

Prior to the French and Indian War, the young town was doing its best to fulfill its charter. The home lots had been drawn, but were slow to be settled. Back in October of 1732, a vote to build a meetinghouse thirty feet long and 24 feet wide was agreed to. This original meetinghouse was built, as Mr. William Locke received thirty seven pounds five shillings towards building said meetinghouse as per his receipts. The minutes of 1733 give the 'name of the street from the meetinghouse upward West street and downward to Nottingham from said meetinghouse East street'. Records also indicate that there was a proprietor's meeting held at the Epsom meetinghouse in May of 1743, and with a meetinghouse in place, the proprietor's and inhabitants voted to raise 40 pounds for the support of a minister. The construction of the meetinghouse was probably the only condition of the charter made on time. The fate of this first meetinghouse is unknown, there is no further mention of it, and in November of 1743, the proprietors met in Greenland - and for the next five years, all the proprietor's meetings were held outside the town. Meetings returned to Epsom in 1750 at the home of John Blake. One must assume that the meetinghouse came to some ill fortune sometime before 1750.

August 21, 1747 was when Isabella McCoy was captured by the Indians, and we know that about this time there may have been as few as 5 families living in town. Just when the Indian threat was assumed over is not known, but this time

period is given as 1745-1749, and says much about the families living here at the time. Rev. Jonathan Curtis wrote the most about the incursions of the Indians in Epsom. Writing in 1823, he had access to members still living within a generation of many of the events. His account is as follows:

"In the early days of the town, the inhabitants were kept in a state of almost continual alarm by the incursions of the Indians. For a considerable time after the settlement was commenced, only the men ventured to remain in the place during the summer season: and then they must keep their arms by them, while they labored on their lands. During the winter, there was much less danger from the Indians. Even long after the men had removed their families into the place, so feeble was their defense against the attacks of their savage neighbors, that whenever any immediate danger was apprehended, they either sent their families away or fled with them to the garrison at Nottingham. At length a house was erected by Captain Andrew McClary within the limits of the town, and near the present residence of Mr. Joseph Lawrence; which was made proof against the assaults of the Indians, being surrounded by a high wooden wall, entered by a heavy, well secured gate. Thither the inhabitants fled at night, whenever danger was apprehended."

At the close of the wars the Indians built several wigwams near the confluence of Wallace's brook with the Great Suncook. On a little island in this river, near the place called "Short Falls," one of them lived for considerable time. Plausawa and Sabatis were finally both killed in time of peace by one of the whites after a drunken quarrel and buried near a certain brook in Boscawen.

It has also been said that Sergeant Blake, who was Samuel Blake, paid the Indians 19 shillings and a jack-knife for 200 acres of land. Records indicate that he bought home lot number 14 around 1742, his payment to the Indians must have been more of an appeasement. One of the earliest references to problems with the Indians comes from the McGaffey family genealogy. It relates that in 1734, Neal McGaffey, whose family came from Ireland and settled first in Londonderry along with the McClary and McCrillis families, settled in Epsom where he was killed by the Indians. He was at work in the woods hewing timber and was surprised by the Indians, who overpowered him and killed him with his own broadax. Andrew McClary was a leader in local expeditions against the Indians. The August 15th 1754 attack on the Philip Call home in Salisbury (then Stewartstown) was reported to the garrison in Contoocook, and eight men were dispatched and took pursuit. Just missing an ambush by the Indians, seven of the men escaped, and an account of the affair was sent to Portsmouth, delivered by Andrew McClary. His account survives in the public records.

"Council Minutes." "PORTSMOUTH, August, 18, 1754.

The said Andrew being examined, declared that Eph'm Foster, and Stephen Moor acquainted the declarant that they were at Stevenstown the day after the mischief was done by the Indians and found the body of Mrs. Call lying dead near the door of her house, scalped and her head almost cut off, and upon

further search, found the body of a man named Cook, dead and scalped. That the Indians were supposed to be about thirty in number according to the account of eight men, that upon hearing the news, went immediately from Contoocook to Stevenstown and in that way passed by the enemy, who soon followed them and seeing the Indians too many in number to engaged, they parted and endeavored to escape. One of the company, one Bishop, stood sometime and fired at the Indians, but was soon obliged to run. Cook was found dead by the river's side. Bishop supposed to be killed and sunk in the river, he being still missing,--that there were two men belonging to the plantation at a distance working in a meadow that as yet were not come in. And it was feared they had fallen into the hands of the enemy,--that as the declarant had understood, all the inhabitants, consisting of about eight families were come down into the lower towns and had left their improvements, corn, hay, and cattle."

Upon this information the council resolved,
"That his Excellency be desired to give immediate orders for enlisting or impressing such a number of men, as he may think proper in this immergency, and dispose of the men, to encourage the settlers to return to their habitations and secure their cattle and harvest and to encourage the other frontiers in that quarter."

John McClary and his younger brother Andrew McClary, were scouts and Andrew is later an officer in Rogers's famous company of New Hampshire Rangers, formed in 1755. Other members included Joseph Cilley and John Stark, both to resurface with McClary prior to Bunker Hill. Among the rolls of the company is a Charles McCoy.

It appears when the Indian threat was over, that an effort was made to populate the new town. The selectman in 1749 petitioned that it was their desire that Thomas Blake may be an Inn Keeper. Once again it was voted in 1750 that 50 pounds old tenor be raised for support of the Gospel. From 1751 on, with the exception of one year, the proprietors met at the home of Andrew McClary, Inn Keeper. On December 28, 1757, Andrew McClary, the original immigrant, 'very sick & weak in body' makes out his will. The exact date that Andrew McClary moved his family to Epsom is unclear. According to historian John Mark Moses, *"Andrew McClary was 'of Epsom' by a deed April 30, 1741. He is said to have settled there in 1738. He came from the north of Ireland in 1726, reaching Boston August 8 of that year. October 8, 1728. Andrew 'McCleary' of Hanover, Plymouth County, Mass., bought land in Nottingham, N. H. He was "'of Nottingham" by a deed October 16, 1735, also 'of Nottingham' February 27 and March 7, 1747, but "of Epsom" again June 10, 1747, and onward. He died there between September 13, 1764 and October 15, 1765, leaving a widow, Agnes, and children: John, born in 1719; Andrew, said to have been about ten years younger; Jane, who had married, January 8, 1756, John McGaffey, and a daughter that had married Richard Tripp. An older deceased daughter, Margaret, had married George Wallace early enough to have a child baptized in 1740."*

It would appear that McClary moved freely between the two locations. An early entry in the Nottingham town records for May 1729, at a meeting at the block house, 'Joseph Hall and Andrew McClary are to Lay a Flore and fit one End of the block house for a minister to preach in.' He was selectman in Nottingham 1733-34. The garrison or block house in Epsom is mentioned in 1736 (History of Gilmanton, NH), presumably that of the McClary's, placing him back in Epsom. The town records for August 1744 has this brief mention: "the proprietors of Epsom for Andrew McClary living in Nottingham leaving the town book in his possession and deliver it up to the town Clerk of Epsom," placing him back in Nottingham. His oldest son John had a house from 1741 across the street from the homestead. The garrison's old foundation was disturbed in the summer of 1885 by the building of a new house for Augustus Lord, Esq., later known as the Carter Place.

In 1759, Charles McCoy petitioned for a license "to keep a Tavern or place of Publick Entertainment for all sorts of sociable liquors at his house in Epsom," But the end of 1759 there was still no minister, no school, and once again, no meetinghouse. After the Indian outbreaks in 1754, things quieted down, and the threat was over by 1760.

To get an indication of how the town grew, a look at the development of when various roads were built before the Revolutionary War, will give a better picture of which parts of the town were populated, and by whom. It should also be remembered that homes were built on lots before the town built the roads, the only transportation was by horse through whatever footpaths or trails were made by the settlers.

The road either side of the first meetinghouse, East and West streets, was in place by 1733. In 1744, a road had been cut to the Suncook River, along the hill north of Gossville, in the vicinity of the old Sherburne homestead. A petition came before the Provincial Legislature for the town of Canterbury to build a bridge "sufficient for carts & carriages to pass & repass on over Suncook River ... to travel from Durham to Canterbury & will warrant to maintain the same Bridge for ten years." A committee in 1758 laid out a road from Nottingham to Chichester, the committee consisting of Andrew McClary, John Blake and Joshua Berry.

With what was called the Canterbury Road in place, travelers from the more developed coast had to pass through Epsom to get inland. As the inland towns developed, the population increased, as the lands off of Center Hill were settled. The new settlers cut their own paths to their property with the town following later with official town roads. Early roads included the 'road to Pembroke' over Sanborn's Hill to New Rye.

Town records indicate that Ebenezer Barton was the surveyor of the New Orchard Road in 1761, with that road being laid out by 1774, from what was the old Knowles store to Chichester, later the Pittsfield town line. This same year, 1774, a road from Deerfield to Abraham Green's in Pittsfield was laid out, which today is North Road.

In 1768 two new roads were laid out, one from the main road to the Prescott Bridge up to where Samuel Wallace lived. That road today would take you from Center Hill to Black Hall Road and stop at about the site of the current Epsom Central School. Ten years later this road was extended to Allenstown. The second started near the house of Samuel Blake, now the Nutter home, up over Sanborn Hill to the property line between Jonathan Chapman and Richard Tripp, in New Rye. The latter moved in 1781 to Short Falls.

In 1773 a new road was built from the Prescott Bridge (on Black Hall Road behind Cumberland farms) up to within 10 rods of the 'great bridge' where the Canterbury Road crosses the Suncook River. This would be basically a road from Black Hall Road up the old Rand Road, now Goboro Road. In 1782 a road from Thomas Babb's down Prescott Hill to the Pettingill Bridge toward Northwood was built. Today this is Cato Road and was where Cato Fisk's family lived and takes you to the end of Northwood Lake. In 1784 the Locke Road was added off New Orchard Road, and Mountain Road was added off Center Hill.

By the middle of the Revolutionary War you could get to New Rye; you could take Black Hall Road to Short Falls; you could travel from the coast to Canterbury; you could get to Pittsfield from New Orchard and Locke's Hill Roads or from North Road. A new road came off Center Hill headed back to Northwood. East Street still provided a route to Deerfield and Nottingham. With these new roads it became easier to access many more lots in Epsom's four ranges.

The population was still meager. By the end of the French and Indian Wars there were probably 30 families or less. In 1762, a petition to the Governor was signed by 27 residents to get some relief to support a minister and build a meetinghouse. The result of their prayer is unknown, but assuming those who signed made up the majority of tax-paying residents, the population of the town was indeed sparse. A few others apparently did not sign, as Ebenezer Barton and Charles McCoy were in Epsom, but did not sign. Nonetheless, the list shows that the majority of the initial laid out lots were unoccupied, with few families living away from East Street or Center Hill.

The selectmen met and the hiring of a minister was the top of the agenda. Rev. John Tucke came to Epsom and preached on the 18th of April 1761. It was voted in June at a legal meeting at the house of Andrew McClary, Mr. John Tucke to be their Gospel minister. The deal was one hundred acres of land as a settlement as the charter allowed with 50 acres laid out and the other 50 in some convenient place, reserving the privilege for setting of a meeting house. At the same meeting, it was voted six hundred pounds old tenor towards building a minister's

house. The Reverend Mr. Tucke did not accept the original offer, and the subsequent offer was 5 pounds sterling as an addition to Mr. John Tucke's salary as soon as there shall be fifty families in this town, which 5 pounds is to be added to the 35 pounds which together make forty pounds sterling for his stated salary. At the same meeting as the terms were amended, it was voted "that the meetinghouse shall stand on the same lot where the old meetinghouse formerly stood, at or near the Burying place".

Rev. Tucke accepted the call in August, and was ordained September 23, 1761.

"To the inhabitants of Epsom:

"Grace, mercy and peace from God, the Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ be multiplied among you.

"Brethren: It is some time since you gave me a call to the sacred work of the ministry among you in this place, and now I understand by the committee sent to me by you, that you have both renewed and ratified that call and confirmed further offers. And now, after a very serious, mature and most deliberate consideration, and fervent looking-up to Heaven for direction, assistance and God's blessing, and hoping that there is a good prospect of doing good service among you, and in building you up in His most holy faith; I now, confiding in and relying on the strength of divine grace for assistance, as God hath graciously promised His ministers, accept your call to me.

"But, Brethren, I now must say to you, as in 1st Cor. 14: 'So hath the Lord ordained, that they which preach the Gospel shall live of the Gospel.' Now the very same I expect of and from you as long as God shall be pleased to continue me among you. And while I am with you I earnestly desire and crave your prayers for me as you pray for yourselves. The apostle says, 1st Thess. 5, 25: 'Brethren pray for us,' and I hope my prayers to Almighty God will not be wanting for you, while I minister among you, in holy things. I hope by God's grace, on which I wholly rely and depend, to say with the apostle in Colos. 1, 9: 'I do not cease to pray for you, and to desire that we might be filled with the knowledge of His will in all wisdom and spiritual understanding.'

"I do now subscribe myself, -Yours, to serve in the Gospel of our Blessed Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ,

"JOHN TUCKE. "

John Mark Moses gives some insight into the early history of the young church. *'[It was] organized September 23, 1761, its covenant being signed by the following persons: Rev. John Tucke, John Blake and wife Mary, Abraham, Isaac, Isaac, Jr., and Reuben Libby, Nathan Marden, William Wallace, Margaret, wife of Reuben Sanborn, Sr., and Widow Sarah Nason. October 9 there were added the wives of the two Isaac Libbys, and Joanna, daughter of Isaac, Sr. These fourteen were regarded as the original members. There are records of seventy-two members. There are records of one hundred and sixty-seven baptisms of children, and among them, of the following three adults: Mr. Tucke's servant, Abraham; Phebe, a young woman, about twenty, no surname given; and Samuel*

Blake's man-servant, who seems not to have had even a first name. From Mr. Tucke's antecedents, and evident success in a pioneer community, there is every presumption that he was a man of ability and personal worth.'

The scarcity of records makes it a little unclear as to his actual settlement in town. It appears that he may have had more means than the town, as he ended up owning the land and likely built his house. As there was no meetinghouse at the beginning of his pastorate, many of the church meetings were held at his home. He married, March 4, 1762, Mary, daughter of Rev. Samuel Parsons, pastor at Rye. No doubt he had a home for his bride, and records show a meeting there June 22, 1762 when John McClary joined Nathan Marden as a Deacon of the church. George Wallace was to join them as a Deacon in 1769. It is at this point, with the first minister in place, that the majority of the members of the town petitioned the Governor to restore previous years taxes as they are 'not able to build a meetinghouse; that our Minister is obliged to Preach in some of our Dwelling houses'; and was signed by John McClary, George Wallace, Nathan Marden, John Blake, Ephraim Locke, Reuben Sanborn Jr., Eliphalet Sanborn, Reuben Sanborn, James Wood, Abraham Libbey, Abraham Wallace, Benjamin Blake, Thomas Blake, Isaac Libbey, Isaac Libbey Jr., Reuben Libbey, Amos Blazo, Samuel Bickford, Samuel Blake, Thomas Haines, John Blazo, Ephraim Berry, William Blake, Benson Ham, John McGaffey, Andrew McClary, and Abner Evans.

Again the result remains unknown, though that aside, April 19, 1764, it was voted 'that a meetinghouse to be built in Epsom, the length fifty feet and the breadth forty feet. Voted Isaac Libbee junr., Thomas Blake, John McClary esq., George Wallace, Nathan Marden be a committee to carry on the work of said building and they shall have full power to act and do in behalf of the town in the best manner they can and take -- also said committee to vendue of the pews in said meetinghouse, or the privileges for said pews and to take the security for the same. Voted one thousand pounds OT to be paid when said committee shall call for the same.' The 1761 meeting "that the meetinghouse shall stand on the same lot where the old meetinghouse formerly stood, at or near the Burying place" would seem to have been followed. Exactly when the meetinghouse was completed, or when the first meeting was held there is unknown, but it can be ascertained that it was being used by Thanksgiving Nov. 14, 1765.

Mr. Moses continued. *'By the latter part of 1773, some of the leading citizens had become seriously disaffected; among them, Capt. Andrew McClary, Doctor Williams and Jeremiah Prescott, who made formal complaint. Ephraim Locke, also had "grievances," quite a number, it would seem, as a meeting was appointed to settle "some" of them. A change of pastor had become expedient.' Had the church been free to act, this might have been effected without scandal. But the consent of a council was necessary; and, as in a divorce case, there must be charges.*

January 3, 1774, the town voted to call a council " to settle the difficulties subsisting between the Rev. John Tucke and the inhabitants of Epsom." Six weeks later a church meeting, thinly attended because of a snowstorm, voted the same.

The council met March 15, and reported March 18. The report fills four finely written pages of the town records. As twelve men had spent three days investigating complaints against Mr. Tucke, we should be well informed of his faults.

No serious charge was sustained. In some small business transactions he had taken liberties, apparently not complained of at the time. In general, he was not disposed to over-reach, as "it evidently appears to us that Mr. Tucke did not take the advantage when he had fair opportunities, and freely offered to pay "in divers instances what persons knew of no claim to."

As to discharge of pastoral duties, the only serious criticism made by the council was the following: " We think Mr. Tucke chargeable with neglect of duty in not visiting Mr. Ward when desired; and we can't but censure his hard speeches with regard to some of the church and people."

Mr. Tucke humbly acknowledged himself guilty of the " faults and follies" of which the council had convicted him, and asked the forgiveness of church and people, promising reparation to any that had been wronged. Thereupon the council advised the continuance of his pastorate for three months, in the hope that the discontent would subside, giving the town permission to dismiss him after that time.

The council also gave good advice to the people, deploring the "heat and passion" shown by Mr. Tucke's accusers, and their efforts to "magnify small and trivial matters" into grave crimes, and regretting "that many have forsaken the house, and some the table, of the Lord, and (as some express it in your articles of charge), wandered among devouring wolves."

June 18 the town voted to dismiss Mr. Tucke, and "that the meetinghouse' shall be shut up till the town sees cause to open said house again." One almost wonders if they did not nail up the door.

Thus Mr. Tucke's ministry closed under a cloud. His life went out a few years later, under circumstances of unusual sadness. He died [at the house of one Deacon Close] at Salem, New York, February 9, 1777, probably of smallpox, while on his way to join the Revolutionary army as chaplain, leaving a widow, and at least six children.'

Discussions were underway to build a schoolhouse as well as the meetinghouse. Money was still an issue, and it was voted in the summer of 1764 'that the whole or part of the hundred acres allowed by charter in the town of Epsom for the benefit of a school be sold and applied to the use of a school as far as it will extend or as said committee chosen for the purpose shall think proper. Voted that but 50 acres be sold at present. Voted that Samuel Blake, Capt. Andrew McClary and Eliphalet Sanborn give security for said land and to apply said

money to the benefit of a school in the best manner they are capable of, said committee having authority to complete the same.'

Shortly after the meetinghouse was under construction, it was agreed in June of 1765 'to build a school house, said house twenty one in length and seventeen in breadth. Its location on the lot commonly called the school lot where the selectmen think proper. Voted that the cost of said house be paid in land or money. Voted that said house be bid at auction. House bid to Ens. McGaffey at 312 OT to raise board shingle clapboard and stone.' It was probably erected soon thereafter, and was in use for meetings by the spring of the next year.

In 1767 and 1768, Capt. Andrew McClary, Ephraim Locke and Eliphalet Sanborn were chosen to be a committee to take care of the parsonage, school lot and all other lands lying and being in concern in the town of Epsom, to see that the timber is not destroyed, and said committee having power to prosecute all such offenders and said committee to have power to sell any timber that shall be deemed proper on said land. The town also voted in 1769 that the burying ground be fenced, in order to defend it from being exposed. Throughout the period from the building of the meetinghouse and the schoolhouse, the town continued to grow with the building of new roads, and money being appropriated for education. The population continued to increase, easing somewhat the financial strain of the period following the French and Indian Wars. From the dismissal of Rev. Tucke in June of 1774, political discussions were well underway concerning the treatment of the Colonies by the Royal Crown. The effects of British taxation were felt everywhere, and the town of Epsom was home to some of the brightest minds of the state - many of them with the last name of McClary. The entire history of the town could be written and viewed through what several generations of this family accomplished. Through many of their actions, the McClary's were known to, and friendly with, all the notables of the state during this period. Andrew McClary shows up in a local paper with Joseph Cilley in 1774 erecting a Liberty Pole; Michael McClary involved with a tea party in 1775 in Pembroke; according to an article by Warren Tripp "We find record of his [Andrew McClary] visiting Portsmouth, and while in an argumentative state of mind entering into discussion with six British officers, who, not being pleased with his sentiments, undertook to eject him from the room, with the result of themselves being thrown through the window by this doughty patriot."

