess,

occupy and improve said parts to any advantage, while the same lie in common and undivided as aforesaid, but wholly lose the profits thereof: wherefore they pray that notice may be issued, in due form of law, and that their said parts may be set off and assigned to them in severalty; and your petitioners shall every pray.

JAMES WIGGIN,

SALLY KNOX,

ELIPHALET WIGGIN, Guardians for Henry and Albert Knox.

The claim was through Sally Knox, sister to Elipahlet and James Wiggin, who married Isaac Knox in 1818, Isaac being a brother to Robert and Joseph Knox. Isaac died in 1834 leaving his wife Sally with minor children, including Henry and Albert. Jabez Smith died in 1835, and his heirs, wife Lydia (Dolloff), Ephraim Robinson and Joseph Graves, sold their shares to Eliphalet Wiggin in 1837.

The Wiggins were children of Benjamin and Mary (Dow) Wiggin of New Rye. James married Mary G. Philbrick (previously unidentified) of Deerfield, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Smith) Philbrick. Sally (Wiggin) Knox died in 1840, and Eliphalet never married and died in Wisconsin in 1846. Eliphalet sold his portion of the farm, which included the buildings and 75 acres, to William Brackett of Epsom in 1845.

William Brackett was raised in the Mountain District, son of Greenleaf and Naomi (Locke) Brackett. Born in 1814, he married at Dedham, MA, Betsey D. Morey and had one son, Charles W., born in 1848, His wife died in 1871, and he married second at Epsom in 1872, Ann G. French. William died in 1879 and his widow Ann sold the Brackett farm to James W. Fowler in 1880 containing some 96 acres. James W. Fowler previously lived across from Webster Park, selling that home in 1879 to move to the Brackett farm. James W. Fowler died in 1918, and having no children, his heirs were surviving brothers and sisters, Ella M. Tennant, Josie Rand, Alvah T. Fowler, Clayton M. Fowler and Martha F. Dowst. They sold the property in 1919 to Russell S. Yeaton of Epsom.

Russell S. Yeaton was the son of Samuel Roby and Mabel Evelyn (Stewart) Yeaton, born in 1893 and married Anna Estella Petersen in 1915. Descendants still occupy the farm.

MILL HOUSE ROAD

Jeremiah Gordon - Butler

Lot No. 8 in the second range, second division was bought by John McGaffey of Epsom and sold within a few years to the Reverend John Tucke, Epsom's first minister, in 1771. The widow of Rev. Tucke, Mary, sold off much of the property that the family had accumulated included lot No. 8, which was bought by Thomas Smith of Gilmanton. Smith married at Epsom in 1792, Mary Gordon, daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Dolloff) Gordon. Thomas Smith in 1797, sold part of lot 8 to Jeremiah Gordon, brother to his wife, and a portion the same year to John Dolloff who lived on lot 9. An Edward Smith, relationship to Thomas unknown, sold 50 acres of lot 8 to Jeremiah Gordon in 1800.

Jeremiah Gordon was the son of Alexander and Sarah (Dolloff) Gordon and was born about 1767, marrying Susannah Marden at Chichester in 1791, no children. He died in 1840 and willed the homestead to his wife and her sister, Lydia Marden, daughters of James and Sarah (Worth) Marden. His wife Susannah died in 1847, Lydia died in 1855.

Jeremiah G. Marden lived with the Gordons and by will was owner of the property after the deaths of Susannah Gordon and sister Lydia Marden. He sold it to Thomas Cotterell of Epsom in 1857. Cotterell was born in England and a blacksmith by trade. Sometime before 1838 he married Jane Tripp, daughter of John Tripp and Sally Gordon (daughter of Alexander). Jane had previously married in 1818, George Robinson of Epsom. Thomas and Jane had three children: Sarah Jane, born 1838 in Troy, New York, married at Haverhill, MA Jesse Flanders; John F., born 1839 at Watervliet, NY died in the Civil War, March 26, 1863, unmarried; and Mary A., born about 1841 in New York, married at Epsom in 1860, Horace Holden of Concord. Thomas and Jane moved to Haverhill, MA where they both died, selling their home in 1863 to Jeremiah Burnham of Epsom.

