

## [D. Hamilton \(Duane Hamilton\) Hurd's](#)

# **History of Rockingham and Strafford counties, New Hampshire : with biographical sketches of many of its pioneers and prominent men**

## **CHAPTER LVIII.**

### **NEWMARKET**

Newmarket is situated in the northeast corner of Rockingham County, at the head of tide-water, on the Lamprey River and on Great Bay. It is thirty-six miles southeast from Concord, fourteen miles west from Portsmouth, eight miles north from Exeter, and nine miles south from Dover. It is fifty-seven miles from Boston, on the Boston and Maine [Railroad](#), which passes directly through the town. The Portsmouth and Concord Railroad also passes on and near the southern boundary, crossing the Boston and Maine at the " Junction."

Tradition says that the Lamprey River took its name from a Frenchman by the name of John Lamprae, who first settled on its shores. Other tradition has it that the name was derived from the abundance of lamprey eels that formerly thronged its waters.

About one and a half miles northwest of the village is what is known as the Chapman Spring ; it issues through a large aperture under the roots of a maple-tree at the foot of a gentle declivity. The water is very pure, soft, and limpid. Its flow of water has been gauged, and it was found to discharge 149.610 gallons of water every twenty- four hours, about 6234 gallons per hour, and over 100 gallons per minute. As far back as tradition can trace its history it is said that there has not been any perceptible variation in the quantity of water discharged. Whether the seasons are wet or dry, cold or hot, the quantity does not vary. About twenty rods below the spring, across the ravine worn by its waters, a dam has been built and a building for mechanical purposes of various kinds erected, where quite an amount of business is done by machinery propelled wholly by the waters of this spring. The waters then fall into the Piscassic River, a branch of the Lamprey, about one mile above the village, and constitute one of the main sources of supply to that stream, especially during dry seasons.

The geological formation of Newmarket is mostly a sandy loam with a clay subsoil. Near Newmarket Junction is quite a large area of drift, from which the Boston and Maine Railroad take sand for repairing and building the bed of the road. Ledges of granite crop out here and there with great frequency. There are also ledges of dike or trap-rock, with some quartz and feldspar. A short distance south of the village, near the highway leading to Exeter, is a

granite formation known here as Great Hill. In a seam or vein of quartz faced with trap-rock running through this hill gold and silver and other ores have been found ; but it has not yet been explored to sufficient depth to determine whether they exist in paying quantities.

What is now Newmarket and South Newmarket was formerly, and down to the year 1737, a part of Exeter, and its history prior to that date belongs to the annals of the latter town. Newmarket has no official records extending back further than the year 1784. These records, prior to that date, were seven years since destroyed by fire.

Prior to the incorporation of Newmarket as a separate town, Exeter extended to the line of Dover, which latter town included Medbury and Durham. For many years quite a controversy existed between Dover and Exeter as to where the boundary line between the two was or should be located, Exeter claiming that the line was the Oyster (now Durham) River, while Dover claimed that the Lamprey River was the dividing line. Finally, about the year 1868, a committee was appointed to settle the question of the boundary, which they decided to be Lamprey River.

There is now no means of determining who erected the first house or commenced the first settlement here. The most that can now be ascertained is that at an early date, probably about the time of the settlements at Exeter, Dover, and Durham, a small settlement was made here. The principal business of the settlers at that time was fishing, and the name may have been derived from the fact that a new market was opened for the sale and purchase of fish. Afterwards a saw-mill, grist-mill, and carding-mill were erected, and the place became quite a lumber mart. Much ship timber was cut and carried from here, and at one time, for quite a period, a large ship-yard was in active operation, and ships of the capacity of five hundred tons were built here and floated to Portsmouth, where they were rigged and put in order for sea.

Seven vessels, some of them quite large for those times, have been on the stocks here in process of building at one time, and twenty-one of all kinds have been built here in a single year. Ship-building was also carried on at Newfields village (then a part of Newmarket, now South Newmarket) by Zechuriah Beals, Dudley Watson, George [Hilton](#), and others, and lumber and shooks were shipped there direct from the [West Indies](#).

The first official reference we have been able to find to the site and organization of this town is in the proceedings of the Provincial Legislature, and in the legal proceedings, as found in the records of the courts, for fixing the boundary between Exeter and Dover.