The town, with the Canterbury Road being the main thoroughfare from the coast to inland regions, with its several taverns accommodating travelers, was one of the early centers of awareness of the struggle to come in building a new nation. As early as December of 1774, minutes of a meeting at the meetinghouse, gives us insight into the mindset of the citizens of Epsom prior to the start of the Revolution.

Voted there shall be a stock of powder and balls and flints provided for said town.

Voted ten pounds four shillings lawful money to be laid out for a stock of powder and balls and flints.

Voted that said Andrew McClary shall be the said man to purchase said powder, lead and flints and deliver the same to the Selectmen of said Epsom.

A year later it appeared that the British were worried that the local colonists would take the powder and weapons stored at Fort William and Mary. Paul Revere, hearing the rumors, traveled north to alert the citizens that indeed there was movement of British troops to Portsmouth. Immediately plans were made for the colonists to secure the powder at the Fort. On December 15, 1775, A committee consisting of Andrew McClary, Jeremiah Bryant and Thomas Stevenson - a group apparently ill-suited to their joint task - met with Captain Cochran, who with five men were guarding the fort. Thomas F. Kehr researched this important historical event, and in an article written for the NH Sons of the American Revolution writes "At first, McClary attempted to speak for the committee but apparently stammered so much that Cochran could not understand him. Bryant ultimately explained that they were a committee chosen by the Province to demand all Provincial stores from the fort. Stevenson apparently took issue with Bryant's statement even before Cochran could respond, arguing that they were not in fact a committee from the Province but were instead of the people – specifically a body of about 1,000 men then stationed nearby. Regardless of whom they technically represented, Cochran showed the three what he believed to be Provincial property, identified items which were personal property and ' . . . told them All the rest belonged to the King and warned them on their peril not to touch them'. Bryant doubted that Cochran had shown him all Provincial stores, but the Captain explained that he was certain that he had done so because each item sent to the fort by the King - including the cannon - bore the King's mark. Bryant and Stevenson reported on their meeting to the men outside, leaving McClary – a large, powerful man – in the fort with the captain." Talks failed and the Fort was raided, the powder taken and distributed to various towns.

The next spring events escalated with the skirmishes at Concord and Lexington April 19, 1775. John Cate French wrote extensively in 1868 about the events, his words pick up the story.

"Signals flamed from the hilltops, and fleet messengers transmitted news from town to town.

A swift rider, blowing a horn, passed through Nottingham and reached Epsom on the morning of the 20th. The alarm found Capt. McClary plowing in the "old muster field." Like Cincinnatus of old, he left the plow in the furrow and hastened to obey the summons. With little preparation he seized his saddle-bags, leaped into the saddle, swearing as he left, than he would kill one of the Devils before he came home.

"Jocky Fogg," who was his servant in the army, used to speak of his horse as "a large powerful iron-grey, four year old stallion, so exceedingly vicious that no one could mount or govern him, except the captain. He could spring upon his back, and, by the power of his arm, govern him with the greatest of ease."

The sturdy yeomanry of the Suncook Valley snatched their trusty firelocks and powder horns, and started for the scene of hostilities, with spirits as brave as ever animated a soldier, and with hearts as noble and honest as ever throbbed in the cause of liberty and freedom.

The men from this section reached Nottingham Square about 1 o'clock where they found Capt. Cilley and Dr. Dearborn with a company of about 60 men making with themselves, about 80 men. Leaving Nottingham Square at one o'clock in the afternoon, they pushed on at a rapid pace as if the destiny of the Province, or hopes of the nation depended upon their alacrity and speed. At Kingston they took a double-quick, or "dog trot," and followed it without a halt to Haverhill, crossing the Merrimack River in a ferry boat, at sunset, having made twenty-seven miles in six hours.

But this is not all: - they halted at Andover for supper, and then started for a night march, and, on the morning of the 21st, at sunrise they were paraded on Cambridge Common, 'spilling for a fight. Those from Epsom had traveled seventy miles in less than twenty-four hours, and the whole company from Nottingham, fifty-seven miles in less than twenty hours."

From Cambridge, Andrew McClary sent a letter back to the New Hampshire Provincial Congress, dated April 23, 1775.

'Pray read the following Letter to the Congress now sitting at Exeter. Honorable Gentlemen, being in great haste, but beg leave to give you some broken Intelligence relating to the Army that is now assembled here; the Number is unknown at present, and as there's a Counsel of War now sitting, their Results is still kept a profound secret, the Army has already provided a Number of Canon, there is more still coming, and is providing a great plenty of war-like stores, Implements and utensils, there's now about Two thousand Brave and hearty resolute New Hampshire men full of vigor and Blood from the Interior parts of the Province, which labour under a great disadvantage, for not being under proper Regulation, for want of Field officers. In our present situation we have no voice in the Council of War which makes a great difficulty. Pray, Gent. Take these important matters under your mature consideration, and I doubt not your Wisdom will dictate and point out such measures as will be most conducive to extricate us from our present difficulties. The Conduct of a certain person Belonging to New Hampshire will have a vast tendency to Stigmatize the Province most Ignominiously; yesterday it was reported throughout New Hampshire Troops that one Mr. Esqr. Who appeared in the character of a Capt. at the Head of a Company, had been to the General & recd a verbal express from him that that all New Hampshire men were dismissed and that they might return home, and by

the Insinuation of him and his Busy Emissaries about five or six hundred of our men Inconsiderably marched off for Home. Capt. Cilley and I was three miles from Cambridge when we recd the Intelligence which was to our unspeakable surprise, for to return before the work was done. We immediately repair'd to the General to know the certainty of the Report, and on making application to him he told us that it was an absolute falsehood, for he never had any such thought. Whereas he very highly valued New Hampshire men always understanding them to be the Best of soldiers, and that he would not have any of them depart for Home on and consideration whatever, till matters were further compromised and strictly enquired for the man in order to have him confronted. We reply'd the man was departed and therefore we could not conform with his request. But since we understand that his conduct hath stopped a number of men from coming in, and some officers that tarried has sent for their men to return back.

Pray Gent: don't let it always be Reported that New Hampshire men were always brave soldiers, but never no Commander; the desertion of those men causes much uneasiness among the remaining Troops, for we are obliged to use our utmost influence to persuade them to Tarry. Gentlemen, I am with all imaginable Respect,

Your's & the Country's most obedient Humble servant,
Andrew McClary



General Joseph Cilley was a land owner in Epsom, and resided in Nottingham, NH. His Epsom land went to his son Col. Daniel Cilley, who built what was the Cilley Tavern, later the Suncook Valley House, and still later the Gossville Hotel. Portrait is from the NH State House. General Cilley is buried in a small family cemetery in Nottingham, NH.

Mr. French alludes that there were others from Epsom who made that infamous march, thirty four of whom were led by Andrew McClary, but the names of the

individuals in that Company is unknown. Once at Cambridge, the fighting had already concluded. Some soldiers returned home, others stayed. Those returning were urged to recruit for the upcoming struggle, and in May 1775, New Hampshire raised three volunteer regiments for more permanent duty. John Stark, by a unanimous voice, was chosen to command the first under the rank of Colonel with Andrew McClary as Major. The company, composed of soldiers from Pittsfield, Chichester, Epsom, Deerfield and Nottingham, was commanded by Henry Dearborn of Nottingham, Captain, Amos Morrill of Epsom, Lieutenant, and Michael McClary of Epsom, Ensign.

The story of the death of Major Andrew McClary at the Battle of Bunker Hill June 17, 1775 is well known, and the account given by Dearborn and John Cate French are still definitive.

As the Americans retreated across the neck, Maj. McClary was remarkably animated with the result of the contest. That day's conflict and the glorious display of valor which had distinguished his countrymen, made him sanguine of the result. Having passed the last place of danger, he went back to see if the British were disposed to follow them across the neck, thus exposing himself to danger anew. His men cautioned him against his rashness. "The ball is not yet cast that will kill me" said he, when a random shot from one of the frigates struck a button wood tree and glancing, passed through his abdomen. Throwing his hands above his head, he leaped several feet from the ground and fell forward upon his face, dead.

Thus fell Major Andrew McClary, the highest American officer killed at the battle; the handsomest man in the army and the favorite of the New Hampshire troops. His dust still slumbers where it was lain by his sorrowing comrades in Medford, un-honored by any adequate memorial to tell where lies one of the heroes that ushered in the Revolution with such auspicious omens. He was the favorite officer of the New Hampshire soldiers and his death spread a gloom, not only over the hearts of his men and through the scattered homes of the Suncook Valley but throughout his native state. His sun went down at noon on the day that ushered in our nation's birth, an early martyr to the cause of freedom with the affections of his countrymen to grace his burial.

Since the time of the death of Maj. Andrew McClary, there have been numerous discussions of where he is buried and having some type of fitting memorial in his honor. Articles in newspapers over the last two hundred years have tried to solve the burial mystery. These articles probably did more to muddy the facts than to actually establish any credible conclusion.

New Hampshire Statesman, (newspaper) July 31,
1858 issue 1939, Col B –

"The grave of Major McClary. The fact that Major McClary, who was killed at the battle of Bunker

Hill, was buried in Medford, had been handed down to us more as a tradition than as a well settled fact, as the place of his burial was known to but few, if any, of the present generation.....

Three or four years ago a gentleman of Medford ordered a fence to be built around his garden, which bounded on Water Street, a new street leading from Forrest street easterly, across the estate of the late Mr. Bishop, near the junction of Ashland street; and in digging the post holes there was found, all along by the side of the fence, human bones, which created much surprise and inquiry. There was then living in the city an old native citizen, Mr. Andrew Blanchard, who died last year, aged about 93 years, and he cleared up the mystery. He said he remembered that the men of Stark's regiment, who were wounded or sick, were attended to in a certain house in Medford, and when any of them died they were buried in the field with the Major. These remains, therefore, in regular order, parallel, horizontal Christian fashion – are not Indian, but of the New Hampshire men who were carried wounded from Bunker Hill, and died in Medford. The bones which were disturbed were in about thirty graves. They were gathered up, enclosed in a box, and buried in the burial ground on Cross street."

From "Medford in the Revolution, Military History of Medford, MA 1765-1783", by Helen Wild, 1903

"Major Andrew McClary of Epsom was killed by a cannon-ball from a vessel after he had come to Medford to procure bandages for the wounded and was returning over Charlestown Neck. He was of Colonel Stark's regiment and was brought here and "interred with the honors of war." Our local historian, Rev. Charles Brooks says, "He lies about fifty or sixty rods north of the old burying ground." Also that "twenty-five of the general's men who had been killed were brought here and buried in the field about fifty or sixty rods north of Gravelly Bridge."

"The late John Russell found bones there in 1849, when engaged in digging for a cellar and fence at a point almost directly in front of us. That the finding was a matter of interest is indicated by the fact that instead of tossing them aside he took them to his home, where many people went to see them. What disposition was made of them is told by this record from the report of the selectmen, 1848-49: "Cash paid Jacob Brooks for burying box of bone from land of NH Bishop, supposed to be the bones of Revolutionary soldiers, \$2.50." Further evidence of the interest in this matter is found in the fact that Jacob Brooks, the town sexton, a few years later, when his grandson was assisting him in mowing the grass here, told the boy the story, and pointed out the spot with the admonition 'Remember what I tell you. Some time someone will want to know.'"

Historical and Genealogical Register Oct. 1890 Vol. 44, P. 346, an article on William Henry Montague

"In 1836, when laborers were digging on Winter Hill, they exhumed a coffin, which circumstances with which I am not familiar led those qualified to judge to believe contained the remains of Major Andrew McClary, who was killed by a shot from a British frigate, after the battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. Montague secured some of the bones and the coffin handles, and preserved them among his relics."

William Montague was one of the original founders of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1845. Perhaps Mr. Montague donated the items to the Society. Timothy Salls, Archivist for the Society checked into the subject and found that NEHGS did have the "supposed thigh bone of Major Andrew McClary". It was presented to NEHGS by Mrs. Jennie Montague Morris of Philadelphia on January 13, 1892. This was sold at auction on May 18, 2000. No further record is known.

It would seem that at the time, the whereabouts of his burial may have been known, if the following information by John C. French is indeed, correct.

The McClary Family by John C. French (printed for local NH Newspaper and the History of Manchester)

"The third son (of John McClary, brother to Maj. Andrew) Andrew, was sent to Dummer Academy to be educated, and died there during the war, aged sixteen. He was buried at Medford, by the side of his uncle, Major Andrew McClary"

Whether or not any credence can be given to any of the supposed burial locations was of little consequence at the time. The family of Andrew McClary at his death included his widow and 7 children ranging in age from 2 to 15. Times were rough with the ongoing war, and years later his widow was forced to sell many of the family properties. The homestead remained in the family through his son James Harvey McClary, who built a new home and sold the homestead to Joseph Lawrence in 1807.

From NH State Papers: An Account of Sundry losses sustained by Major Andrew McClary in a late Battle between the regular troops and the Americans at Charlestown Neck, and services done toward his burial.

To a New Bridle lost 0.6.0

To a pair of silver knee buckles 0.6.0

To keeping a horse 6 weeks at Col

Royals at 6 s per week 1.16.0

To a coffin for the deceased 1.0.0

To digging a grave for deceased 0.6.0

To 1 pair pistols formerly omitted 1.4.0

TOTAL 5.4.0

TO BE SOLD
At PUBLIC AUCTION,

At the house of Elizabeth McClary, innholder in Epsom, on Tuesday the seventh day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon (by virtue of a licence from the honorable Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. for the county of Rockingham) the following lots of land in Epsom, aforesaid, viz. One lot in the first range, No 12, containing 26 acres – one lot No 3, in the second range, containing 30 acres – one half the lot No 61, in the same range, containing by grant about 52 acres, mostly under improvement, with a barn and orchard thereon; - also part of the lot No 105 in the third range, containing about 45 acres; - likewise one lot in Pittsfield, containing 50 acres, which was originally part of the right of Thomas Westbrook Esq; - also, the common and undivided land belonging to the said 50 acre lot. –

Said lands, are part of the real estate of Andrew McClary, late of Epsom, aforesaid, Esq; deceased. Conditions of sale to be seen at time and place.
Epsom, December 16, 1782



Pictured: A memorial to Major Andrew McClary, in the form of an historical marker, was dedicated August 20th, 2006. The NH Sons of the American Revolution held the ceremony which included their “Stark’s Ranger’s” color guard. The marker is placed at State Rest Area on Dover Road, Route 4, and later moved to the entrance of the Epsom Public Library.

A list of the pay roll of Captain Henry Dearborn's Company in John Stark's Regiment to August 1st, 1775, would include the participants at Bunker Hill on

June 17th. Comparing the list with other sources, one can pick out the Epsom participants. Towns included were Nottingham, Deerfield, Chichester, Epsom, Exeter, Barrington &c.:

Lieut. Amos Morrill
2nd Lieut. Michael McClary
Sergeant Andrew McGaffey - wounded
Drummer Noah Sinclair
Theophilus Cass
John Casey
Israel (Ithiel) Clifford
John Dwyer
Moses Locke
Francis Locke
Bennett Libbey
Francis Locke Jr.
Neal McGaffey
Abraham Pettingill
Simon Sanborn
Weymouth Wallace - wounded
John Wallace (died)
John Wallace Jr.
Possibly William McCrillis- killed (Deerfield ?)

Appointed to Colonel Stark's staff in May, 1775 were Major Andrew McClary and Sergeant Major James Gray.

Information from the New Hampshire Revolutionary War Rolls, participants in the Revolution from Epsom:

AMES, Samuel Jr.

Payroll of Capt. Samuel McConnell's Company in General Starks Brigade raised out of the Regiment of New Hampshire Militia, Thomas Stickney Col. which company marched from Pembroke in said State July 1777 and joined the Northern Continental Army at Bennington and Stillwater - Samuel Ames, private, time of engagement July 19, 1777, time of discharge Sept. 26, 1777, time in service 2.8, travel from Pembroke to Charlestown No. 4, 70 miles, travel from Stillwater & Bennington home to Pembroke 170 miles. From DAR: "enlisted 1777 in Capt. Samuel McConnell's company, Col. Thomas Stickney's regiment, which marched from Pembroke, N.H., to join the northern Continental Army at Bennington and Stillwater. He was born in Andover, MA; died in Epsom, N.H." (June 1822)
Signed the Association Test in Epsom 1776

ATWOOD, Joshua

A Muster Roll of the men mustered in Captain Simon Marston's Company by Thomas Bartlett, Muster Master for the men raised in Colonel Gilman's regiment - July 1776 - Joshua Atwood, Epsom.

A Roll of the travel of the Company Commanded by Captain Simon Marston in Colonel Joshua Winget's regiment Sept. 10, 1776 - Joshua Atwood, Private, from Epsom, 109 miles.

BABB, Thomas

Capt. Sanborn's receipt for advance wages, Sept. 9, 1777, We the subscribers being enlisted soldiers in the militia now raising to join General Stark at Bennington, or the Commanding officer there or there about, have each received of Thomas Bartlett muster and pay master for said men that are raised in Col. McClary's Regiment the sum of four pound ten shilling for one months advance wages and the sum of two pounds three shillings and nine pence for one hundred and seventy five miles to Bennington at three pence per mile being in the whole the sum six pounds thirteen shillings and nine pence - Thomas Babb

A muster and payroll of men raised in Col. John McClary's Regiment of militia to join General Stark at Bennington or the commanding officer there, or there about, mustered and paid by Thomas Bartlett, muster and pay master for said men Sept. 9, 1777 - Thomas Babb

Pay roll of Captain Nathan Sanborn's Company in Col. Stephen Evan's Regiment which regiment marched from the State of New Hampshire Sep. 1777 and re-enforced the Northern Continental Army at Saratoga - Thomas Babb, private, entry Sep 8, 1777, discharge Dec. 15, 1777

Pay roll of Capt. Nathan Sanborn's Company in Regt. Of Militia of New Hampshire in the service of the United States of America Commanded by Stephen Evans from 8 of Sept. 1777 to the 16 of Dec. - Thomas Babb, private, time in service 3-8. Signed Association Test.

BATCHELDER, John

Enlistments from Col. Stickney's Regiment - State of New Hampshire - We the subscribers do voluntarily enlist ourselves as soldiers in the service of the United States of America to serve six months from the time we shall join the army at Providence, in the State of Rhode Island And do hereby promise obedience to our officers and to be subject to the rules and regulations of the Army. July the 5th, 1779 - John Batchelder, Epsom, July 31, 1779, for the town of Canterbury. Pensioner.

BERRY, Benjamin (B.)

Pay roll of Captain Henry Dearborn's Company in Col. John Stark's regiment to August 1st, 1775. - Rank, Private; Time of Entry, May 2, (1775); Time in Service, 3-7.

A return of the soldiers enlisted into the Continental Service for three years under the Regiment under the Command of Col. John McClary, 1777 - Benjamin Berry, Epsom, Morrill's Company.

An exact Muster Roll of Captain John Drew's Company - Benjamin Berry, Epsom, age 18, February 11, 1777.

A return of the men with their names that have enlisted into the Continental Service agreeable to the last requisition from the Authority of this State, Epsom 14th July 1779 for Col John McClary - Benjamin B. Berry

Appears in the record of Town returns, Benjamin Berry

This may certify that the above mentioned soldiers were in actual service in the Continental army for the town of Epsom aforesaid, December 26, 1780 & also Benjamin Berry of Epsom aforesaid & for ditto, who enlisted himself in the Continental Service early in the year 1777 and is now confined in Exeter Jail for desertion, as witness my hand - Neal McGaffey, Ensign, 2nd New Hampshire Regiment - Epsom, march 29, 1781 - John Casey, Benjamin Goodwin, Thomas Babb, Selectmen for Epsom.