Jeremiah Burnham was born August 27, 1824 at Epsom, son of Jeremiah Gordon and Sarah (Worth) Burnham, and married at Epsom in 1845, Chloe P. Tripp, daughter of Jeremiah and Chloe T. (Prescott) Tripp. They had three children; Clarence W., who died unmarried in 1864; Charles R., born 1848 and married first, Mary A. Knowles, daughter of David M. and Hannah A. (Griffin) Knowles, and second after her death in 1875, Eugenia H. Merrill; and Clarence J., born 1852, died 1853.

Jeremiah Burnham made this his homestead, and sold half of the property to his son Charles R. in 1882. In 1887, Jeremiah, then of Berwick, Maine, and his son

Charles, sold their shares of the homestead to Warren Tripp, August 23, 1887. The next day, the 24th, Tripp sold the home to Lucien Heath of Epsom. Lucien (also seen Lucian) was the son of Reuben Heath, who for a time lived at the old Benson Ham homestead on Route 107 next to the Deerfield line. He married Mary A. Hoyt and had two children: Ernest Lucien, born 1877 and married at Chichester in 1897, Sadie Blood; and Ernestine L., born 1877, married first Edward S. Morrill and second, Edward W. Stewart. Lucien deeded the home to his son Ernest in 1910.

Ernest sold the home in 1918 to Albin C. Brown and Harland L. Bell of Bath Maine, and two years later, sold the property to Helen M. Hurd of Warner, NH. The house went through several owners after the Hurd's sold the land and buildings to Jordan Bacon. In 1962 it was occupied by Charles and Claire Butler.

Chandler and Pierce home

This house is part of the Jeremiah Gordon, lot 8, second range, second division, and was built between 1858 and 1864. At this time the lot was owned by Jeremiah Burnham and Thomas Cotterell who sold a half acre, with buildings, to James Worth, bordering the home of Alphonso Burnham. James Worth sold the house and small lot after just a year to William Brackett of Epsom.

William Brackett and his wife bought the old Dolloff/Wiggin farm (later that of Russell S. Yeaton) in 1845, selling that farm in 1880. They sold the Mill House Road property to Joannah G. Chandler of Chichester in 1869.

Joanna Gibbs Hinds married at Chichester, in 1864, Isaac Wood Chandler, and had a least two children: Edward, born about 1861 and son William Lee Chandler, born at Chichester in 1867. Isaac W. Chandler and his wife occupied the home and are seen there in the census of 1870 and 1880. Their son William L., inherited the property and sold it in 1895 to Edith Alberta Pierce of Manchester. Isaac and his wife both died in 1892 and are buried in Chichester.

George W. Pierce was born in 1844 son of Thomas and Lizzie (Bowman) Pierce and married at Manchester in 1892, Bertie (seen as Edith Alberta) Smith, born in Canada in 1866, to Andrew Smith. The couple had a daughter, Vera, born in Epsom in 1896 who married Gordon L. Rogers in 1916, and an adopted son, Clarence. J. Pierce. Edith Alberta Pierce died in Epsom (suicide) in 1913, George W. died at Manchester in 1915, his residence given as Short Falls.

Daughter Vera sold the family home to brother Clarence in 1916. Clarence sold the homestead to Mable R. Mosher of Epsom in 1919.

Little is known of Mable R. Mosher. She is given by deed when she sells the property as Mable R. Cheney. In the US Census she is in Maine with husband Daniel H. Mosher, and a son, Linley M. Collins, indicating a prior marriage. The property was sold by mortgage and the Suncook Bank to Helen Hurd in 1926.