In 1668 one Edward Colcord testifies that the northerly bounds of Exeter, mentioned in an agreement made with We-han-now-now-it, the chief sagamore of the Indians located here, was the westerly part of Oyster River, about four miles northerly beyond Lainperiele River. This (Oyster) river is several times mentioned as the boundary between Exeter and Dover, Exeter claiming to own a strip of land northerly of the river. Like many early names of localities, rivers, and mountains, we find the name of this river spelled in various ways, as Lamperiele, Lampreele, Lampreel, Lampe'll, and Lamprele. It was claimed to be six miles from Exeter, and six miles from Dover. It is, in fact, about eight

miles from Exeter and about nine from Dover.

In 1652 one H. Nutter makes a deposition that in the year 1636 the land about Lamprill River was in possession of the inhabitants of Dover, on both sides the river, both for fishing and planting and felling timber. One William Furber also testifies to the same. John Baker testifies that he was one of a committee to fix the bounds between Exeter and Dover, and that Lamprey River was the bounds. Here we find the name of this river spelled Lamprey for the first time.

In 1719 a committee was appointed to renew the line of a tract of land granted by Massachusetts to Portsmouth, and that two miles were added to the six miles before granted ; which two miles to be appropriated to the encouragement of the iron-works building at Lamprill River, for coal, wood, etc., and for settling people thereon, to be imported for that service, and settled in such, order as a committee appointed for that purpose shall direct, and that Mark Hunking, Geo. Jaffry, and Richard Waldrou, Esqs., and Col. James Davis, Capt. Timothy Gerrish, and Capt. Samuel Tibbetts be the committee for laying out and building said land, and that Samuel Penhallow, Esq., be added for directing the settlement.

The next mention we find of thi» river and settlement is also in connection with the line between Dover and Exeter, in the same year. It is therein provided that those holding the eldest grants of land shall be good to them that have them, always excepting highways and such land sufficient to mills or works set up on Lamprile River.

The next mention found of this place is that a petition was presented to the Legislature, praying for the erection or establishment of a parish in the north part of Exeter. Upon this petition the following action was had :

In Council, Dec. 14, 1727, it was ordered that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill accordingly, and that the name of the parish be Newmarket. In the House of Representatives the same day, "" Read and concurred."

In the proceedings of the Provincial Legislature, Aug. 18, 1737, it was voted that Newmarket have liberty to bring in a bill, and to have the privilege of choosing their town officers as other towns have. Newmarket, then, seems to have been formed into a parish in 1727, and in 1787, ten years later, given town privileges, or incorporated as a town.

Prior to June 27, 1849, what is now the town of South Newmarket constituted a part of Newmarket. At that time South Newmarket was set off and incorporated into a separate town. Before this the village here was called " Lamprey River," and the village now in South Newmarket was called " Newfields," the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad at Newmarket Junction being at that point, on or near the line of separation. Newmarket remained as then constituted till June, 1870, when a portion of Durham was annexed to and became a part of this town. By this annexation the population of Newmarket was increased to about 2300, being, by the census of 1870, 1987. In 1880 the census gives us a population of 2369, which has since increased, so that at this date (1882) we have a population of rising 2500.

At one time Newmarket was the sixth town in the State in population, and is now the third in Rockingham. County; but by the settlement and growth of such places as [Manchester](#), Peterborough, Keene, Rochester, Somersworth, Milford, Nashua, and others, and the cutting off of South Newmarket, notwithstanding the annexation of a portion of Durham, it has proportionally fallen behind, so that it now ranks as about the fifteenth in the State.

## **Manufactures**

As before stated, the principal business of the town in its early days was fishing, lumbering, and ship-building.