Chichester - Epsom Apr. 27th, 1779, Then received of the selectmen of Chichester three hundred pounds lawful money, as a State and Continental Bounty for two soldiers raised by them viz. Benjamin B. Berry & Benjamin Brown, enlisted into the Continental Service during the present war - who have passed muster & marched for the Army. John McClary M. Mc.

Chichester July the 20 ye 1781 - A return of the soldiers enlisted for the town of Chichester, Benjamin Brown, Nathaniel Marsten and Benjamin Berry, enlisted during the war. Simeon Hilyard, Elijah Ring, Selectmen for Chichester

Depreciation Rolls to January 1780, Officers in First Regiment Commanded by Col. Joseph Cilley, 2nd Company - Ben B. Berry, private. Valley Forge. Pensioner.

BICKFORD, Samuel

A muster and payroll of part of the men raised in Col. John McClary's Regt. For the Rhode Island Service in Col. Stephen Peabody's Regt. Mustered and paid by Thomas Bartlett, muster and paymaster June 22, 1778 - Samuel Bickford, Epsom.

Capt. Sanborn's receipt for advance wages, Sept. 9, 1777, We the subscribers being enlisted soldiers in the militia now raising to join General Stark at Bennington, or the Commanding officer there or there about, have each received of Thomas Bartlett muster and pay master for said men that are raised in Col. McClary's Regiment the sum of four pound ten shilling for one months advance wages and the sum of two pounds three shillings and nine pence for one hundred and seventy five miles to Bennington at three pence per mile being in the whole the sum six pounds thirteen shillings and nine pence - Samuel Bickford

A muster and payroll of men raised in Col. John McClary's Regiment of militia to join General Stark at Bennington or the commanding officer there, or there about, mustered and paid by Thomas Bartlett, muster and pay master for said men Sept. 9, 1777 - Samuel Bickford

Pay roll of Captain Nathan Sanborn's Company in Col. Stephen Evan's Regiment which regiment marched from the State of New Hampshire Sep. 1777 and re-enforced the Northern Continental Army at Saratoga - Samuel Bickford, private, entry Sep 8, 1777, discharge Dec. 15, 1777

Pay roll of Capt. Nathan Sanborn's Company in Regt. Of Militia of New Hampshire in the service of the United States of America Commanded by Stephen Evans from 8 of Sept. 1777 to the 16 of Decr. - Samuel Bickford, private, time in service 3-8. Capt. Simon Marston Co., discharged Dec. 30, 1778. From the Hingham Gazette, May 20, 1831, from a compilation by Rev. John Elliot Bowman in 1929, listing New Hampshire Veterans of the American Revolution taken from newspapers. Reprinted in the New Hampshire Genealogical record, July 1998. Vol. 15, No. 3 "(?) Bickford. In Epsom, Mr. Samuel Bickford, ae. 74 years." Died in Epsom, 1831 Pensioner.

BLAKE, John

Payroll of Captain Simon Marston's Company in Lt. Col. Joseph Senter's regiment raised by the State of New Hampshire and marched to the State of Rhode Island in 1777 - John Blake, enlisted July 8, 1777, discharged January 6, 1778, time of service 5.30, travel from Warwick, RI home, 107 miles. Widow's pension states lived in Epsom during Revolutionary War [probably enlisted Deerfield] Pensioner.

BRACKETT, Ebenezer

Colonel John McClary's return of men for Portsmouth Sept. 8, 1779 - State of New Hampshire - We the subscribers do voluntarily enlist ourselves as soldiers in the service of the State in a

Regiment commanded by Col. Dame at Portsmouth to serve two months from the time we join said regiment and we promise obedience to our officers and to be subject to the rules and regulations of the army. Nottingham, Sept. 3, 1779 - For Epsom, Ebenezer Brackett

Signed the Association Test in Epsom 1776. From "Brackett Family Genealogy 1907 " "Relative to his military service during the War of the Revolution, roll dated September 8, 1778, of Captain Robert Campbell's company, Colonel Moses Hazen's regiment, shows that he was enlisted for the war and on command at Fish Hill." Other records show his

name in return of Colonel John McClary's of men for Portsmouth, as enlisted for service September 8, 1779; mustered for service at Portsmouth, September 27, 1779, by Colonel Wentworth for two months' service, and assigned to Colonel Dame's regiment to serve in defense of Portsmouth; by order of the Committee of Safety. His son James married the daughter of Amos Morrill, and moved with the family to St. Alban's, VT. His daughter Eliza married William Morrill.

BURBANK, Aaron

A Pay Roll of the Company Commanded by Capt. Nathan Brown in Col. Perse Long's Regiment at New Castle in New Hampshire from the time of taking out orders to ye 7th of December, 1776 - Aaron Burbank, Private, Epsom, 78 days service.

Signed the Association Test in Epsom 1776

CASEY, John

Pay roll of Captain Henry Dearborn's Company in Col. John Stark's regiment to August 1st, 1775. - Rank, Private; Time of Entry, Apr. 23, (1775); Time in Service, 3-16.

Signed the Association Test in Epsom 1776.

CASS, Theophilus

Pay roll of Captain Henry Dearborn's Company in Col. John Stark's regiment to August 1st, 1775. - Rank, Private; Time of Entry, April 23, (1775); Time in Service, 3-16.

A return of the men's names enlisted during the war in the first New Hampshire Regiment and the Towns they went for - 1776 - Theophilus Cass, Corporal, Epsom, Capt. Morrill's Company.

A return of the soldiers enlisted into the Continental Service for three years under the Regiment under the Command of Col. John McClary, 1777 - Theophilus Cass, Epsom, Morrill's Company.

A Muster Roll of Capt. Amos Morrill's Company in Col. John Stark's Regiment, raised by the State of New Hampshire in the Continental Service, mustered and paid by Eliphalet Gidding, muster master - Theophilus Cass, Epsom, Feb. 6, 1777.

A roll of the Absentees belonging to the First New Hampshire Regiment commanded by Col. Joseph Cilley, Valley Forge, January 10th, 1778 - Theophilus Cass, Capt. Morrill's Company, Epsom, age 23, 5' 11", light hair, complexion and eyes, left at Albany, NY, wounded.

Return of the non commissioned officers and privates of Capt. Simon Sartwell's company, who are enlisted during war, with the names of the towns to which they belong - also what towns they enlisted for. Feb. 14, 1781, 6th Comp. - Theophilus Cass, Sergeant, Place of Residence, Epsom - Town enlisted for, Epsom.

Appears in the record of Town returns, Theophilus Cass

This may certify that the above mentioned soldier (Theophilus Cass) was in actual service in the Continental Army for the town of Epsom, aforesaid, December 26, 1780, as witness my hand - Neal McGaffey, Ensign, 2nd New Hampshire Regiment - Epsom, March 29, 1781, John Casey, Benjamin Goodwin, Thomas Babb, Selectmen for Epsom. Depreciation Rolls to January 1780, Officers in First Regiment Commanded by Col. Joseph Cilley, 2nd Company - Theophilus Cass, private & Corp. From DAR: "received a badge of merit for seven years of service. He applied for a pension, 1818, and his widow in 1846 was allowed a pension for service of sergeant." Died November 05, 1845 in Rumney, Grafton Co., NH

[Note from Editor of the State Papers - Theophilus Cass entered (the 1st Regiment) Jan. 1, 1777; discharged December 1781. He is reported Jan. 10, 1778 as having been left at Albany, wounded.] Valley Forge. Pensioner.

CHAPMAN, Jonathan

State of New Hampshire - To the Honorable the Council and House of Representatives in General Assembly Convened - The petition of Jonathan Chapman of Epsom, humbly sheweth that your petitioner was a soldier in the Continental Service, in Captain Morrill's Company and Col. Stark's Regiment. In March 1776 when the Regiment marched from Cambridge, he was left in the hospital sick of a fever whereby your petitioner suffered very much. And by being neglected - & not carefully attended, the disease settled in his limbs. Whereby your petitioner has lost the use of one of his knees which has rendered him incapable of getting a support for himself and family - therefore prays that your honors will take this his petition under your wise consideration and grant him such relief as you in your wisdom shall see fit - And your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray. Epsom 16 Novr. 1778 - Jonathan Chapman (his mark)

Epsom Nov. 16, 1778 - This is to certify that Jonathan Chapman, who was a soldier in the Continental Service under the command of Capt. Morrill in Col. Stark's Regiment has drawn no wages since the last day of June 1776 - Michael McClary, the Lieutenant in said Com.

CHAPMAN, Solomon

A Muster Roll of Capt. Amos Morrill's Company in Col. John Stark's Regiment, raised by the State of New Hampshire in the Continental Service, mustered and paid by Eliphalet Gidding, muster master - Solomon Chapman, Epsom, Feb. 6, 1777. Valley Forge.

CLIFFORD, Israel

Pay roll of Captain Henry Dearborn's Company in Col. John Stark's regiment to August 1st, 1775. - Rank, Private; Time of Entry, May 4, (1775); Time in Service, 3-5.

COOK, Paul

Return of the names of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, the towns they belong to and the towns they came for, in Captain Enoch Chase's Company, second New Hampshire Regiment commanded by George Reid Esq., Lieut. Col. Commandant, New Hampshire Village, Feb. 14th, 1781 - 7th Comp. - Paul Cook, drummer, Town belonged to - Epsom - Town came for, Deerfield.

Epsom 19 July 1779 - received of the Selectmen of Deerfield nine hundred pounds by which sum I paid to John Juel, Reuben Rand, John Abbot, Paul Cook, Daniel Matthews & Jacob Morse who have enlisted themselves into the service of the United States of America during the present war with Great Britain. John McClary, Muster Master. Pensioner.

DAVIS, Samuel

Payroll of Captain Daniel Jewell's Company in Col. Thomas Bartlett's Regiment of militia raised by the State of New Hampshire for the defense of West Point 1780 - Samuel Davis, private, time of entry July 4, 1780, time of discharge October 25, 1780, time in service 3.18, 95 miles to Worcester, 147 miles from West Point. Affidavit for the pension of John Grant - . "I myself enlisted in the war of the Revolution under a Capt. Jewell of Stratham, Rockingham County, and was marched to West Point in New York where I was detached under a Capt. Cheeseman of Conn. to blast rocks to make a cistern for Fort Putnam that would hold a vast many hogsheads of water for the use of the fort aforesaid"...." and was at West Point at the time of the execution of Major Andre, which I saw, and which was on the 2nd of October of that year. I was then 21 years old." Signed the Association Test in Epsom 1776

DROUGHT, Richard

A return of the men's names enlisted during the war in the first New Hampshire Regiment and the Towns they went for - 1776 - Richard Drought, Epsom, Captain Morrill's Company

A list of the soldiers raised by the State of New Hampshire to fill up the Continental Army 1779 - Colonel McClary - Richard Drought, enlisted April 27 for the term of the war for Epsom.

A return of the men with their names that have enlisted into the Continental Service agreeable to the last requisition from the Authority of this State, Epsom 14th July 1779 for Col John McClary - Richard Drought

Return of the non commissioned officers and privates of Capt. Simon Sartwell's company, who are enlisted during war, with the names of the towns to which they belong - also what towns they enlisted for. Feb. 14, 1781, 6th Comp. - Richard Drought, Drummer, Place of Residence, Epsom - Town enlisted for, Epsom.

Appears in the record of Town returns, Richard Drought

State of New Hampshire April 1779, to the Selectmen of Epsom - Paid Richard Drought, enlisted in the New Hampshire Regiment in the Continental Service during the war, Continental Bounty, per Rect. To Col John McClary. - A. Morrill

This may certify that the above mentioned soldier (Richard Drought) was in actual service in the Continental Army for the town of Epsom, aforesaid, December 26, 1780, as witness my hand - Neal McGaffey, Ensign, 2nd New Hampshire Regiment - Epsom, March 29, 1781, John Casey, Benjamin Goodwin, Thomas Babb, Selectmen for Epsom. Depreciation Rolls to January 1780, Officers in First Regiment Commanded by Col. Joseph Cilley, 2nd Company - Richard Drought, private.

[note from the Editor of the State Papers - Richard Drought entered (the 1st Regiment) April 1779; discharged December 1780.]

A William Drought signed the Association Test in Epsom, 1776, likely father of Richard Drought. Pensioner.

DWYER/DYER, John

Pay roll of Captain Henry Dearborn's Company in Col. John Stark's regiment to August 1st, 1775. - Rank, Private; Time of Entry, July 21, (1775); Time in Service, 10 days.

A return of the soldiers enlisted into the Continental Service for three years under the Regiment under the Command of Col. John McClary, 1777 - John Dwyer, Epsom, Morrill's Company.

A Muster Roll of Capt. Amos Morrill's Company in Col. John Stark's Regiment, raised by the State of New Hampshire in the Continental Service, mustered and paid by Eliphalet Gidding, muster master - John Dwyer, Epsom, March 18, 1777.

Depreciation Rolls to January 1780, Officers in First Regiment Commanded by Col. Joseph Cilley, 2nd Company - John Dwyer, private.

From "Rolls of New Hampshire Soldiers at the Battle of Bennington" by Gilmore, John Dwyer, residence Allenstown, Private, died July 7, 1777.

Camp at Ridgefield September 17th 1778. These are to certify that we the subscribers have for a number of years back, been perfectly acquainted with Michael Dwyer of Rumney, during which time we have always understood that the said Michael was brother to John Dwyer of Epsom, deceased, and that the said Michael is the sole heir in law to the said John Dwyer of Epsom. Given under our hands, A. Morrill, Captain, Ebenezer Frye, Captain. - Camp at Danbury Sept. 19, 1779, I verily believe that the above certificate is true, Joseph Cilley, Col of the first Regiment from New Hampshire.

[note from Editor of the State Papers - John Dwyer is on the roll of Allenstown enlisted January 1777; died July 7 following]

GILMAN, Jeremiah

An account of the rations due to the several offices in Co. Thomas Stickney's regiment of militia from the State of New Hampshire in General Stark's Brigade in July 1777 -

Jeremiah Gilman, Captain, Epsom [note: the town was supplied by the editor of the NH State Papers and not part of the original recording]

A return of the non commissioned officers and privates in Capt. Jeremiah Gilman's Company in the first New Hampshire Regiment that is during the war and specified in the towns they come from and towns come for - 5 comp. - [Ed note by compiler of NH State Papers - Jeremiah Gilman of Epsom. He was lieutenant-colonel at that time, and the company was commanded by a lieutenant.] [Lieut. Col. Jeremiah Gilman resigned March 1780 (from 1st Regt)] Valley Forge.

GOODRICH/GOODWIN/GOODING, Benjamin

Capt. Sanborn's receipt for advance wages, Sept. 9, 1777, We the subscribers being enlisted soldiers in the militia now raising to join General Stark at Bennington, or the Commanding officer there or there about, have each received of Thomas Bartlett muster and pay master for said men that are raised in Col. McClary's Regiment the sum of four pound ten shilling for one months advance wages and the sum of two pounds three shillings and nine pence for one hundred and seventy five miles to Bennington at three pence per mile being in the whole the sum six pounds thirteen shillings and nine pence - Benjamin Goodrich

A muster and payroll of men raised in Col. John McClary's Regiment of militia to join General Stark at Bennington or the commanding officer there, or there about, mustered and paid by Thomas Bartlett, muster and pay master for said men Sept. 9, 1777 - Benjamin Goodwin

Pay roll of Captain Nathan Sanborn's Company in Col. Stephen Evan's Regiment which regiment marched from the State of New Hampshire Sep. 1777 and re-enforced the Northern Continental Army at Saratoga - Benjamin Goodwin, Serg., entry Sep 8, 1777, discharge Dec. 15, 1777

Pay roll of Capt. Nathan Sanborn's Company in Regt. Of Militia of New Hampshire in the service of the United States of America Commanded by Stephen Evans from 8 of Sept. 1777 to the 16 of Decr. - Benj. Gooding, Sergt., time in service 3-8.

Signed the Association Test in Epsom 1776 (Benjamin Goodwin)

GRAY, James

List of field officers etc of Colonel Stark's regiment as they were appointed at Cambridge and Medford. Sergt. Major James Grey (may be different James Gray, than the one from Epsom)

List of the officers of the several battalions of New Hampshire Troops in Continental Service, their rank and date of commissions, April 1777, Third Battalion - James Gray, Captain, Nov. 7, 1776, Epsom. Valley Forge. Pensioner.

HAM, John

A muster roll of the men raised to recruit the three New Hampshire Regiments in the Continental Army till the last day of December 1780, mustered at Kingston by Josiah Bartlett - July 5, 1780, John Ham, Epsom, 105 miles to Worcester.

Pay Roll for recruits in Continental Regiments, 1780 - John Ham, Epsom, Enlisted June 28, 1780, discharged with time to travel home, Dec. 4, 1780, Time of Service 5-20.

A return of New Levies joined the New Hampshire Line and Mustered in camp by Major William Scott - John Ham, age 18, Epsom, Rockingham County. Pensioner.

HAM, Benson

Capt. Sanborn's receipt for advance wages, Sept. 9, 1777, We the subscribers being enlisted soldiers in the militia now raising to join General Stark at Bennington, or the Commanding officer there or there about, have each received of Thomas Bartlett muster and pay master for said men that are raised in Col. McClary's Regiment the sum of four pound ten shilling for one months advance wages and the sum of two pounds three shillings and nine pence for one hundred and seventy five miles to Bennington at three pence per mile being in the whole the sum six pounds thirteen shillings and nine pence - Benson Ham

A muster and payroll of men raised in Col. John McClary's Regiment of militia to join General Stark at Bennington or the commanding officer there, or there about, mustered and paid by Thomas Bartlett, muster and pay master for said men Sept. 9, 1777 - Benson Ham

Pay roll of Captain Nathan Sanborn's Company in Col. Stephen Evan's Regiment which regiment marched from the State of New Hampshire Sep. 1777 and re-enforced the Northern Continental Army at Saratoga - Benson Ham, private, entry Sept. 8, 1777, discharge, Dec. 15, 1777

Pay roll of Capt. Nathan Sanborn's Company in Regt. Of Militia of New Hampshire in the service of the United States of America Commanded by Stephen Evans from 8 of Sept. 1777 to the 16 of Decr. - Benson Ham, Private, time in service 3-8.

Return of the Commissioned Officers in Col. Thomas Stickney's Regiment, March 5th, 1776 - 2nd Lieutenant, Benson Ham. Most likely buried in the McClary Cemetery (a piece of his spouse's stone remains). Died Epsom, 1802.

Signed the Association Test in Epsom 1776

HAYNES, Elisha

Colonel John McClary's return of men for Portsmouth Sept. 8, 1779 - State of New Hampshire - We the subscribers do voluntarily enlist ourselves as soldiers in the service of the State in a Regiment commanded by Col. Dame at Portsmouth to serve two months from the time we join said regiment and we promise obedience to our officers and to be subject to the rules and regulations of the army. Nottingham, Sept. 3, 1779 - For Epsom, Elisha Haynes. Pensioner.

HAYNES, Jeremiah

Capt. Sanborn's receipt for advance wages, Sept. 9, 1777, We the subscribers being enlisted soldiers in the militia now raising to join General Stark at Bennington, or the Commanding officer there or there about, have each received of Thomas Bartlett muster and pay master for said men that are raised in Col. McClary's Regiment the sum of four pound ten shilling for one months advance wages and the sum of two pounds three shillings and nine pence for one hundred and seventy five miles to Bennington at three pence per mile being in the whole the sum six pounds thirteen shillings and nine pence - Jeremiah Haynes

A muster and payroll of men raised in Col. John McClary's Regiment of militia to join General Stark at Bennington or the commanding officer there, or there about, mustered and paid by Thomas Bartlett, muster and pay master for said men Sept. 9, 1777 - Jeremiah Haines

Pay roll of Captain Nathan Sanborn's Company in Col. Stephen Evan's Regiment which regiment marched from the State of New Hampshire Sep. 1777 and re-enforced the

Northern Continental Army at Saratoga - Jeremiah Haines, private, entry Sept 8, 1777, discharge Dec. 15, 1777

Pay roll of Capt. Nathan Sanborn's Company in Regt. Of Militia of New Hampshire in the service of the United States of America Commanded by Stephen Evans from 8 of Sept. 1777 to the 16 of Decr. - Jeremiah Haines, private, time in service 3-8.