Frank E. and Helen Hurd sold the small house and lot to George H. Morrill of Concord, in 1927, and after three years, in 1930, it was sold to Lorne Skinner. Skinner, better known for his home on Route 4, sold the house to William Healey of Dorchester, MA in 1944. In 1950 it was owned by Clifford Osborne, and in 1956, Asa Pond.



Alphonso J. Burnham homestead

The house on this lot was part of lot 8, second range, second division that was bought by Jeremiah Gordon. Gordon lived in a home at the north end of the lot, and also had a house on the south end, which he willed to Alphonso J. Burnham as follows:

I give and bequeath to Alphonso J. Burnham the following described part of the farm where I formerly lived, (near the papers Mills in said Epsom) viz. beginning at the south westerly corner of said farm, thence running northerly on the road fifty rods, thence easterly on a line parallel with the south side line to the river; thence on the river to the range way - thence on the range to land of John Tripp, thence westerly on the side line of lot No. eight to the bounds first

mentioned, the same being a part of lot No. eight in the second range in said Epsom, together with all the buildings thereon. The said Alphonso to have and to hold the said property for and during the term of his natural live, and at his decease, Sally Burnham, wife of the said Alphonso is to have and possess the said property during her natural life, provided she shall out live her present husband, and in case the said Alphonso and Sally shall die without issue than the above described property is to be applied to the use and benefit of the preaching of the Gospel of the Congregational order in the Town of Epsom - if the said Alphonso J. and Sally Burnham should leave children, the same shall go to them.

Jeremiah wrote his will in 1835 and died in October of 1840. Alphonso J. Burnham, a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Gordon) Burnham, was born at Gilmanton in 1800 and moved to Epsom with his parents. He married Sarah Brown at Epsom in 1840, she being a daughter of John and Sarah (Allen) Brown of Epsom. At the time of the death of Jeremiah Gordon he had no children, and in 1841 the Congregational Society of Epsom deeded any interest they had to the property to Alphonso. His first wife died within months of the marriage, and he married second Martha F. Perkins of Thornton. Alphonso and Martha had two daughters: Emily Ann, born about 1842, and Sarah J., born about 1845.

In 1871 Alphonso and his wife Martha sold their homestead to Charles R. Burnham of Epsom. Charles was the son of Jeremiah and Chloe P. (Tripp) Burnham, born in 1848. He married at Epsom in 1869, Mary Addie Knowles, daughter of David M. and Hannah A. (Griffin) Knowles. She died in 1875 and he married second, Eugenia H. Merrill. Along with his father Jeremiah, they sold the property to the daughter of Alphonso Burnham, Sarah J. Burnham. Sarah, unmarried, kept the home until 1895, when by deed it was sold to Tinnie Morrill of Epsom. Of interest is Tinnie, a nickname for Ernestine Lulu Heath, apparently with her husband Edward S. Morrill, were boarding at the home, as the deed mentions in addition to the land and buildings, she got all the furniture, crockery beds and bedding which the said Tinnie Morrill has been using the past five months, also the fire wood in the wood shed. Ernestine had a son Arthur L. Morrill, born about 1897. Her second husband was Edward W. Stewart, and the children were Gladys, born about 1902; Ernest Lester, born 1904; Fred Ellwyn, born 1905; Leslie Edward, born 1908; and Bernice Evelyn, born 1912. Edward W. Stewart had previously married Marie Julia Merrill.

Ernestine L. Stewart sold the half acre lot with the house to her brother Ernest L. in 1917. Ernest Lucien Heath was born in 1877, son of Lucian and Mary A.

(Hoyt) Heath. He married at Chichester in 1897, Sadie B. Blood. The couple had no children.

Ernest sold the home, with other tracts of land, to Howard C. and Geraldine F. Saturley in 1945. The house was owned by James A. Saturley, son of Howard, in 1963, and then sold in 1968 to Arthur N. and Joan L. Foye.