In 1822 the Newmarket Manufacturing Company was incorporated, and the building of No. 1 mill was commenced the next year, and completed in 1824. This mill had 2560 spindles. No. 2 was built in 1825, and had 4096 spindles. No. 3 was built in 1827, and the machinery put in two years afterwards. This mill had 1034 spindles. In 1832 the company ran 13,824 spindles in the whole. No. 2 was destroyed by fire the 1st of September, 1857, and rebuilt the next year. No. 4 was completed in 1869. After the erection of this mill the company ran 39,000 spindles, 906 looms, employed 500 operatives, and turned out about 160,000 yards of different kinds of cotton cloth per week. These mills are all built of stone, the three first of large blocks of granite, and the fourth of a kind of trap-rock or slate. In 1881 a fifth mill was built. This is built of brick, is 363 feet long, 94 feet wide, and two stories high, with a tower and basement. This mill is used for weaving. The company now run 55,000 spindles, turn out 300,000 yards of cloth per week, employ 700 operatives, and their monthly pay-roll amounts, on an average, to about \$17,000. The amount of invested capital is about \$1,500,000.

Hon. Daniel M. Durell was the first president of the company. The agents have been, first, Stephen Hanson ; he was succeeded by Stephen A. Chase, and he by Benjamin Wheatland ; after him came John Webster, who was succeeded by George W. Frost. Mr. Frost held the office of agent about thirty years, and down to July 1, 1879, when he died very suddenly while bathing. He was succeeded by Ambrose J. Nichols, who still fills that position. The company is in a flourishing condition of prosperity, and under his prudent and careful management is paying the stockholders fair dividends.

In 1862, Lafayette Hall erected a machine-shop nearly a mile out of the village, on the Packer's Falls road. The water of the Piscassic River furnishes most of the motive-power for the machinery in this shop. When the water falls short he has steam power to supply the demand. The first mill or shop was built in 1862. In 1876 this shop and machinery was destroyed by fire. This was immediately rebuilt, and again burned to the ground in 1877. With characteristic energy, Mr. Hall again rebuilt, and is now doing a successful business. He uses here from six hundred to eight hundred tons of iron in a year. This is manufactured into bolts, nuts, washers, screws, railroad furnishings, etc. He employs on an average about fifteen men, and pays out for help some five thousand dollars annually. Quite a little village has grown up here, which has taken the

name of Hallsville.

## Churches and Religious History

A meeting-house had been erected a few rods north of where the [hotel](#) now stands at the " Junction." The minister was supported by public taxation. The first preacher settled here was Rev. John Moody in 1730, who died in 1778, having supplied the pulpit forty eight years, the last five years of which he seems to have been assisted by Rev. Nathaniel Ervin, who was settled in 1773. and dismissed in 1797, and who died in 1806. Rev. Samuel Tombs, as colleague of Mr. Ervin, was settled in 1792, and dismissed in 1797. Rev. S. M. Natell was employed to supply the pulpit six months in 1798.

In 1799, Rev. James Thurston was settled over this church, and dismissed about the year 1808. He was the last minister settled by the town and church. This was then called the Established Church, but was classed as Congregational.

There seems here to have been a kind of religious hiatus of about twenty years, during which the church must probably have employed a preacher without the aid of the town or public support. For some little time prior to 1828 the Congregationalists held their meetings in the Newmarket Manufacturing Company's wooden warehouse, the same building that now stands on or near the wharf in their yards. The first sermon was preached there by the Rev. John P. Cleaveland, and the first Sabbath-school in town was organized there.

May 22, 1828, Rev. David Sanford was installed pastor of this church. Immediately thereafter the society took measures to build a meeting-house, which was dedicated December 20th the same year. Rev. Mr. Cleaveland, who had preached the first sermon in the old warehouse, preached the dedicatory sermon here from the text (Neh. ii. 18), "So they strengthened their hands for the good work." This is the same house where the society now worships.

Mr. Sanford continued their pastor till June 22, 1830, a period of a little over two years, when he was dismissed. He was succeeded by Rev. Ossimus Tinker, who was ordained and installed Dec. 8, 1830, and dismissed Oct. 29, 1833, remaining with the church a little less than three years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Constantine Blodgett, who was installed Dec. 2, 1834, and dismissed June 15, 1836.

Following him was the Rev. J. Gunnison, who was installed Feb. 22, 1837, and preached till October 9th the same year, a period of about eight months. Rev. T. T. [Richmond](#) was acting pastor of said church from 1838 to 1842, a period of about four years.