JIMMINGS (Jenness?), John

A return of the men's names enlisted during the war in the first New Hampshire Regiment and the Towns they went for - 1776 - John Jimmings, Epsom, Captain Morrill's Company.

JENNESS, John

A list of the soldiers raised by the State of New Hampshire to fill up the Continental Army 1779 - Colonel McClary - John Jenness, enlisted April 27 for the term of the war for Epsom.

A return of the men with their names that have enlisted into the Continental Service agreeable to the last requisition from the Authority of this State, Epsom 14th July 1779 for Col John McClary - John Jenness

Appears in the record of Town returns, John Jenness

State of New Hampshire April 1779, to the Selectmen of Epsom - Paid John Jenness, enlisted in the New Hampshire Regiment in the Continental Service during the war, Continental Bounty, per Rect. To Col John McClary. - A. Morrill

This may certify that the above mentioned soldier (John Jenness) was in actual service in the Continental Army for the town of Epsom, aforesaid, December 26, 1780, as witness my hand - Neal McGaffey, Ensign, 2nd New Hampshire Regiment - Epsom, March 29, 1781, John Casey, Benjamin Goodwin, Thomas Babb, Selectmen for Epsom. [from the Editor of the State Papers - John Jenness entered (the 1st Regt.) April 1779; discharged December 1781.] Pensioner.

KENNISON, Benjamin

A Muster Roll of the men mustered in Captain Simon Marston's Company by Thomas Bartlett, Muster Master for the men raised in Colonel Gilman's regiment - July 1776 - Benjamin Kenniston, Epsom.

KENNISON, Nathaniel

A Muster Roll of the men mustered in Captain Simon Marston's Company by Thomas Bartlett, Muster Master for the men raised in Colonel Gilman's regiment - July 1776 - Nathl. Kenniston, Epsom.

A Roll of the travel of the Company Commanded by Captain Simon Marston in Colonel Joshua Winget's regiment Sept. 10, 1776 -Nathaniel Kennison, Private, from Epsom, 109 miles.

KNOWLES, Isaac

Enlistments for Rhode Island, Epsom, July 6th, 1779, We the subscribers have received of Col. John McClary the sums respectively set to our names as travel money from out homes to Providence in the State of Rhode Island - as witness out hands. Isaac Knowles (his mark) L12.00. Witness, John Casey, July 10th.

Return of the men raised & mustered out of Col. John McClary's Regiment for the Service at Rhode Island - Isaac Knowles, place of abode, Epsom - Town gone for, Epsom - Date of enlistment - July 6, 1779

A return of the men raised by the State of New Hampshire under the command of Col. Hercules Mooney for the Continental Service at Rhode Island, 1779 - Colonel McClary's Regt. - Isaac Knowles, enlisted July 6, 1779 for Epsom.

State of New Hampshire, to the Selectmen of Epsom - July 1779, Paid Isaac Knowles, a soldier enlisted in Col. Mooney's Regiment for the defense of Rhode Island, mustered by Col John McClary, Bounty and Travel to Providence, receipt to Col. McClary - A. Morrill. Moved to Maine. Pensioner.

KNOWLTON, Asa

Size roll of the Absentee's of the Second New Hampshire Regiment commanded by Lt. Col. George Reed - Asa Knowlton, age 23, 5'10", farmer, born Pelham, NH, residence Epsom, Rockingham County, NH, light hair and complexion.

LIBBEY, Bennett

Pay roll of Captain Henry Dearborn's Company in Col. John Stark's regiment to August 1st, 1775. - Rank, Private; Time of Entry, April 23, (1775); Time in Service, 3-16. From DAR: "enlisted 1775, as a private in Capt. Henry Dearborn's company, Col. John Stark's 1st New Hampshire regiment. He was born in Epsom; died in Canterbury, NH" Signed the Association Test in Epsom 1776. Pensioner.

LOCKE, Francis

Pay roll of Captain Henry Dearborn's Company in Col. John Stark's regiment to August 1st, 1775. - Rank, Private; Time of Entry, May 3, (1775); Time in Service, 3-6. Signed the Association Test in Epsom 1776. Pensioner.

LOCKE, Francis Jr.

Pay roll of Captain Henry Dearborn's Company in Col. John Stark's regiment to August 1st, 1775. - Rank, Private; Time of Entry, July 8, (1775); Time in Service, 23 days. Source says died at Chimney Point. From "History and Genealogy of Capt. John Locke" - He was in Capt. Dearborn's Co., Stark's Regiment., July 8, 1775, and was paid for 103 miles travel.

LOCKE, Jonathan

A muster roll of the men raised to recruit the three New Hampshire Regiments in the Continental Army till the last day of December 1780, mustered at Kingston by Josiah Bartlett - July 11, 1780, Jonathan Locke, (residence Epsom) enlisted for Chichester, 113 miles to Worcester.

LOCKE, Ozem

A roll of Capt. Benjamin Emery's Company in Colonel Baldwin's Regiment which was raised to reinforce the Continental Army at New York Sept. 20th 1776 as mustered and paid by Col. Thomas Stickney muster master and pay master of said company - Ozzom Locke [battle of White Plains, NY] Killed at Saratoga, NY

A Muster Roll of Capt. Amos Morrill's Company in Col. John Stark's Regiment, raised by the State of New Hampshire in the Continental Service, mustered and paid by Eliphalet Gidding, muster master - Moses Locke, Kensington, April 12, 1777.

Depreciation Rolls to January 1780, Officers in First Regiment Commanded by Col.

Joseph Cilley, 2nd Company - Osom Locke, private.

From "Rolls of New Hampshire Soldiers at the Battle of Bennington" by Gilmore, Orson Locke, residence Kensington, private, killed 1779.

Father signed Association Test in Epsom 1776.

LOCKE, Moses

Pay roll of Captain Henry Dearborn's Company in Col. John Stark's regiment to August 1st, 1775. - Rank, Private; Time of Entry, May 9, (1775); Time in Service, 3 -.

A return of the men's names enlisted during the war in the first New Hampshire Regiment and the Towns they went for - 1776 - Moses Locke, Epsom, Captain Morrill's Company.

A return of the soldiers enlisted into the Continental Service for three years under the Regiment under the Command of Col. John McClary, 1777 - Moses Locke, Epsom, Morrill's Company.

A Muster Roll of Capt. Amos Morrill's Company in Col. John Stark's Regiment, raised by the State of New Hampshire in the Continental Service, mustered and paid by Eliphalet Gidding, muster master - Moses Locke, Epsom, February 6, 1777.

Return of the non commissioned officers and privates of Capt. Simon Sartwell's company, who are enlisted during war, with the names of the towns to which they belong - also what towns they enlisted for. Feb. 14, 1781, 6th Comp. - Moses Locke, Private, Place of Residence, Epsom - Town enlisted for, Epsom.

A Roll of the travel of the Company Commanded by Captain Simon Martson in Colonel Joshua Winget's regiment Sept. 10, 1776 - Moses Locke, Private, from Epsom, 109 miles.

Appears in the record of Town returns, Moses Locke

[from Editor of the NH State Papers - Moses Locke entered (the 1st Regt.) Jan. 19, 1777; discharged December 1781.]

Signed the Association Test in Epsom 1776. Valley Forge. Pensioner.

LOCKE, Samuel

A return of the men's names enlisted during the war in the first New Hampshire Regiment and the Towns they went for - 1776 - Samuel Locke, Epsom, Captain Morrill's Company.

A return of the soldiers enlisted into the Continental Service for three years under the Regiment under the Command of Col. John McClary, 1777 - Samuel Locke, Epsom, Morrill's Company.

A Muster Roll of Capt. Amos Morrill's Company in Col. John Stark's Regiment, raised by the State of New Hampshire in the Continental Service, mustered and paid by Eliphalet Gidding, muster master - Samuel Locke, Epsom, Feb. 6, 1777.

Return of the non commissioned officers and privates of Capt. Simon Sartwell's company, who are enlisted during war, with the names of the towns to which they belong - also what towns they enlisted for. Feb. 14, 1781, 6th Comp. - Samuel Locke, Private, Place of Residence, Epsom - Town enlisted for, Epsom.

Appears in the record of Town returns, Samuel Locke

This may certify that the above mentioned soldier (Samuel Locke) was in actual service in the Continental Army for the town of Epsom, aforesaid, December 26, 1780, as witness my hand - Neal McGaffey, Ensign, 2nd New Hampshire Regiment - Epsom, March 29, 1781, John Casey, Benjamin Goodwin, Thomas Babb, Selectmen for Epsom.

LOCKE, Samuel, cont.

Depreciation Rolls to January 1780, Officers in First Regiment Commanded by Col. Joseph Cilley, 2nd Company - Samuel Locke, private. From " History and Genealogy of Capt. John Locke" - He enlisted for the Revolutionary War in the First N.H. Regiment in

1776; again enlisted in Col. McClary's Co., was so long away in the Yorktown campaign, that his people did not know him when he returned.

[from the Editor of the NH State Papers - Samuel Locke entered (the 1st Regt) Feb. 1, 1777; discharged December 1781 Valley Forge]

MASON, John

A return of the soldiers enlisted into the Continental Service for three years under the Regiment under the Command of Col. John McClary, 1777 - John Mason, Epsom, McClary's Company.

A roll of Capt. Benjamin Sia's Company in Col. David Gilmans Regiment destined for New York as mustered and paid by Col. Thomas Stickney, muster master and paymaster of said Company - John McClary Jr., Lt., Advanced wages 5.8, billeting, 2.10, Sum total 7.18

McCLARY, Andrew

June 3, 1775, they appointed John Stark, who had been acting under a commission from Massachusetts, to "be the Colonel of the first Regiment," Isaac Wyman, of Keene, to be lieutenant-colonel, and Andrew McClary, of Epsom, Major.

Account of the killed and wounded at Bunker Hill from an article prepared by Hon. Geo. W. Nesmith. Stark's Regiment. Killed, Maj. Andrew McClary, Epsom.

[Major Andrew McClary went from Epsom. He was a man of fine personal appearance, and a brave officer. He was with the regiment at Bunker Hill, and was killed by a chance shot from the enemy during the retreat. - Ed. Of NH State Papers]

List of field officers etc of Colonel Stark's regiment as they were appointed at Cambridge and Medford. Maj. Andrew McClary.

McCLARY, John (Jr)

Return of the Commissioned officers in Col. Thomas Stickney's Regiment, March 5th, 1776 - 1st Lieutenant John McClary. Pay roll of Capt. Benjamin Sia's Company in Col. David Gilman's Regiment formed from the State of New Hampshire from ye 5th day of Decr. 1776 to 15th day of March both of said days included - John McClary, 2nd Lieut., time in service 3.11, mile traveled, 600. Capt. Porter Kimballs Co., payroll - Lieutenant McClary's rations, 160 at 8 - 5.6.8 Pay roll of Captain Porter Kimball's Company in Col. Stephen Evans regiment marched from the State of New Hampshire and joined the Northern Continental Army at Saratoga September 1777 - John McClary, 2nd Lieut, entry Sept. 8, 1777, died Nov. 26, 1777, time in service 2.19 - Died of a wound at Albany. Signed the Association Test in Epsom 1776.

McCLARY, Michael

Pay roll of Captain Henry Dearborn's Company in Col. John Stark's regiment to August 1st, 1775. - Rank, 2nd Lieut; Time of Entry, April 23 (1775); Time in Service 3-16.

List of the officers of the several battalions of New Hampshire Troops in Continental Service, their rank and date of commissions, April 1777, Third Battalion - Michael McClary, Captain, Nov. 7, 1776, Epsom. From the Manchester Union Saturday May 13, 1893. "Michael [McClary, son of John] born in 1753. Michael entered the army at the age of 23, and was appointed ensign to Capt. Dearborn's company in John Stark's regiment, and fought at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was in the army 4 years and saw service in some of the severest engagements. After leaving the army he aided in forming the government of the state and held office of Adjutant General for 21 years. It was largely through his influence that the New Hampshire branch of the Society of Cincinnati was formed, of which he was treasurer for 25 years. These Revolutionary officers met on the

4th of July, and three times at his house, with affable and engaging manners, his wit and varied knowledge rendered him a most entertaining host and constant friend." Valley Forge. Pensioner.

McCRILLIS, William of Deerfield

Account of the killed and wounded at Bunker Hill from an article prepared by Hon. Geo. W. Nesmith. Stark's Regiment. Killed, Wm. McCrillis, Epsom*

Pay roll of Captain Henry Dearborn's Company in Col. John Stark's regiment to August 1st, 1775. - Rank, Private; Time of Entry, Apr. 23, (1775); Time in Service, 2-17 and died July (1775).

McCRILLIS, William

A Muster Roll of the men mustered in Captain Simon Marston's Company by Thomas Bartlett, Muster Master for the men raised in Colonel Gilman's regiment - July 1776 - Wm. McCrillis, Epsom.

A Roll of the travel of the Company Commanded by Captain Simon Martson in Colonel Joshua Winget's regiment Sept. 10, 1776, William McCrillis, Private, from Deerfield, 109 miles.

Signed the Association Test in Epsom 1776

McGAFFEY, Andrew

Account of the killed and wounded at Bunker Hill from an article prepared by Hon. Geo. W. Nesmith. Stark's Regiment. Wounded, Andrew McGaffey, Sandwich**

Pay roll of Captain Henry Dearborn's Company in Col. John Stark's regiment to August 1st, 1775. - Rank, Sergeant; Time of Entry, April 23, (1775); Time in Service, 3-16.

A Muster Roll of the men mustered in Captain Simon Marston's Company by Thomas Bartlett, Muster Master for the men raised in Colonel Gilman's regiment - July 1776 - Andrew McGaffey, 2nd Lieut., Epsom. List of the officers of the several battalions of New Hampshire Troops in Continental Service, their rank and date of commissions, April 1777, Third Battalion - Andrew McGaffee, Lieut., Nov. 7, 1776, Epsom.

McGAFFEY, Andrew, cont.

A Roll of the travel of the Company Commanded by Captain Simon Martson in Colonel Joshua Winget's regiment Sept. 10, 1776 - Andrew McGaffee, 2nd Lieut., from Epsom, 109 miles. Wounded at Bunker Hill. Removed from Epsom to Sandwich, 1780. Signed the Association Test in Epsom 1776. Pensioner.

McGAFFEY, Andrew

Return of the names of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, the towns they belong to and the towns they came for, in Captain Enoch Chase's Company, second New Hampshire Regiment commanded by George Reid Esq., Lieut. Col. Commandant, New Hampshire Village, Feb. 14th, 1781 - 7th Comp. - Andrew McGaffey, fifer, Town belonged to - Epsom - Town came for, Epsom.

McGAFFEY, Neal

Pay roll of Captain Henry Dearborn's Company in Col. John Stark's regiment to August 1st, 1775. - Rank, Private; Time of Entry, April 23, (1775); Time in Service, 3-16.

A Muster Roll of the men mustered in Captain Simon Marston's Company by Thomas Bartlett, Muster Master for the men raised in Colonel Gilman's regiment - July 1776 - Neal McGaffey, Epsom

A return of the soldiers enlisted into the Continental Service for three years under the Regiment under the Command of Col. John McClary, 1777 - Neal McGaffey, Epsom, McClary's Company.

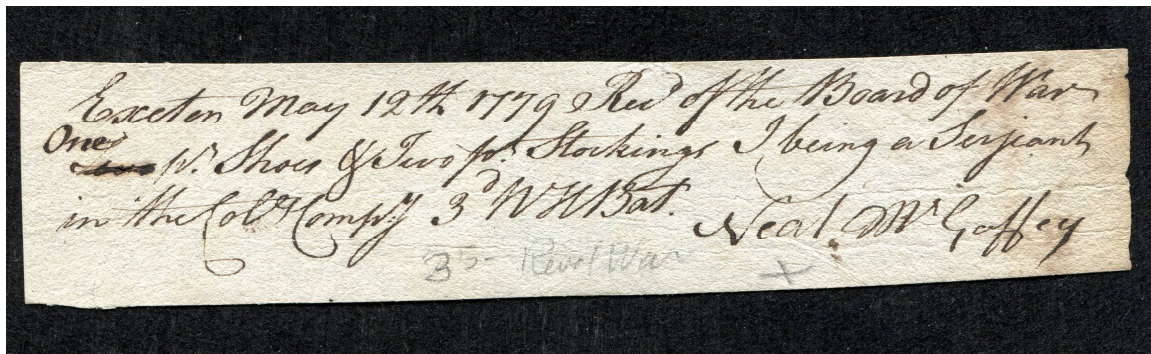
Muster Roll of the Soldiers enlisted in Capt. Michael McClary's Company, Col.

Scammels Regiment, mustered and paid by Eliphalet Giddings, muster master - Neal McGaffey, Epsom, Jan. 30, 1777.

A Roll of the travel of the Company Commanded by Captain Simon Martson in Colonel Joshua Winget's regiment Sept. 10, 1776 - Neal McGaffey, Corporal, from Epsom, 109 miles.

Loudon, NH - A return of the soldiers who have enlisted into the service of the United States of America for the Parish of Loudon, since the first of the year 1777. - Neal McGaffey, place of abode, Epsom - Time of Enlistment March 24, 1777; time of service - during war, Lieut. Signed the Association Test in Epsom 1776.

Below - A receipt for a pair of shoes and two pair stockings for Sergt. Neal McGaffey.



MARDEN, James

Capt. Sanborn's receipt for advance wages, Sept. 9, 1777, We the subscribers being enlisted soldiers in the militia now raising to join General Stark at Bennington, or the Commanding officer there or there about, have each received of Thomas Bartlett muster and pay master for said men that are raised in Col. McClary's Regiment the sum of four pound ten shilling for one months advance wages and the sum of two pounds three shillings and nine pence for one hundred and seventy five miles to Bennington at three pence per mile being in the whole the sum six pounds thirteen shillings and nine pence - James Marden

A muster and payroll of men raised in Col. John McClary's Regiment of militia to join General Stark at Bennington or the commanding officer there, or there about, mustered and paid by Thomas Bartlett, muster and pay master for said men Sept. 9, 1777 - James Marden

Pay roll of Captain Nathan Sanborn's Company in Col. Stephen Evan's Regiment which regiment marched from the State of New Hampshire Sep. 1777 and re-enforced the Northern Continental Army at Saratoga - James Marden, private, entry Sept. 8, 1777, discharge, Dec. 15, 1777

Pay roll of Capt. Nathan Sanborn's Company in Regt. Of Militia of New Hampshire in the service of the United States of America Commanded by Stephen Evans from 8 of Sept. 1777 to the 16 of Decr. - James Marden, private, time in service 3-8. Moved to Chichester, NH.

Signed the Association Test in Epsom 1776.

MORRILL, Amos

Pay roll of Captain Henry Dearborn's Company in Col. John Stark's regiment to August 1st, 1775. - Rank, Lieut; Time of Entry April 23 (1775); Time in Service, 3-16.

List of the officers of the several battalions of New Hampshire Troops in Continental Service, their rank and date of commissions, April 1777, First Battalion - Amos Morrill, Captain, Nov. 7, 1776, Epsom. Pensioner.

MOSES, Sylvanus

A roll of Capt. Benjamin Emery's Company in Colonel Baldwin's Regiment which was raised to reinforce the Continental Army at New York Sept. 20th 1776 as mustered and paid by Col. Thomas Stickney muster master and pay master of said company - Sylvanus Mores [battle of White Plains, NY] From DAR: "in 1776, served as a private in Col. Nahum Baldwin's New Hampshire regiment; engaged in the battle of White Plains. He was born in New Hampshire; died in Epsom, N.H." (Jan. 1832)
Signed the Association Test in Epsom 1776.

MOULTON, Joseph (seen as James)

Muster Roll of a Company of Men commanded by Capt. Joshua Woodman in Col. Reynolds regiment of the New Hampshire Military, 1781 - James Molton, Private, Epsom, October 3, 1781. Pensioner.

MOULTON, Samuel

Muster Roll of a Company of Men commanded by Capt. Joshua Woodman in Col. Reynolds regiment of the New Hampshire Military, 1781 - Samuel Moulton, Private, Epsom, October 3, 1781. Pensioner.

PETTINGILL, Abraham

Pay roll of Captain Henry Dearborn's Company in Col. John Stark's regiment to August 1st, 1775. - Rank, Private; Time of Entry, April 23, (1775); Time in Service, 3-16. From Pettingill Genealogy "Was in Dearborn's co., St_ regt., at Bunker Hill; was paid Aug. 1, 1775, for 3 mo. And 16 d.; Oct. 2, 1775 received coat allowance; died at Chimney Point, New York."

PETTINGILL, Benjamin

A return of the soldiers enlisted into the Continental Service for three years under the Regiment under the Command of Col. John McClary, 1777 - Benjamin Pettingill, Epsom, Morrill's Company.

A Muster Roll of Capt. Amos Morrill's Company in Col. John Stark's Regiment, raised by the State of New Hampshire in the Continental Service, mustered and paid by Eliphalet Gidding, muster master - Benjamin Pettingill, Epsom, Feb. 6, 1777.

Depreciation Rolls to January 1780, Officers in First Regiment Commanded by Col. Joseph Cilley, 2nd Company - Ben Pettingill, private. From Pettingill Genealogy "enlisted for three years in Col. McClary's regt. Feb. 6, 1777. Died Dec. 3, 1778; extra pay for the depreciation of currency was issued in 1780 on his account; the money paid to his father." Valley Forge.

PETTINGILL, Ephraim

Capt. Sanborn's receipt for advance wages, Sept. 9, 1777, We the subscribers being enlisted soldiers in the militia now raising to join General Stark at Bennington, or the Commanding officer there or there about, have each received of Thomas Bartlett muster

and pay master for said men that are raised in Col. McClary's Regiment the sum of four pound ten shilling for one months advance wages and the sum of two pounds three shillings and nine pence for one hundred and seventy five miles to Bennington at three pence per mile being in the whole the sum six pounds thirteen shillings and nine pence - Ephraim Pettingill

A muster and payroll of men raised in Col. John McClary's Regiment of militia to join General Stark at Bennington or the commanding officer there, or there about, mustered and paid by Thomas Bartlett, muster and pay master for said men Sept. 9, 1777 - Ephraim Pettingill.

PETTINGILL, Ephraim, cont.

Pay roll of Captain Nathan Sanborn's Company in Col. Stephen Evan's Regiment which regiment marched from the State of New Hampshire Sep. 1777 and re-enforced the Northern Continental Army at Saratoga - Ephraim Pettingill, private, entry Sept. 8, 1777, discharge, Dec. 15, 1777.

Pay roll of Capt. Nathan Sanborn's Company in Regt. Of Militia of New Hampshire in the service of the United States of America Commanded by Stephen Evans from 8 of Sept. 1777 to the 16 of Decr. - Ephraim Pettingill, private, time in service 3-8. From Pettingell Genealogy "Ephraim Pettingill, Sept. 9, 1777, received advance money in Capt. Sanborn's Company, Col. McClary's Regt., to join Stark at Bennington. He afterwards at Saratoga in Evan's regt.; discharged Dec. 15, 1777."

Signed the Association Test in Epsom 1776

PETTINGILL, Jethro

A return of the men's names enlisted during the war in the first New Hampshire Regiment and the Towns they went for - 1776 - Jethro Pettingill, Epsom, Maj. Scott's Company.

A return of the soldiers enlisted into the Continental Service for three years under the Regiment under the Command of Col. John McClary, 1777 - Jethro Pettingill, Epsom, Frye's Company for Deerfield, NH.

Return of the non-commissioned officers and privates in Capt. Josiah Munroe's Company enlisted for the war in the 1st New Hampshire Regiment Feb. 14th, 1781 - 8th Comp. - Jethro Pettingill, residence Epsom, Came into service for Deerfield. From Pettingell Genealogy " He enlisted from Epsom in the 1st NH regt. In 1776. He enlisted for three years in Major Scott's Co., Col. Cilley's regt., March 6, 1777, and for the war in Capt. Munrow's Co., 1st N.H. regt., Feb. 14, 1781. He was in 1st N.H. regt., Col. Cilley, in 1780. Died in Epsom, Jan. 1831. Pensioner.

PETTINGILL, Jonathan

A return of the men's names enlisted during the war in the first New Hampshire Regiment and the Towns they went for - 1776 - Jonathan Pettingill, Epsom, Major Scott's Company.

A return of the non commissioned officers and privates in Capt. Jeremiah Gilman's Company in the first New Hampshire Regiment that is during the war and specified in the towns they come from and towns come for - Jonathan Pettingill, Unity, NH. From Pettingell Genealogy "was a soldier of the Revolution; enlisted in Farrell's Co., Stark's Regt., in 1st N.H., at 18 years of age; served all through the war; had a house in Epsom in 1790." Valley Forge. Pensioner.

POMP, Peter

A return of the soldiers enlisted into the Continental Service for three years under the Regiment under the Command of Col. John McClary, 1777 - Peter Pomp, Epsom, McClary's Company.

Muster Roll of the Soldiers enlisted in Capt. Michael McClary's Company, Col. Scammels Regiment, mustered and paid by Eliphalet Giddings, muster master - Peter Pomp, Epsom, Feb. 6, 1777.

From "Rolls of New Hampshire Soldiers at the Battle of Bennington" by Gilmore, Peter Pomp, residence Epsom, private, died March 15, 1778. Valley Forge.

PRESCOTT, Jeremiah

Payroll of Captain Nathan Sanborn's Company in Col. Stephen Evan's Regiment marched from the State of New Hampshire Sept. 1777 and reinforced the Northern Continental Army at Saratoga - Jeremiah Prescott, Lieut., entry Sep 8, 1777, discharge Dec. 15, 1777, time in service 3.8. From DAR: Served as lieutenant and captain in the New Hampshire Militia. Born in Epping and died in Epsom, NH. (April 25, 1817) Signed the Association Test in Epsom 1776.

RAND, William

Capt. Sanborn's receipt for advance wages, Sept. 9, 1777, We the subscribers being enlisted soldiers in the militia now raising to join General Stark at Bennington, or the Commanding officer there or there about, have each received of Thomas Bartlett muster and pay master for said men that are raised in Col. McClary's Regiment the sum of four pound ten shilling for one months advance wages and the sum of two pounds three shillings and nine pence for one hundred and seventy five miles to Bennington at three pence per mile being in the whole the sum six pounds thirteen shillings and nine pence - William Rand

A muster and payroll of men raised in Col. John McClary's Regiment of militia to join General Stark at Bennington or the commanding officer there, or there about, mustered and paid by Thomas Bartlett, muster and pay master for said men Sept. 9, 1777 - William Rand

Pay roll of Captain Nathan Sanborn's Company in Col. Stephen Evan's Regiment which regiment marched from the State of New Hampshire Sep. 1777 and re-enforced the Northern Continental Army at Saratoga - William Rand, private, entry Sept. 8, 1777, discharge Dec. 15, 1777

Pay roll of Capt. Nathan Sanborn's Company in Regt. Of Militia of New Hampshire in the service of the United States of America Commanded by Stephen Evans from 8 of Sept. 1777 to the 16 of Decr. - William Rand, private, time in service 3-8.

Signed the Association Test in Epsom 1776.

RANDALL, Jonathan

A muster roll of the men raised to recruit the three New Hampshire Regiments in the Continental Army till the last day of December 1780, mustered at Kingston by Josiah Bartlett - July 5, 1780, Jonathan Randell, Epsom, 105 miles to Worcester.

Pay Roll for recruits in Continental Regiments, 1780 - John Randell, Epsom, Enlisted June 28, 1780, discharged with time to travel home, Dec. 19, 1780, Time of Service 6-4

A return of New Levies joined the New Hampshire Line and Mustered in camp by Major William Scott - Jonathan Randal, age 21, Epsom, Rockingham County. Pensioner.

SANBORN, Eliphalet

A roll of Capt. Benjamin Emery's Company in Colonel Baldwin's Regiment which was raised to reinforce the Continental Army at New York Sept. 20th 1776 as mustered and

paid by Col. Thomas Stickney muster master and pay master of said company -
Eliphalet Sanborn [battle of White Plains, NY]
Signed the Association Test in Epsom 1776.

SANBORN, Simon

Pay roll of Captain Henry Dearborn's Company in Col. John Stark's regiment to August 1st, 1775. - Rank, Private; Time of Entry, April 23, (1775); Time in Service, 3-16. From Sanborn Genealogy - "Enlisted in 1775 in Captain Dearborn's Company and was at the battle of Bunker Hill. Corporal. April 23, 1775; sergeant, Dec. 5, 1776. At the expiration of his service he died of smallpox, unmarried in Epsom.

SANDERS, George Berry

Epping Sept. 4, 1777 - We the subscribers each for himself received of Jacob Blasdel one pound ten shillings lawful money as part of out bounty when we engaged in the State service for the campaign of Rhode Island - George Sander
Payroll of Captain Nathan Brown's Company in Col. Jacob Gale's Regiment of volunteers which Regiment marched from the State of New Hampshire and joined the Continental Army on Rhode Island Aug. 1778. Two days are added to the times in service for travel home after discharge at Rhode Island - George Saunders. Private, entry Aug. 5, 1778, discharge Aug. 25 1778, time of service 23
From DAR: "served as private in Capt. Nathan Brown's company, Col. Jacob Gales regiment of volunteers, which marched from NH, 1778, to join the Continental Army in Rhode Island. He was born in Rye; died in Epsom, N.H." (1805)
Signed the Association Test Epsom 1776.

SHERBURNE, Joseph

Payroll of Captain Joseph Parson's Company in Colonel Moses Nichols Regiment Volunteers in the Expedition to Rhode Island August 1778. Note two days are added to the time in service after discharge for travel home - Joseph Sherburne, rank private; Entry Aug. 5, 1778, discharge Aug. 27, 1778, time in service, 25 days, traveled 129 miles. From DAR: "served, 1778, as private under Col. Nichols in the Rhode Island expedition. Born in Portsmouth; died in Epsom, N.H.
Signed the Association Test in Epsom 1776.

SINCLAIR (St. Clair, Sinkler), Noah

Pay roll of Captain Henry Dearborn's Company in Col. John Stark's regiment to August 1st, 1775. - Rank, drummer; Time of Entry May 2, (1775); Time in Service, 3-7. Loudon, NH. A return of the Soldiers who have enlisted into the Service of the United States of America for the Parish of Loudon, since the first of the year 1777 - Noah Sinkler (Sinclair), place of abode, Epsom, time of enlistment, March 24, 1777, time of serviced, 3 years, discharged. Valley Forge. Pensioner.

TRIPP, Richard

Capt. Sanborn's receipt for advance wages, Sept. 9, 1777, We the subscribers being enlisted soldiers in the militia now raising to join General Stark at Bennington, or the Commanding officer there or there about, have each received of Thomas Bartlett muster and pay master for said men that are raised in Col. McClary's Regiment the sum of four pound ten shilling for one months advance wages and the sum of two pounds three shillings and nine pence for one hundred and seventy five miles to Bennington at three pence per mile being in the whole the sum six pounds thirteen shillings and nine pence -
Richard Tripp

A muster and payroll of men raised in Col. John McClary's Regiment of militia to join General Stark at Bennington or the commanding officer there, or there about, mustered and paid by Thomas Bartlett, muster and pay master for said men Sept. 9, 1777 - Richard Tripp

Pay roll of Captain Nathan Sanborn's Company in Col. Stephen Evan's Regiment which regiment marched from the State of New Hampshire Sep. 1777 and re-enforced the Northern Continental Army at Saratoga - Richard Tripp, Corpl., entry Sep 8, 1777, discharge, Decr. 15, 1777

Pay roll of Capt. Nathan Sanborn's Company in Regt. Of Militia of New Hampshire in the service of the United States of America Commanded by Stephen Evans from 8 of Sept. 1777 to the 16 of Decr. - Richard Trip, Corp., time in service 3-8.

Signed the Association Test in Epsom 1776.

WALLACE, Ebenezer

A roll of Capt. Benjamin Emery's Company in Colonel Baldwin's Regiment which was raised to reinforce the Continental Army at New York Sept. 20th 1776 as mustered and paid by Col. Thomas Stickney muster master and pay master of said company - Ebenezer Wallace [battle of White Plains, NY]

Signed the Association Test in Epsom 1776.

WALLACE, John

Pay roll of Captain Henry Dearborn's Company in Col. John Stark's regiment to August 1st, 1775. - Rank, Private; Time of Entry, May 3, (1775); Time in Service, 3-7. Died at Bunker Hill.

WALLACE, Weymouth

Account of the killed and wounded at Bunker Hill from an article prepared by Hon. Geo. W. Nesmith. Stark's Regiment. Wounded, Weymouth Wallace, Epsom*

Pay roll of Captain Henry Dearborn's Company in Col. John Stark's regiment to August 1st, 1775. - Rank, Private; Time of Entry, April, 23, (1775); Time in Service, 3-16.

Return of Invalid Pensioners in the State of New Hampshire, Weymouth Wallace, Private, disabled June 17, 1775 at Bunker Hill, residence Epsom, pension commenced Jan 1, 1776 and paid to Mar. 20, 1782.

This may certify that Weymouth Wallace of Epsom, a soldier in Capt. Dearborn's Company and Col. Stark's Regiment in the year 1775, was wounded at Bunker Hill when bravely opposing the enemies of America, by which accident he is rendered incapable of performing duty in the field - and is therefore recommended to receive the benefit of the resolution of Congress in such cases - Epsom, Nov. 14, 1778, Michael McClary, then Ensign in Said Company.

Epping, Nov. 25, 1778 - This may certify whom it may concern, that Weymouth Wallace of Capt. H. Dearborn's Company, Col Stark's Regiment, received a wound in the carpes or wrist in the action of the 17th of June 1775 which wound has (notwithstanding all the efforts that could be made to prevent) rendered that limb almost useless. - Obadiah Williams, Regiment Surgeon

State of New Hampshire Nov. 25, 1778. To John Taylor Gilman, officer appointed to register wounded soldiers &c - Pursuant to votes of the Council and Assembly enroll Weymouth Wallace who was a soldier in Capt. Dearborn's Company, Col Stark's Regiment, who was wounded at Bunker Hill, and allow him half pay from the first of January 1776. - M. Weare, President.

Signed the Association Test in Epsom 1776. Pensioner.

WOOD, James

Muster Roll of a Company of Men commanded by Capt. Joshua Woodman in Col. Reynolds regiment of the New Hampshire Military, 1781 - James Wood, Private, Epsom, October 3, 1781.

Revolutionary War Veterans connected to Epsom

BARTLETT, Seth - Revolutionary War Veteran of Massachusetts, of Kingston and Epsom 1797. Buried in McClary Cemetery.

BLAKE, David - From DAR: "served as a scout in Colonel Richardson's regiment on the Adroscoggin river in 1782, New Hampshire service. He was born in Epsom, N.H.; died in Hanover, Ill.

BLAKE, William* - From DAR: "served in Capt. Daniel Gordon's company, Col. David Gilman's regiment, to reinforce the army in New York, 1776. He was born at Epsom." Died Dover, NH.

BROWN, Enoch - Gentlemen, Agreeable to your order I have this Day mustered the within named persons, they being good able bodied & effective men and well accounted, Joseph Cillery, Muster Master, being a list of Capt. Henry Elkin's company Enoch Brown. From the New Hampshire Patriot, 3 August 1829 "(died) At Epsom on 25th inst., Mr. Enoch Brown, a wealthy and respected citizen. In the war of the revolution he marched for Saratoga to assist in the capture of Burgoyne."

BURNHAM, Benjamin - Of Gilmanton, enlisted at Hampton Falls, N.H., July 17, 1779, for one year ; was mustered into service by Col. Jonathan Moulton and received his town bounty, whence he was to march to Exeter, N.H.. Certificate from N.H. shows that the name of Benjamin Burnham is borne on the pay roll of Capt. George Tuttle's co., Col. Stephen Evans' regiment, N.H. militia, for one month, 12 days from Sept. 8, 1777. Widow married Samuel Goss and resided Epsom. Pensioner.

CHASE, Jonathan (Ensign) - On June 12 1775, age 26, Husbandman of Brintwood in Capt. Philip Tilton's Co. Sgt. May 25, 1775 served 2 months and 12 days. On Oct. 18, 1775 in Capt. Philip Tilton's Co. Ens. 3rd battalion Cont. Regt. November 7, 1776 of Epsom.

CURTIS, Lieut. Jonathan - served from Stoughton, MA, whose son was Rev. Jonathan Curtis of Epsom. See History of Braintree, MA - buried in Epsom, McClary Cemetery.

DOLBEER, Nicholas - Gentlemen, Agreeable to your order I have this Day mustered the within named persons, they being good able bodied & effective men and well accounted, Joseph Cillery, Muster Master, being a list fo Capt. Henry Elkin's company - Nicholas Dolbey. From DAR: "served in the defense of Piscataqua Harbor under Capt. Henry Elkins. He was born in Rye; died in Epsom, N.H." Moved to Epsom about 1792, died 1796.

EMERSON, Mark - From the "Haverhill Emersons," revised and extended by Charles Pope: Born at Haverhill, MA May 18, 1725. Mark Emerson was one of the Minutemen of Haverhill trained by vote of the town in Mar and Apr 1775. He received "billeting" or "bounty" money Apr 1775. He was a private in Capt. McFarland's company, Col. Nixon's

regiment, 29 Apr to 20 Dec. 1775. He was then 50 years old. The information is partly in error, as son Mark Emerson enlisted as a fifer April 29, 1775 under the men mentioned above, according to his pension record. The grave in the McClary Cemetery is for son Mark and has his fathers birth date on it in error. Pensioner.

FISK, Cato - Return of the men that were enlisted or hired for three years during War belonging to the fourth Regiment of militia in New Hampshire to complete the three Batallions of the Continental Army - for Epping, Cato Fisk enlisted to Capt. Rowell. Enlistment of Continental Soldiers hired by Col. Folsom, Feb. 26, 1778, Cato Fisk (his mark) for Epping. Cato Fisk died in Epsom March 1824. Pensioner.

FOWLER, Symonds - Muster Roll of Captain Samuel Runals Company of foot from the State of New Hampshire now in the service of the United States of America statoned on the western frontiers under the Command of Major Whitcomb, Newbury Nov. 20, 1780 - Simons Fowler, enlisted July 14 for six months. From Location of graves of NH Revolutionary Soldiers: "Co. Samuel Runnells". Signer of the Association Test. Moved from Newmarket to Epsom in 1778.

GOSS, Samuel - Cpl. Col. Pierce Long Cont. Service Jan, 14, 1777. January 1777 Capt. Wiggin's Co. From pension declaration - May in 1775 I did enlist for six months in the company commanded by Captain Caleb Hodges in the regiment commanded by Colonel David Gilman in the New Hampshire line in the Army of the United States - August 1776 I enlisted again into the company commanded by Captain Mark Wiggin for one year in the Regiment commanded by Colonel Long in New Hampshire line in said Revolutionary War - Joined the Army at Shapley's Island at Portsmouth, stayed there until January, marched from thence to Ticonderoga where we were stationed and had to retreat to Fort Miller and from thence to Saratoga from thence to Stillwater where we were until the twelfth day of August 1777 at which time I was honorably discharged by Colonel Long Pensioner.

GRANT, John - from DAR: "was placed on the pension roll, 1818, for service as private, 1777, in Capt. Nicholas Rawling's company, Col. Abraham Drake's regiment. He was born and died in Epsom." (July 11, 1822). From his pension deposition - that in May, 1775 he enlisted for eight months under Capt. Joseph Parsons, Col. Joshua Wentworth, and was stationed at Newcastle and Portsmouth for the entire time; that about one month before the Battle of Bennington he enlisted for nine months under Capt. Rollins, Col. Drake; that he was in the battles at Bennington and Stillwater and helped to take Gen. Burgoyne's army at Saratoga; served out his term at Fishkill, New York. Pensioner.

HOWE, David - Enlisted from Ipswich, MA, 1779 for 6 months, Capt. Putnam/Col. Wood Regt. and 1780 enlisted 6 months Capt. Francis/Col. Tupper Regt in Rhode Island.. Moved to Epsom, NH after service. Died Epsom, Oct. 10, 1840. Pensioner.

LEAR, Samuel - 1776 in Capt. James Arnold's Co. for Ticonderoga. Capt. James Carr's Co. 2nd NH of Portsmouth. From pension declaration - he enlisted at Rye in the County of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire in May 1780 for six months under Jonathan Locke and Nathan Goss a committee for the town of Rye aforesaid, and marched to Kingstown NH, passed muster there and marched directly to West Point and thence joined the company commanded by Lt. Jonathan Cilley, was under his command a few

weeks thence under Lt. Cass, went from West Point to Orangetown, New York, thence to English Neighbors pond (?) so called, thence to a place called Hacksmetack, thence back to Orangetown, thence to West Point, thence to Soldiers Fortune, where he was taken out of his company as a guard and put under the command of Capt. Ebenr Frye, Lt. Blodgett and Ens. Richards. Pensioner.

LIBBEY, Samuel - From pension declaration - in the month of August 1776 I enlisted into the Continental service for one year in the company commanded by Capt. John Calse in the Regiment commanded by Col. Long in the New Hampshire line and served faithfully the said term of enlistment and was honorably discharged by the said Col. Long; then in September 1777 I enlisted again in the same service in the company commanded by Capt. Robert Pike in the New Hampshire line for three months and went to Rhode Island and faithfully served said three months and was honorably discharged. From DAR (Vol. 81, P. 338) "served as brigade major, enlisting at Cambridge, MA, 1775". From Salisbury, MA. Died age 83. He bought the McGaffey farm in Epsom, NH 1777. Was a colonel of the local militia and selectman. From the "Libby Family in America" - "During the Revolution he served a while in the land forces and was present at Burgoyne's surrender. He went on four privateering cruises, and was twice captured. Resided Rye, removed to Chichester 1807, and ended his days in Epsom at the home of his daughter Nancy . Pensioner.

LOCKE, Ephraim -From "History and Genealogy of Capt. John Locke" - "was a Revolutionary Soldier."

LOCKE, Simeon - At the close of the Revolution he removed to Epsom (1783) settling in a clearing located about 1/2 a mile west of the Sherburne Road in the north part of town. A few years later he bought and moved upon the farm on the top of Locke's Hill, and was joined there by his brother David, who settled on the next farm south, and in 1800 by his brother Levi, settling the next farm north. Simeon moved to the intervale at East Concord in 1818. From DAR: "served, 1777, as private under Capt. Nicholas Rawlings, Col. Abraham Drake's regiment, raised to re-enforce the Northern Continental Army at Stillwater."

OSGOOD, Samuel - from DAR: "served as brigade major, enlisting at Cambridge, Mass., 1775. He was born in Salisbury, Mass; died in Epsom, N.H." (December 13, 1819). From Salisbury, MA. Died age 83. He bought the McGaffey farm in Epsom, NH 1777. Was a colonel of the local militia and selectman.

PHILBRICK, Daniel - He applied for a Revolutionary War Pension on 28 Aug 1832 in Epsom, NH. He died on 18 Apr 1835 in Epsom, NH. His widow Ruth applied for a Revolutionary War Pension on 28 Aug 1835 in Epsom, NH. From pension declaration - entered the service the 2nd day of April 1775 and served until the first day of January 1776 in Col. Poor's Regiment and Capt Moses Leavitts Company. He further deposeth that he again entered the service as an orderly Sergeant in 1777 and served three months in Col. Drakes Regiment and Capt. Moses Leavitts Company, and was present and assisted in the capture of General Burgoyne. Pensioner.

ROBINSON Levi - Enlisted at Nottingham, NH October 1775 in Capt. Butler's Company, Col. Senter's Regiment for 2 months. Enlisted June 1777 for 7 months under Capt. Enoch Page. Pensioner.

TOWLE, Simeon - (1752-1823) Payroll of Captain Joseph Parson's Company in Colonel Moses Nichols Regiment Volunteers in the Expedition to Rhode Island August 1778. Note two days are added to the time in service after discharge for travel home - Simeon Towle, rank private; Entry Aug. 5, 1778, discharge Aug. 26, 1778, time in service, 24 days, traveled 120 miles. From DAR: "served as private and sergeant in Capt. Joseph Parson's company, Colonels Gilman and Nichols in command, New Hampshire regiment. He was born in Rye; died in Epsom, N. H." Signed the Association Test in Rye, NH.

YEATON, William - A return of the Field Artillery Officers and privates under the Command of Doctor Hall Jackson at Portsmouth, Nov. 5, 1775, Brass Piece No. 1, Lt. William Yeaton. At Fort Sullivan. A muster roll of the Field Artillery Company under the care and direction of Hall Jackson - Lieut. William Yeaton, Time of enlistment Oct. 26, discharged Nov. 11, time of service 14 days, Portsmouth Nov. 13, 1775.

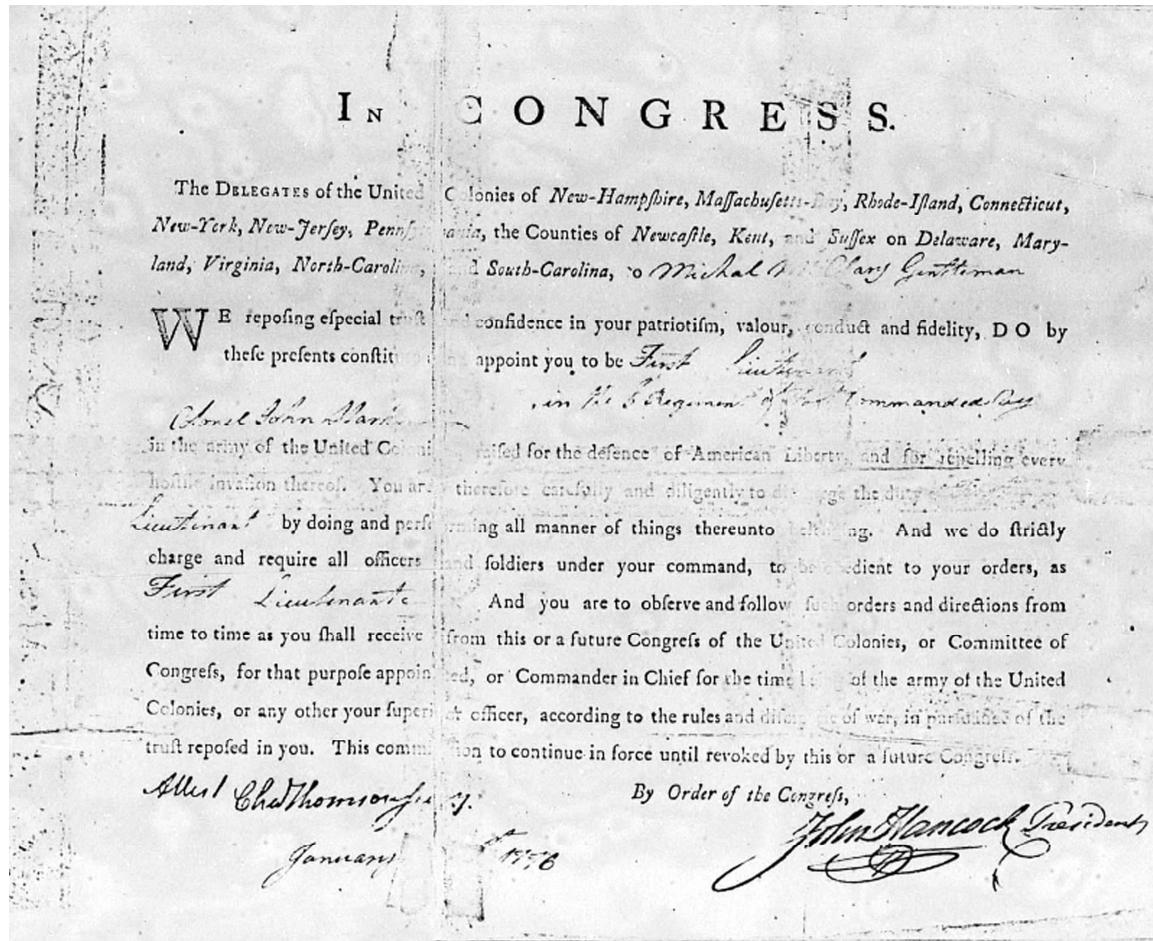
ASSOCIATION TEST

In order to carry the underwritten RESOLVE of the Hon'ble Continental CONGRESS into Execution, You are requested to desire all Males above Twenty One Years of Age (Lunatics, Idiots, and Negroes excepted) to sign the DECLARATION on this Paper; and when so done, to make Return hereof, together with the Name or Names of all who shall refuse to sign the same, to the GENERAL-ASSEMBLY, or Committee of Safety of this Colony. - M. Weare, Chairman

*John McClery
Ebenezer Bracket
Samuel Blake
James marden
Thomas Babb
Andrew McGaffey
Samuel Daves
George Sanders
Benjamin Johnston
Jethro Blake
Thomas Holt Junr
John Casey
Joseph Sharborn
Josiah Knowles
Richerd treep
Ebenezer Wallias
Waymouth Wallas
Nathan Marden
David Knowlton
Nathaniel willes
David Knowlton
Nathaniel willes
William McCreles
William Holt*

Ephreraim Beray
John McGaffey
Aaron Burbank
Simon Cass
John Cate
Benson Ham
Neal McGaffey
Francis Locke
Levi Cass
samuel Rand
Israel Folsom
William Rand
George Wallis
Simon Knowles
moses Locke
Ephraim Pettingell
Henry mcCrelles
Obidiah Williams
John mccreles
Joseph Towle
Isaac Leebbee
James Nelson
Silvanus moses
Elipht Sanborn
Reuben Sanborn
William Nason
Ephraim Locke
John McClary Jur
Jeremiah Prescott
Jonathan knowles
Jeremiah Page
William Drought
samuel ames juen
mark moses
George Uren
Benjn Goddwin
Abraham Walles
Nathaniel Payn
moses Osgood
Simeon Chapman
Joseph Seavy
hennery Seavy
John Haneis
Samuel Ames
Samuel meses
Beneet Leebee
Refused to sign:

John Cass
William Odiorne



Michael McClary's commission to First Lieutenant, January 1776, signed by John Hancock. The original is part of his pension file.

There are probably many individual stories of participants in the Revolution, such as that of Moses Locke. He served 7 years in the Revolution and had been given up for dead, and was not recognized by his family upon his return. He was at Bunker Hill and served primarily with Co. McClary's Regiment. He enlisted under Gen. Stark and took part in the Battle of Bunker Hill and other engagements, in one of which, a bullet pierced his hat; in another battle his coat was struck by a ball and his gunstock was shot off. For his services in the Revolutionary War he received a sum of money which he paid out for a pair of yearling heifers after he returned home.

During the War against the common enemy, the town voted in 1776 that all the men in this town that went down to Cambridge when the battle was at Concord, shall be paid a half dollar (per?) day while gone. In 1777 voted 75 dollars to purchase powder, lead and flints; 1778 voted fifty dollars to each Continental Soldier that went for the Town of Epsom's proportion; 1781 Voted a gift or

consideration to each of those soldiers who are engaged during the war in the Continental Service for the town of Epsom five heifers on the following conditions; according to their continuance in the service of the States viz. for three years service from this date five of three year old heifers; for two years service five of two year old heifers and for one years' service five yearlings. But should any or either of these soldiers die or be killed in the service within the term of three years, the heirs of such upon providing a Certificate of the death or deaths of such to the Selectmen of Epsom for the time being shall receive from town the aforesaid Consideration (computed?) from the time of service; 1781 Vote this towns proportion of beef not yet furnished for the use of the Continental Army for the year current shall be bought on the following condition viz - that the present selectmen for this town be and hereby are empowered to buy the same and engage therefore silver money, Indian corn, Rye, wheat or Continental Currency at the Common Exchange and also it is hereby voted that the price by them given for said beef shall be agreeable to the minds of the town universal.

During the war, business as usual had to be carried on. They collected on unpaid taxes, paid for schooling off and on, built roads as the town continued to grow. Epsom was still without a minister, and believe it or not, the Meetinghouse was still an issue. In 1779 it was voted to remove the Singing Pew in the Meetinghouse in Epsom from where it now stands and erect it in the front gallery for the Singers and such persons as are or shall be admitted to set in said pew, their qualifications are to be left to the direction of the Master Singer.

A petition of a number of inhabitants of the town of Epsom to the Selectmen of said town, "That your petitioners pray that a meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Epsom may be called as soon as may be with legality & when met to determine what they shall do respecting a difference subsisting (?) between Col. McClary, Dea. Marden & Deacon Wallace and any others that may be concerned with them - & the town concerning the shutting up of the meeting house after the dismissal of the late Rev. Mr. Tucke and what proposal the town will make in order to a reconciliation - also to determine upon the settlement of Mr. Thurston or other Reverend as the town may think proper. - Isaac Libbey, Samuel Blake, John Cass, Ephraim Locke, Joel Ame, James Marden, Benjamin Goodwin, James Gray."

The next census in 1773 showed 53 married couples, 13 more than in 1767, with one male over 60 and four widows. The population had grown in that period from about 200 residents to 387 at the beginning of the war. After the war many participants in it moved into Epsom, and several left town. Among those who left Epsom was Amos Morrill. He basically replaced Andrew McClary in the service upon his death. His name can be seen on numerous deeds as he was heavily involved in buying and selling land in Epsom. He was with Ethan Allen at the taking of Ticonderoga and was one of the eight men to go into the enemy's camp at night and demand surrender 'in the name of Jehovah and the Continental Army'.

Not everything was peaceful after the war. There were still some hard feelings following the dismissal of Rev. Tucke. Though Tucke died on his way to New York, the family still lived in Epsom. The death of Andrew McClary at Bunker Hill elevated his status, and the grandson of Rev. Tucke wrote a defense, portions of which make for interesting reading:

The same person also lost his line in the time of the Revolution and before him whom he had sought to destroy. Every reader of the history of the revolution well recollects the high encomiums lavished upon Capt. Andrew McClary whom every considerate person must acknowledge, cast away his life like a fool.

Mr. Tucke was at first in favour with McClary and received some assistance from him in his settlement, tho no more then from any other citizen according to his property. The disposition and character of him was at most desperate, overbearing and arbitrary. It is well known that in new settlements it often happens that some ill natured, overbearing fellow or set of fellows go on regardless of all law and in time bring almost everyone to do as they say. This character was Andrew McClary. He swore implacable vengeance to all who would not join him in effecting his designs. His difficulties were frequent among his neighbors. After a long train of difficulties, in which many worthy members of society had suffered severely, some by his giant power (for he was an overgrown man) and others by his skill in gambling. (He being a professor in the black art) The Rev. Mr. Tucke, in performing such duties as every faithful minister should, fell under his displeasure.

It was a sermon delivered in June 1774, it is believed, in which he [implies] strongly against vices of every kind and endeavored to dissuade his people from joining in them. This coming to the ears of McClary, he supposed the whole force directed at him, knowing himself guilty of introducing the worst of vices. An uproar now commenced. His rugged voice, on which floated the most abominable oaths, like bubbles from the raging cataract, was soon heard in every part of the town, and vengeance was proclaimed against all, and in some instances, death to such as would not join with him in breaking up the ministry. He next nailed up doors of the meetinghouse and threatened anyone with death that should attempt to open it. Some persons tried to reason with him but this only increased his rage and at one time he was heard to say 'I have shut the house and I defy God Almighty to open it,' at which his brother observed to him 'depend upon it brother as you have shut the doors of the house of God against our Godly minister, so I fear has God shut the doors of Heaven against you.' On receiving the news of the battle of Lexington in 1775, McClary raised a company and marched to Charlestown, where after the battle of Bunker Hill, he was exposing himself, boasting of his courage in a place of imminent danger, when a cannonball thrown from a ship put an end to his life on the 17th June. Mr. [Moore] of Deerfield NH was near him when he was shot and repeatedly urged him to retire. Said he 'God damn them, the ball's not cast yet to kill me,' and from these words escaped his lips, a cannon ball shot from the Glasgow cut out his bowels and he had only time to say 'I am a dead man.'

This is the true account which has been kept in the dark, lest it should have some effect of the concerns of his relatives, but no one except the most suspicious would reflect anything there from, and says every fine historian, 'the truth must be told.'

Mr. Tucke now receiving an appointment in the army as chaplain and prepared for his departure. He set out from Epsom and after several days travel arrived at Danvers, here he was seized with a violent headache to which he had been always more or less accustomed through life, tho not to such an uncommon degree as at this time. A physician was called in, and some medicine administered which proved directly opposite to his complaint, or in their words greatly enraged it, for it proved to be the small pox, and he died Feb. 9th 1777, with all that composure or mind which arises from a rectitude of conduct and a consciousness of having committed no crime.

The deplorable condition into which the family of Mr. Tucke was thrown on his being obliged to desist from preaching, cannot be described. His wife, a widow, of a delicate constitution, with several young children, was now left in a great measure to the will of his enemies, as will be explained.

The most frivolous law suit, and to Mr. Tuck the most fatal, were brought against him by or at the instigation of McClary. On being driven from the meetinghouse, Mr. Tuck preached in the hall of his own house, where his good friend would assemble for instruction on days of meetings. But the number was gradually lessened by the [madness] of McClary. He at length hit upon the most effective and perhaps the only means, utterly to destroy his victim. They were suits of law! Swayed by the will of the prosecutor!!

No cushion had been furnished to the meetinghouse, and after a time Mr. Tuck, at his own charge procured one and placed it in the pulpit. This was of course wrested from him when the church was nailed up. When it was found that the house was not again to be opened to Mr. Tucke, he caused it to be entered, and the cushion taken out. This he had a right to do because it belonged to him. This was no sooner known to McClary but he brought a suit against Mr. Tuck in which he was arraigned at thief.

It was considered very remarkable at that time and is so at the present day by all old people who knew the circumstance; which was this; General Andrew McClary was killed near Bunker Hill just one year, on that very and to him fatal day, from the time he nailed up the meetinghouse at Epsom, before related.

Attempts were made to hire Benjamin Thurston as a new minister, but he refused. Articles in the warrants of 1780 show additional issues: 1) To hear and determine upon a complaint made to Lieut. Ephraim Lock, Grand Juror, against said town for said towns neglect for not keeping a stated school in the same, the complaint on file. Voted that above be left to the discretion of the selectmen (that is) to raise what money they may judge necessary for the support of a school the ensuing season. 2) to see if the town will vote that the schoolhouse which was lately built at or near Capt. Prescott's in Epsom aforesaid shall be at the General Case & charge of the town or otherwise as they see fit (voted in the negative). By

1784, the war was over, the town hired Rev. Ebenezer Hazeltine to preach, and he commenced January 21, 1784. A new country, and Epsom was ready to boom.

New roads were laid out, in 1778 a road from the Nathaniel Kinnison house to Allenstown line, now River Road; 1779 from McClary's Mill to Northwood line agreeable to a petition from them that purpose, 3 rods wide, being from the current junction of Route 4 and 107; and later the First NH Turnpike. Upon the acceptance of Rev. Hazeltine to preach, the town chose a committee for the purpose of building a parsonage and buildings in 1784. Work began and apparently was not completed. as in a town warrant for 1786 there was an article to see if the town will choose an agent to finish the Parsonage building in Epsom as far as the same is to be completed at present, as also to repair the meetinghouse windows and finish the inside of said house immediately. Though the structure was probably mostly complete, still five years later there was work to be done, in clearing and fencing the parsonage and finishing the parsonage house; and that same year it was voted to fence the burying yard in Epsom with stone wall and that said be built 2 ½ feet thick at the bottom and 4 feet high.

Schools and education were still active topics, though not unified fully. The town in 1792 voted to raise sixty five pounds for the purpose of building and repairing school houses and school keeping in Epsom and that the Selectmen being empowered to expend said money in schooling in such districts that have school houses and that those districts who have not school houses, have till the 25th of June next to build and repair their school houses and then if not done, the Selectmen to build and repair such school houses out of the money raised as aforesaid and out of such districts proportion as needed to build and repair the school houses. The following year, with no action taken, the town reversed the expenditure and no work was done to build or repair the schools. Many residents were not pleased by the decision and wrote a letter to the selectmen:

1793, July 15 To the Selectmen of the town of Epsom

A number of the inhabitants of the Western district in Epsom humbly shew; That we have been and still are desirous to promote public schools in said town for the instruction of our children and of late we have used every excitation in our power to have a suitable schoolhouse in the district completed for that design, but every such effort proves abortive owing (as we humbly conceive) to some among us who from their conduct seem to demonstrate a total disregard to the best interests of their families by depriving their children of the means of instruction thereby rendering them in a great degree useless members of society and by such conduct of theirs we being classed with them are debarred of that for our children which we esteem as inestimable blessing.

This our grievance and in this situation we cannot rest easy, to see our numerous offspring which are instrumental of bringing into existence trained up like so many heathens or brutes, in a civilized world would, and for such neglect we cannot answer neither to God nor our consciences and for which they well have good reason to curse rather than bless us. We therefore seek to the town of

Epsom for redress as we know no other remedy and pray that a meeting of said town may be warned as soon as may be that this grievance may be duly considered and some method adopted and put in execution, that shall remove the A pan out of the camp and give us speedy relief in finishing the schoolhouse already begun that a school may be had seasonably for the purpose aforesaid. James Gray, Geo. Yewin, Simeon Towle, Samuel Bickford, Reuben Yewin, Thomas Bickford, Sylvanus Moses, Richard Rand, John Prescott, Jonathan Prescott Junr, Abraham Wallace.

A special meeting was held August 5, 1793 at the meetinghouse where the Western district received by vote ten pounds to be levied and collected of and from the inhabitants of the Western school district in Epsom in proportion to their several estates; and that the same be expended in finishing the schoolhouse in said district and should there be a surplus - the same shall be laid out in school keeping for the benefit of said district the year present. Money for all the other districts was dismissed. The problem of keeping up the schools lingered, and just over a decade later the Western District again wrote the selectmen:

*1804, February 8 Recorded this date: To the town of Epsom
A number of the inhabitants of the western district in Epsom humbly shew: That we are and ever have been willing to pay our several portions towards the support of a school in said District - but we labor under a grievance which we wish remedied which is the non-central situation of the schoolhouse - whereby many of us are much incommoded and prevented from giving that education to our children which we should otherwise do; were we admitted to participate equally with the Eastern and Southern District - We think it our duty to remove every obstacle to the due education of our offspring and consequently to fervently pray that the school house be removed to the Center of the District as soon as may be, thereby we may receive some benefit for the money which we annually pay for the support of our schools. We request the Selectmen of Epsom to insert the prayer of this petition in the warrant calling the annual town meeting, that at said meeting it may be considered and acted upon.
William Rand, James Wood, Joseph Wood, Richard Rand, Richard Rand Jr., Sylvanus Moses, John Moses, Benjamin Towle, John Prescott, Joseph Marden Jr., Samuel Marden, David Howe, Joseph Saturley, Samuel Rand, Samuel Rand Jr.*

At the meetinghouse in March 1794, the first school committee was formed to look into the problems of schooling in Epsom, selected were James Gray, Benjamin Moody and Samuel Morrill. The following year the town voted to raise 1500 dollars for the building and repairing school houses in the town, the proportion of which to be expended by the Selectmen in the District where the same is necessary and the residue to be remitted to those where no buildings or repairs are necessary and that the Selectmen have power and are directed to centralize said schoolhouse in the districts.

In 1808, the town did its first real districting of its schools. Six districts were set up. [Description according to Dolbeer History]

District No. 1 contained all that is now comprised within its limits; also that portion of District No. 7 on the turnpike, below Warren Yeaton's, and from Yeaton's to Deerfield line.

District No. 2 contained all on the turnpike from the east side of the New Orchard road to Chichester line, and all north of the turnpike; also from the shoe-factory to "Cyder Brook" (so called), just south of the house of John Spurlin.

District No. 3 was composed of what is now Districts Nos. 3 and 9 (New Rye and the Mountain), and extended to the corner at Short Falls.

District No. 4 contained all on the west side of the Suncook River lying southerly of the turnpike, and from Short Falls bridge to the Mountain District, near the Short Falls post-office.

District No. 5 contained that portion of the "North Road" District northerly from the turnpike, and on the turnpike from the Northwood road to the milepost near Henry Knowles' house, and also what is now united with Pittsfield in forming No. 6.

District No. 6 was the New Orchard District, very nearly as it now exists.

Another redistricting was discussed through the years 1821-1825, but a committee formed to look into the situation concluded that "at present we consider it inexpedient to make any alteration." There are few records pertaining to students or teachers in the early schools. Dolbeer in his history of Epsom mentions a few names:

Of the early teachers it is impossible to get any accurate information. Among some old papers we find the following receipt:

"Received two pound Eight Shillings for Eigh weeks' School keeping Over the river, in 1784, by me,

"JOSEPH GOSS,

"Epsom, March 8th, 1785."

James Gray is said to have been a school-teacher here before the Revolutionary War, and tradition tells of School-masters Sutton and Casey, and the same authors tell that the former became impoverished in his declining years, and was assisted by the town, and the latter, for some unlawful act, was obliged to leave the town.

At a later period we learn of Thomas D. Merrill, for many years a leading man in town affairs and a successful trader, as a school-master; also "Master Batchelder," noted for the severity of his punishments; "School-master Ham," "Gen. Locke," John Chesley, the Dickeys (Hanover, David and Abram), James Hersey, Esq., Andrew M. Heath and many others.

James Babb kept an extensive diary during his time in Epsom, and in 1825 was a member of the school committee. In one diary he made the following observations.

1825 May 27

Visited the School in Short Falls District in company with M.P. Gray and William Ham Jr., instructress Miss Almira Hall.

47 Scholars, of which

20 were unclashed scholars

19 clasped in spelling

7 Grammar

47 1 Geography
Appeared well.
Also on same day visited the school in the Mountain District.
38 Scholars
14 in English Reader
16 unclasped Scholars
8 Spelling Book
Miss Betsy Hall, Instructress, Appeared Backward
May 28 Dist. No. 1 whole number 75
18 Spelling Book - ordinary
21 English Reader - well generally
36 Unclasped
3 Grammar
Miss Kimball Instructress
District No. 7 by Messrs. Ham and Gray
25 Whole number
10 Unclasped
(3 Writing)
(1 Arithmetic)
4 English Readers
2 Testament
2 Easy lesson Spelling Books
7 in two syllables
Miss Nancy Lock, Instructress

The first mention of a tavern in Epsom is from the Provincial Court papers for September 1749 "It is the desire of the Selectmen of the Town of Epsom that Thomas Blake may be Inn Keeper. Francis Lock, Samuel Liba."

The two most well known taverns referenced in town documents are first the McClary Tavern, run by Andrew McClary Sr., then his son Major Andrew McClary, followed by his widow and son James Harvery McClary. The second, in 1759, was when Charles McCoy petitioned for his tavern:

'To the Honorable his Majesties Judges pf the Superior Court of Common Deas or Judges of serious or others whom it may concern of granting of licenses for keeping on Taverns and Houses of Publick Entertainment in said province. The humble petition of Charles M'coy of Epsom aforesaid, yeoman humbly sheweths that your petitioner living at Epsom aforesaid near the Publick Road leading from Nottingham East to Bow the distance between which 2 places is upwards of sixteen miles and no place of public entertainment between them, whereby several persons have suffered for want of some the refreshment, Your Petitioner therefore as his request and desire of several persons who have hereunto subscribed their names and others humbly request your Honours, he may have and that you would release to grant him a license to keep a Tavern or place of Publick Entertainment for all sorts of sociable liquors and ____ at his house in Epsom aforesaid, and that he will be bound as other Inn Holders are to pay, exercise and observe all other duties as required by law in such cases and said petitioner will ever pray &c. Charles McCoy, Ephraim Locke, Samuel Blake.'

McCoy and sons sold out to the Sanborn family in 1760, and they continued the establishment, applying for a license in 1761 *'To the Honorable Judges of His majestyes General Sessions of the Peace to be holden at Portsmouth on the second day of July 1761. We the Selectmen of Epsom do judge that Eliphalet Sanborn is a suitable person to keep a House of Entertainment for Horse and man and travelers in said Epsom. John McClary, Nathan Marden, Ephraim Lock, Selectmen.'*

After the Revolutionary War, the Stone Wall era begins, a period of peace time when new roads allowed access to most of the lots which were now rapidly being occupied. Boundaries and fields were set off by the many rows of rocks so common in New England. The roads also brought increased traffic and business to the growing town. By 1790 and the first US Census, the population had reached 800 residents, nearly doubling since the beginning of the Revolution. Additional establishments helped support the travelers and residents. The towns, rather than the state, began to license businesses, and some of them included the following:

1792

Mr. Samuel Lock to keep a public tavern

allows James Harvey McClary to keep a public tavern in Epsom.

Jonathan Lock authorized to keep a public tavern

William Duncan Esq. authorized to retail Spirituous Liquors in Epsom

Authorized Nicholas Gordon to retail Spirituous Liquors in Epsom

1793 were added

Authorized and allow Joseph Tucke to retail Spirituous Liquors in Epsom

Samuel Lock has approbation to keep a tavern in the town of Epsom the ensuing year.

1795

Solomon Sutton has approbation to retail Rum, brandy and gin for the ensuing year.

1799

Thomas Bickford Jr. has our approbation to sell spirituous liquors as high as half a pint at his coopers shop in Epsom.

Daniel Cilley has our approbation to have an open tavern in the town of Epsom

1800

John Godfrey has our approbation to keep an open tavern.

1802

Andrew Sanborn has our approbation to keep an open tavern in the town of Epsom one year

Merrill and Morrill have our approbation to keep an open tavern

1803

Levi Brown has our approbation to keep an open tavern in the town of Epsom

Joseph Towle has approbation to retail spirituous liquors in the town of Epsom.

McClary and Gookin have our approbation to retail spirituous liquors in the town of Epsom.

1804

Mark French has our approbation to retail spirituous liquors 1 year
William Yeaton Jr. has our approbation to retail spirituous liquors
1807

Capt. Simon A. Heath to keep a public tavern
Jonathan Clark Jr. and Co. to retail spirituous liquors
Joseph Lawrence to keep an open tavern
1808

Thomas D. Merrill to retail spirituous liquors
1809

Benjamin Merrill to retail spirituous liquors
Ephraim Eastman to keep an open tavern
1812

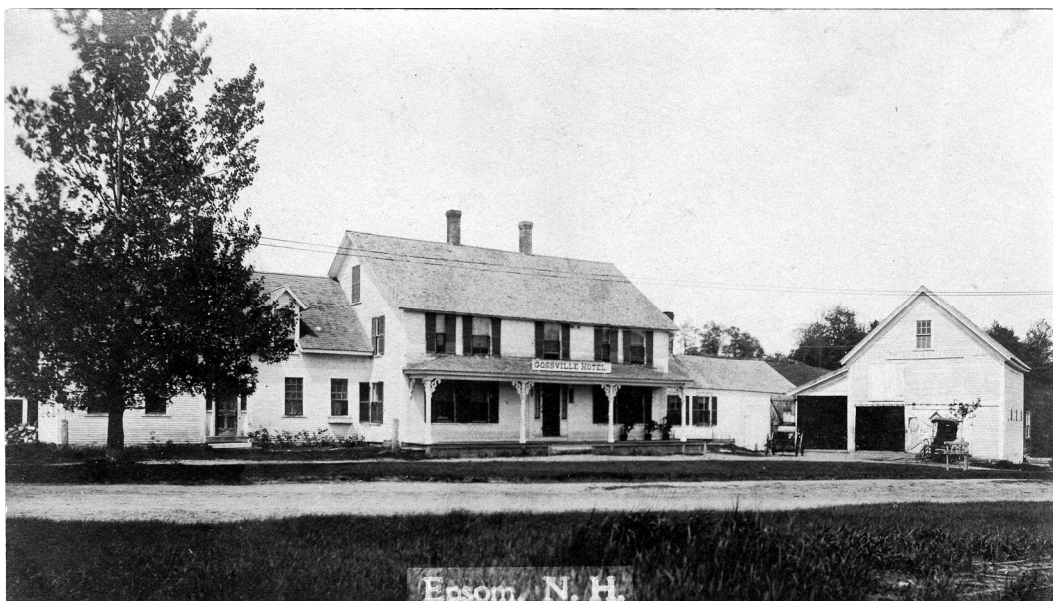
Mr. Jeremiah Durgin to keep an open tavern
1813

John Dolbeer to retail spirituous liquors
Knox & McCutcheon to retail spirituous liquors
Joseph Lawrence to keep open tavern in lieu of Mr. Reuben Sanborn who in the
judgment of the town is incapable of performing the duties of said office
1816

Timothy Barnard has our approbation to retail spirituous liquors
1819

Abraham W. Marden to retail wines and spirituous liquors in his store in Epsom.

An interesting story about the Cilley Tavern. Daniel Cilley constructed his home and tavern (which still stands today), receiving permission from the town to run a tavern in May 1799. Within a few years the state began the turnpike from Concord to the coast, and the story goes that the enticement of rum was the deciding factor in its passing the front door of the tavern. Historian George H. Yeaton described the story: *There is a legend connected with the building of the turnpike through the town of Epsom. The legend is that in building this road the company in charge of its construction had planned to built it on the level ground just back of the now Epsom Town Library and Huckins garage, connecting with the present highway near the old railroad crossing. But Colonel Cilley made a deal with the construction company to build the road past his home. The deal being that Colonel Cilley was to furnish a barrel of rum if the road was built up the hill near his home. The road was built up the hill, Colonel Cilley furnished the barrel of rum. It is said that Colonel Cilley rolled a barrel of rum out near the hill. This hill derived its name of "Rum Hill".*



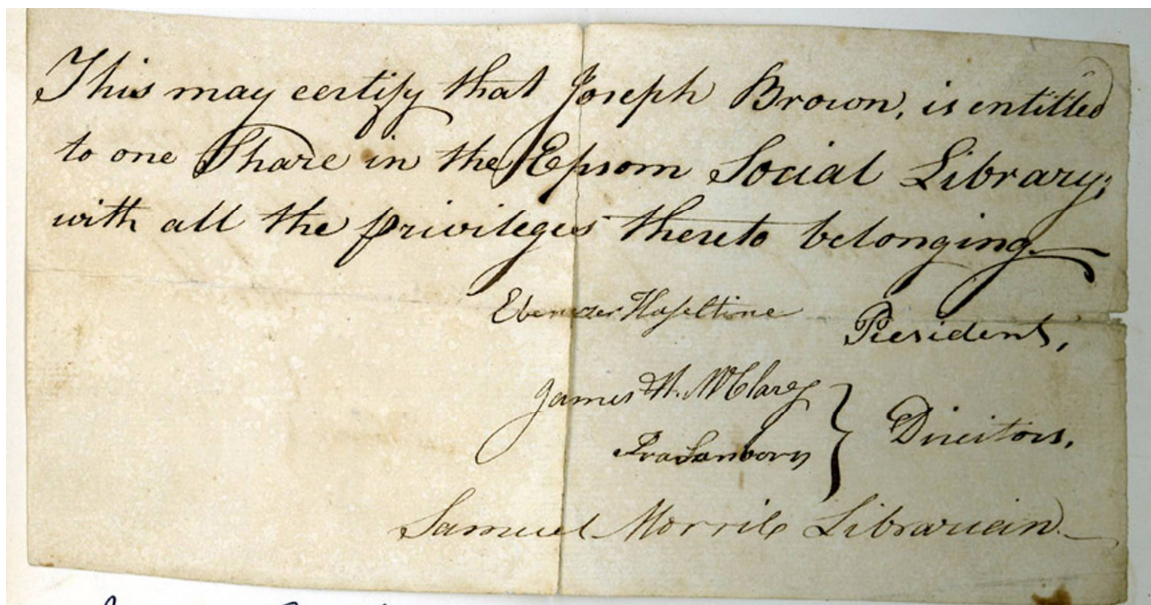
The Cilley Tavern was built by Daniel Cilley, and upon his death, the estate sold to William Goss. Goss continued the business as the Suncook Valley House. Later names included the Gossville Hotel, Hotel Sumner, Pine Grove Inn and Sherwood Inn.

By 1823, according to the first written early history of the town, there were eight grist mills with twelve runs of stones; ten saw-mills; three carding machines; three clothiers' shops; and four bark mills; six taverns and as many stores; seven school districts, in which about 500 dollars are annually expended; and there was a social library in town, consisting of about 100 volumes of books "pretty judiciously selected." An 1801 pamphlet containing the Rules and Regulations of the Social Library, also contains the names of its proprietors. This list is a good representation of some of the families contributing to the town at the turn of the century.

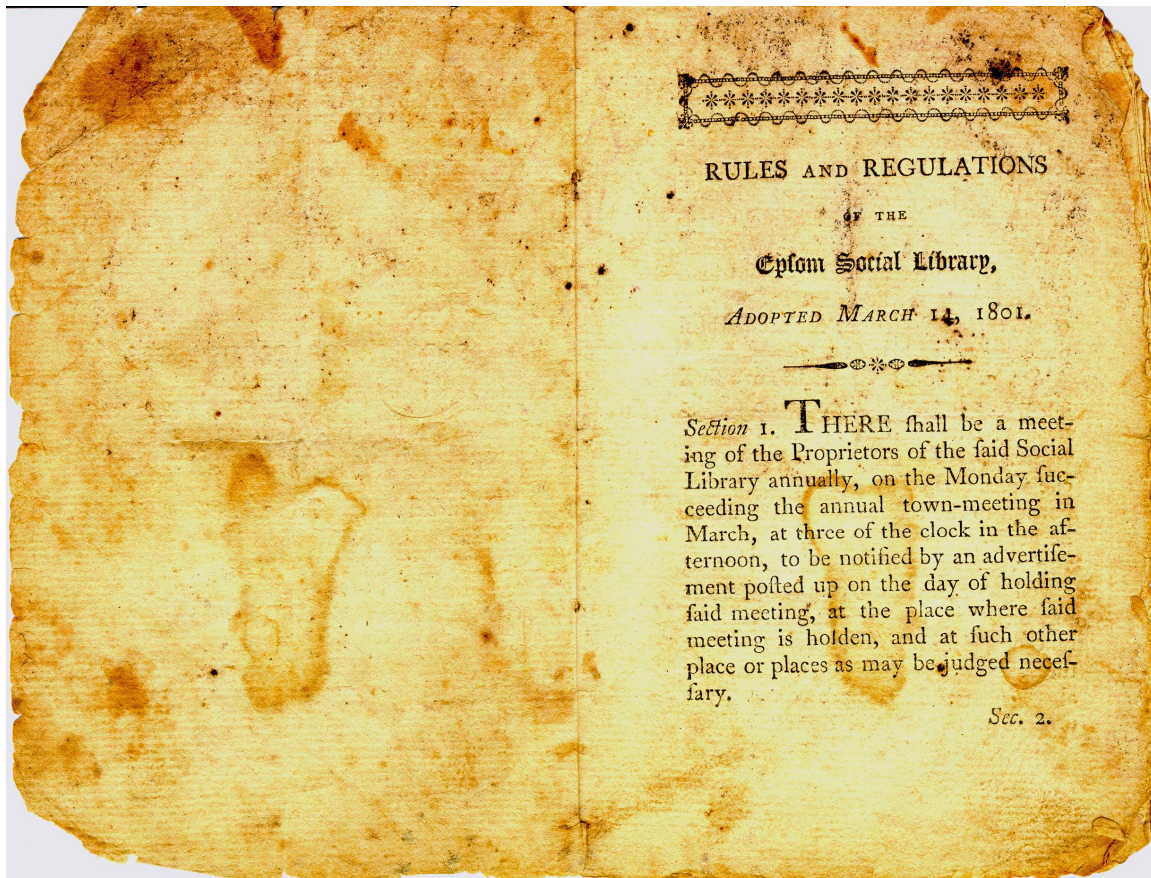
NAMES OF THE PROPRIETORS.

Joseph Brown
 Levi Brown
 John Brown
 James Brown
 Jonathan Brown
 Thomas Bickford
 Thomas Babb
 John Babb
 Jeremiah Gordon
 Ebenezer Haseltine
 Levi Haynes
 Elisha Haynes
 Jeremiah Haynes
 Jonathan Locke
 William Locke
 Francis Locke

Samuel Locke
Samuel Lear
Joseph Lawrence
Bickford Lang
James H. M'Clary
Michael M'Clary
Aaron Babb
Daniel Cilley
Edmund Chadwick
David Dickey
Jonathan Dolbur
John Dolbur
Jeremiah Fogg
John Godfrey
Benjamin Moody
James Menden
Samuel Morrill
Samuel Osgood, jr.
Daniel Philbrick, jr.
Daniel Shaw
Andrew Sanborn
Josiah Sanborn
Ira Sanborn
Joseph Sherburne
Richard Tripp, jr.
John Tripp
John Wallace
Samuel Wells



This original share from the Epsom Social Library was found attached to the minutes of the Epsom Public Library.



The first page of the Epsom Social Library Rules and Regulations, March, 1801.

Beginning before the Revolution, Epsom maintained a local militia. Mention of can be seen through announcements in newspapers of the times, with notices from training schedules to appearances and reviews for various events and parades.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS !

The Militia is the defence of our common country - therefore it is necessary that they should be equip'd.

TO the Soldiers of the eighteenth Regiment of Militia in the State of New Hampshire - You are early and earnestly requested to equip yourselves with a good Fire-Lock, Bayonet, Belt and Cartouche-Box, before the next Battalion or Regimental Reviews; otherwise you will not be received, and shall expect to be dealt with as the law directs; those who are not able to equip themselves may make immediate application to the town in which they belong.

By order of the Lt. Col. Com.

DANIEL CILLEY, Adjutant

Epsom, December 24, 1806

One Epsom citizen rose to the top of its ranks as Michael McClary was appointed (1792) Adjutant General for the State of New Hampshire. He organized that department and held the office twenty-one consecutive years He was also U.S.

Marshall for a long time, which during the war of 1812, with a large amount of privateering prosecuted at Portsmouth, was a very responsible office. When that war commenced, Epsom again answered the call, and again a McClary was near the forefront.

Notice to British Subjects.

United States of America, District of New Hampshire}ss.

THE Department of State having directed, that all British Subjects within the United States, report themselves to the Marshals of the Districts where they reside, either to them or such other persons as they may appoint - viz their names, their age, the time they have been in the United States, the persons composing their families, the places of their residence and their occupations or pursuits, and whether and at what time they have made the application to the courts required by law, as preparatory to their naturalization. For this purpose I do hereby give notice to all such aliens residing within this district, that they immediately report themselves, agreeably to the foregoing direction to the marshal at his office in Epsom.

MICHAEL M'CLARY, Marshal

Dated at Epsom, July 22d, 1812.

Attention ye Brave !

CITIZENS AND PATRIOTS !

YOUR country having been insulted her rights most wantonly violated, her seamen plundered on the high seas, and ignominiously enslaved by the tyrants of the ocean, the government of the United States, after having exerted all amicable and pacisick means to redress the manifold wrongs, which for years have accumulated beyond further endurance, has determined to vindicate the dignity and honor of the republic in the field of battle, and calls on all the friends to its laws, independence and constitution to rally round the standard of liberty, prepared to nobly defend its dearest privileges or perish in the glorious attempt. When the drubbing drum summons you to the field, and the trumpet of war sounds the charge to victory or death, each gallant spirit will rush to the standard of union and emulate the deeds of the heroes of the revolution. Like them every real American will contend for the honor of the battlefield. Inspired by the brilliant achievements of Bunker's heights, the plains of Saratoga, Monmouth and Yorktown, the glories of a military procession must rouse into valorous exertion the exalted faculties of the martial soul.

You are called upon to wage no predatory war for the personal ag__ndizement of a remorseless despot __ fight for your birth rights, __ and fortunes, your wives, __ and children.

Your country offers to every able __ between the age of 18 __, who nobly tenders his services, sixteen dollars bounty, on enlistment, five dollars a month, feeds and clothes you better than any troops on the globe, and after the expiration of the time for which you enlisted, presents you three months pay over your annual compensation, and an hundred and sixty acre of excellent land, on

which you can settle, make a productive farm, and rear up a host of patriots to defend your country's rights and honor.

What a glorious opportunity is now presented you to acquire the never fading laurels of the soldier, reputation and fortune. With zeal then step forth as the impregnable ramparts of freedom and become enrolled among the gallant defenders of your country.

20 active young men may be enrolled for only 18 months; and will be entitled to all the above emoluments except the land.

All disposed to serve their country will do well to apply immediately at the rendezvous in Epsom or Dover.

ANDREW McCLARY

Captain of Infantry, U.S. Army

NH Gazette 6-2-1812

Soldiers of 1812

Captain Jonathan Godfrey, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

Lieutenant Eleck Brown, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

Ensign Daniel Goss, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

Paul P. Downer, sergeant, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

John Sherburn, sergeant, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

James Sanborn, sergeant, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

John Fales, drummer, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

Ezra Allen, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

Benjamin Brown, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

Greenleaf Brackett, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

Samuel P. Cilley, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

Jonathan Bartlett, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

David Chapman, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

Samuel Cass, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

Samuel Goss, Jr., private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

Isaac S. Greene, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

John S. Haynes, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

Daniel Locke, Jr., private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

Daniel Locke, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

Ebenezer Barton, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

Moses Hanson, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

Robert Coleman, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

Amos Langley, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

John Rand, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

Webster Salter, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

John Sanders (3d), private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

Job Sanders, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

Reuben Sanborn, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

Levi Brown, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

Perkins Philbrick, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

Thomas Grant, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

Simon Philbrick, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

Samuel D. Page, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

Samuel Hazeltine, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

Charles Barton, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

Samuel Yeaton, private, enlisted September 29, 1814, for sixty days.

In Captain Samuel Collins' Company.

Beckford Lang, first lieutenant, enlisted September 12, 1814, for three months.

James Haynes, musician, enlisted September 12, 1814, for three months.

Samuel Chapman, private, enlisted September 12, 1814, for three months.

Benjamin Clarke, private.
Samuel Davis. John Ham, waiter.
Alexander Lear. John Lang, waiter.
David Tandy.

In Captain Bradbury Bartlett's Company.
John Griffin and Jonathan Goss.

The story of religion in Epsom played a major role in how the town was run. The population had grown to 1336 just a couple decades after 1800. Communication had improved with the first post offices in town with James H. McClary postmaster in 1809; Samuel Morrill, 1813; Josiah Crosby, 1819; and James Babb, 1824. There were no regular town records of vital records, and what few records that were kept were by the various churches. The Congregationalists were still the established church by law, but that was soon to change with the new tolerance laws.

Mr. Haseltine was born at Methuen, in Massachusetts, October 28, 1755, entered Dartmouth College in 1773, was examined with respect to his qualifications for the Gospel minister, by the Grafton Presbytery; was approved and took license to preach, July 24, 1779, and was settled in the work of the ministry at Epsom, January 21, 1784. During his ministry, 87 were added to the church; and 363 received the ordinance of baptism. He was called from his labors by death, November 10, 1813, in the 59th year of his age, and 30th of his ministry. Historians have looked back on his ministry noting that, going by percentage of the population of the town, the membership was lower than that of Rev. Tucke, who was minister a much shorter length of time. In all fairness, that does not mean that there were an extremely low number of church members in Epsom. The law still required towns to hire a minister, but as new churches began to form, taxpayers were beginning to complain about having to support a minister not their own. From the town records, there are several indications of this.

1801

Voted not to excuse Mr. David Dickey from paying his ministerial taxes now due.

1808

This may certify the Selectmen of Epsom and all others whomever it may concern that Mr. Richard Rand of Epsom doth belong to the Free-Will Baptist Society and doth attend meetings with us when it is convenient, given under my hand, Elder Ebenezer Knowlton of Pittsfield.

This may certify the Selectmen of Epsom and all others whomever it may concern that Mr. Silvanus Moses of Epsom doth belong to the Free-Will Baptist Society and doth attend meetings with us when it is convenient, given under my hand, Elder Ebenezer Knowlton of Pittsfield.

1810

This may certify the Selectmen of Epsom and all others whomever it may concern that Mr. John Page of Epsom doth belong to the Free-Will Baptist

Society and doth attend meetings with us when it is convenient, given under my hand, Elder Ebenezer Knowlton of Pittsfield. And there were others.

The town records also show a flurry of activity in the purchase and exchange of pews in the meetinghouse. Following the death of Rev. Hazeltine, the town, by law, searched for a replacement, and invited Rev. Jonathan Curtis, and at the September 14th town meeting, voted NOT to give Mr. Jonathan Curtis a call. The result was probably anticipated, as ten days later, a group formed the Congregational Society of Epsom, with Moses Osgood, Samuel Morrill, Michael McClary, Thomas D. Merrill and James Gray a committee to draft a constitution. Seven days later, they invite Rev. Curtis to town, with the following conditions:

"1st. Voted, That if Mr. Jonathan Curtis should accept a Call to settle in Epsom as the Gospel Minister of the Congregational religious Society in said Town, his stated salary shall be four hundred dollars, to be paid annually from the date of his acceptance of the Call.

"2d. Voted, That the Parsonage Land and Buildings which were occupied by the late Rev. Ebenezer Haseltine shall be occupied by Mr. Jonathan Curtis, should he settle in Epsom during his Ministry in sd Town.

"3d. Voted, That Parsonage Buildings be put and kept in decent repair at the expense of the Society.

"4th. Voted, That Mr. Jonathan Curtis be further allowed twenty cords of good hard fire Wood annually, to be delivered at his House some time in the Fall and Winter.

There must have been discussions back and forth, as Rev. Curtis did not accept the call until January 14th of 1815. His acceptance letter read:

"To the Committee for the Congregational Religious Society in Epsom:

"GENTLEMEN,-A considerable time has elapsed since I had the honor to receive from you an invitation to settle in your Society in the work of the Gospel Ministry.

"The undertaking presents a situation the most arduous, responsible and important. In this view of it, I hope I have not occupied an unnecessary length of time in consideration. Your proposals I have carefully and seriously considered. The unanimity of your Society, and their arrangements for my support, present a prospect of usefulness which duty forbids me to disregard.

"I accept of your invitation to settle with you in the work of the Gospel Ministry. And if it shall be the appointment of Providence to establish me in that Sacred Profession, let our united prayers ascend to that God who is the great fountain of all wisdom and goodness, that His blessing may attend such a connection,

"With high consideration, I am, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient and humble servant,

"JONATHAN CURTIS"

ev. Jonathan Curtis settled and in 1816 was a member of the school committee. He preached at the town owned meetinghouse and resided in the town owned parsonage. The town refused in 1816, the erection or building of porches and a steeple or cupola to the meetinghouse in Epsom. In July 1819, the state passed

the Toleration Act, that no person shall be liable to taxation for the purpose of fulfilling any contract between any town and settled minister. At long last, the law was updated to reflect the times. The local papers showed the results:

NOTICE

Be it known, that, by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire, passed July 1st, 1819, we, Levi Locke, Abel Brown, B.L. Locke, Samuel W. Bickford, Daniel Cilley, Bradbury Cilley, Samuel Whitney, and others, do hereby give notice that we have formed ourselves into a Society known by the name of the Universalist Society in Epsom.

B.L. Locke Clerk, Epsom, March 27, 1827

State of New Hampshire

Agreeable to an act passed in this State June Session 1819, notice is hereby given that A.W. Marden, John Sherburne, James Wiggins Jr., and Asahel Allen and their associations, have formed themselves into a religious Society by the name and style of the First Union Methodist Society in Epsom, and have caused the same to be recorded in our Book of records.

Samuel P. Cilley, Clerk, Epsom, April 10, 1827.

No doubt there were others, and some much earlier. Just months after the new law was passed, the town records show that permission was given to the Tolerance Society in Epsom to have the use of the Meetinghouse in said town one half the time on Sundays until the next annual meeting. This was not good news for the Congregational Society, which pretty much had free use of the meetinghouse up until this time. The rivalry began, and from James Babb, it went like this:

"Dec. 5, 1819 - The day appointed for Mr. Lord to preach in the meeting house. Went to meeting about 1/2p 10. Mr. Lord was delivering his sermon, his text I was told was in Acts 19.36. Mr. Curtis came into the Meetinghouse about 11 o'clock, went into the pulpit and told the people that all who felt disposed to attend the worship of God could be accommodated in the school house and desired them to go who choose. About 4/5 of the congregation immediately left the house and followed Mr. Curtis to the school house. I tarried until Mr. Lord finished his forenoon services when it was 20 minutes p 11 and he mentioned that the intermission would be 3/4 of an hour.

In the P.M. I attended the Meeting at the School House. Mr. Curtis preached a very good sermon from the first Epistle of John 4 Chap. 5 + 6. The building was crowded so much that more than half of the hearers were obliged to stand up during the whole of the services."

The situation worsened and the town and the Society had to meet to settle differences. As part of this, the parsonage was sold by the town to the Congregational Society, and with help from the Society, sold to Rev. Curtis. The

town was to use the money to set up a fund to benefit the churches and schools. On April 27, 1822, the Society minutes outlined the complete resolution:

"We, the undersigned committee appointed by the Town of Epsom and the Congregational Society in said Epsom to settle all disputes between said Town and Society respecting the appropriation of the interest arising from the sale of the parsonage in said Town, agree to report and do hereby report that from and after the expiration of six years from the sales of the parsonage aforesaid the said town of Epsom shall, at the expiration of each and every year from and after said time, pay to the wardens of the society their just and equal proportion of the interest aforesaid, according to the inventories of the members thereof, and we do hereby further report that the manner of ascertaining those who for the purpose aforesaid shall be considered members of said society shall be forever after as follows, to wit: The Clerk of said society shall, on or before the first day of April, A.D. 1822, and each and every succeeding year, furnish the selectmen of said Town a certificate under the signature of each individual, who for that year wishes that his proportion of the interest aforesaid should be paid to the wardens of said society certifying that such is their wish, and all individuals so certifying being residents in said Town of Epsom and liable to be and are taxed in said Town, shall be considered members of said society for the purpose aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the Selectmen of said Town, each and every year from and after the expiration of the term aforesaid, to make an aggregate of the inventories of all the persons so certifying as aforesaid and make a dividend of the interest of the parsonage fund aforesaid in the proportion which the aggregate bears to the inventory of the whole Town, and at or before the expiration of each year pay the same to the wardens aforesaid and take their receipt for the same and the same shall be allowed them by the town. And the said Town of Epsom shall and does forever hereafter relinquish all claims upon the said society of the wardens thereof for any interest of said fund which they have heretofore received, and the said society shall and does forever hereafter relinquish all claim upon said Town for any interest which said Town may have or shall have received prior to the expiration of the six years aforesaid, and both of said parties shall forever hereafter be bound to divide said interest in the manner aforesaid, and said society shall not at any time hereafter claim or be entitled to receive any more than their proportion in the manner aforesaid, and this agreement, when ratified by said Town of Epsom and said Society, shall then, and not till then, be binding on the parties aforesaid.

"Respecting the difficulty between said Town and the said Society about the meeting-house in said Town, the committee have been unable to agree to any arrangement consistent with the rights of the several pew-owners in said meeting-house; we have therefore agreed to recommend to the pew-owners to meet and endeavor to make some compromise, if possible, among themselves and report to the town."

In the meantime, the Society chose to use the tavern of Simon A. Heath for a period of time, and considered building a new meetinghouse on the property of

James Gray. It was later decided to build on the property of Simon Ames Heath, near the current meetinghouse. The building was raised June 30, 1821, and the first meeting held in the new Union Hall was July 19, 1821 with 4 to 5 hundred in attendance. It was later referred to as the Vestry. The 'Free-Willers' continued to meet at the Meetinghouse with various guests doing the speaking, including Elder Enoch Place on March 9 of 1823. Only July 27th, Arthur Caverno preached at the meetinghouse.

On June 17, 1823 in Barrington, a 21 year old was licensed to preach, his name, Arthur Caverno. He married in December, and on July 27th, Arthur Caverno preached at the meetinghouse. In 1824 began teaching in Epsom at the schoolhouse on Center Hill. It did not take long before he, along with Rev. Ebenezer Knowlton of Pittsfield, established The Epsom Free Will Baptist Society July 1, 1824, Arthur Caverno, first pastor.

With the Baptist's at the Meetinghouse, and the Congregationalist's in their new hall, things proceeded smoothly for a while. Trouble was brewing between residents in the town, Michael McClary in particular, and Rev. Curtis. The best view of this came from a letter to a local newspaper years after the event, written by Enoch Worthen Eastman in 1869.

Catoe and Daily, were Revolutionary pensioners for services in the war to establish a government in which they "had no rights, which a white man was bound to respect." Lady Catoe afterwards moved to Exeter and became a pensioner under Col. Benton's Widow bill, the same bill by which the Widow Michael McClary of Epsom also became a pensioner.

And thereby hangs a tale that is nearby them. Mr. Curtis, before referred to, was the successor in Epsom of Rev. Mr. Hazelton (Hazeltime), settled for life at the expense of the town. Ministers, like women, were supposed not to enjoy the right of elective franchise. Nevertheless Mr. Curtis voted, and not only voted, but he cast a Federal ballot and I believe the only one of the kind cast in town. At any rate it was federal. Afterwards in discussing the vote over some good liquor, the way such things were always done in those good old times, Gen. McClary said Curtis was a d_____d federal, that he had rather have old Hazelton's bones dug up from behind the meeting house and put up in the pulpit to preach, than to have Curtis there. Well, the evening wore away and the night and the liquor too; and the talk, for it was only talk, was forgotten.

But someone was kind enough to tell Mr. Curtis what Gen. McClary thought of his patriotism.

Afterwards when Thanksgiving was approaching, Gen. McClary sent a turkey to Mr. Curtis. But still remembering the election, Mr. Curtis declined to receive it, and returned it by the bearer with a note saying: "Sir. I have on numerous occasions received favors from you, for which I have been thankful. But such has been your expression about me of late, that should I receive this, I have reason

to fear it might contain something destructive to live. I therefore decline to accept it."

The result was that at the next "Town Meeting" it was voted that Mr. Curtis might preach in the meeting house "half the time," and his support was curtailed to the society. Other denominations occupied the meeting house every other Sunday, and occasionally Elder Ebenezer Knowlton, of Catamount, who had a voice like an archangel, would come down and preach so loud in the meeting house, that it disturbed the sinners over across the road in the school house, where Mr. Curtis was preaching, I was there and saw and heard.

Soon after this the patriarch Cato went dead, and was quietly buried in the graveyard back of the meetinghouse, where he and the Rev. Mr. Hazelton still repose, without a chiseled slab to tell of the spot.

The next week Gen. McClary died, the funeral service was held in the old meeting house. People came from afar. Large delegations from Concord and Pittsfield were there. Mr. Curtis preached the funeral sermon from the singular text "Without any order." I was but a boy, scarcely in my teens, but I remember it well. The thread of the discourse was that all without any order go to the grave; the rich, the poor, the young, the old, the high, the low.

"The grave is the common lot of all. All go down on one common level in the grave. Last week the poor African, to-day Gen. McClary." And as he came near the close, the speaker said it was customary to extol the dead, but he could not do so. "You all knew the deceased. If I should speak of his patriotism you all know that. Should I tell you he was at the battle of Bunker Hill, so also was the poor African who died last week He closed by reading that beautiful hymn of Dr. Watts, two lines of which ran thus: The true, the wise, the reverend head Must lie as low as ours.

Probably no funeral sermon in New Hampshire ever created such an excitement. The Concord people said they guessed the speaker remembered the Turkey, and I expect he did.

The result was, figuratively speaking, that Gen. McClary rolled over in his coffin. A division soon sprang up in the church and society, and Mr. Curtis soon after left Epsom and went to Hanover in Mass., and from there to Pittsfield.

The moral to all this is, that when a man presents a minister with a turkey, his better way is to eat it.

Fraternally yours, E.W. Eastman

Indeed things came to a head and Reverend Jonathan Curtis left January 1, 1825. The Free Will Baptist's erected their first building a dozen years later, in 1833, and replaced it with the building we are all familiar with now, in 1861. The Congregationalist's used the meetinghouse and their hall again after 1833, then erected a newer structure near the site of the old Knowles store in 1845. In 1850,

the old town meetinghouse was sold at auction and moved to Concord. The population of the town grew to 1418 in 1830, the largest it would be for another 100 plus years.



The Old Mustefield.