Rev. S. S. N. Greeley was installed as pastor Dec. 15, 1842, and dismissed Feb. 23, 1847. Rev. C. Chamberlin was acting pastor one year, from 1847 to 1848. He was succeeded by Rev. E. C. Cogswell, who acted as pastor from 1848 to 1854, about six years. After him the Rev. James Palmer acted as pastor from 1855 to 1858. Rev. Elias Chapman followed him as [acting](#) pastor from 1859 to 1862, about three years. In 1862, May 21st, Rev. George D. Blodgett was installed pastor of this church, and was dismissed October 1st the same year.

Then Rev. S. D. Bowker was acting pastor from 1863 to 1864, a period of about one year.

The next year, 1865, Rev. Isaac C. White became acting pastor of said church, and has ever since to the present time acceptably filled that position, a period now of about seventeen years, about three times as long as any one of his predecessors. Under his ministrations the church has prospered, increased in numbers, and been strengthened. He is an able, prudent, and discreet man, much beloved and respected, and has filled his position with honor to himself and benefit to the church and to the community.

A Methodist Episcopal Church.— was organized in this town in 1827, and a meeting-house built the same year. The Rev. Samuel Kelly was their first preacher, and ministered to this church during the years 1828 and 1829. He was succeeded by Rev. Ezra Sprague, who remained only one year, 1830. Rev. Ezekiel Stickney followed him and remained two years, 1832 and 1833. Rev. William Hatch was their preacher one year, 1834. He was succeeded by Rev. James M. Fuller, who remained during the years 1835 and 1836. Rev. James M. Marey ministered to this church for the years 1837 and 1838; Rev. Elisha Scott for the year 1839, and Rev. Silas Greene for the year 1840. After him came Rev. William Hatch for the second time, who remained during the years 1841 and 1842. He was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Kelley, who also came for the second time, and remained during the years 1843 and 1844. He was followed by Rev. Lorenzo D. Burrows, who remained during the years 1845 and 1846. Then came Rev. James Pike, who labored with the church during the years 1847 and 1848. Rev. James Thurston succeeded him, and ministered to the church only one year, 1849.

Rev. Henry H. Hartwell preached here in the years 1850 and 1851. Then came Rev. Newell Culscer, who officiated in the years 1852 and 1853. He was succeeded by Rev. Charles R. Harding for the years 1854 and 1855. He was succeeded by Rev. Cadford M. Dinsmore, who officiated for the years 1856, 1857, and 1858. Next came Rev. Samuel Beedle, who remained only one year, 1859. In 1860 and 1861 the church was presided over by Rev. William H. Jones. He was followed by Rev. Robert Stubbs, who remained only one year, 1862. Then followed Rev. John L. Trefren, who preached two years, 1863 and 1864.

Next came Rev. George W. H. Clarke, who remained one year, 1865. After him came Rev. Henry P. Copp, who was here two years, 1866 and 1867. In 1868 and 1869 the church was presided over by Rev. O. H. Call. In 1870, Rev. Thomas L. Flood came here as pastor, and remained two years. Under his administration the old meeting-house was abandoned and sold, and the new one now occupied by the society on Main Street was built at an expense of about twenty-five thousand dollars.

Mr. Flood was succeeded by Rev. Elijah R. Wilkins, who remained only one year, 1872. Then followed Rev. Orange W. Scott, who remained two years, 1873 and 1874. He was succeeded by Rev. George J. Judkins, who remained two years, 1875 and 1876. He was followed by Rev. Henry Dorr in the years 1877 and 1878. Next after him came Messrs. T. Cilley, who ministered to the church in the years 1879 and 1880. Then followed Rev. Charles B. Pitblado, who came here in 1881, and is still preaching in this church in his second year, 1882.

And, what is a remarkable fact, these preachers, a short time since, were all still living with

two exceptions, and these have quite recently died. These exceptions were the Revs. Greene and Stickney.

In 1827 the Free-Will Baptists built a meetinghouse a little west of the village, near where the dwelling-house of George K. Leavitt now stands. In this the Rev. John Osborne preached for a short time. He was not a Free-Will Baptist, but belonged to the Christian Baptist order. He was followed by Rev. Daniel P. Cilley, the first Free-Will Baptist minister settled here. The present Free-Will Baptist meetinghouse in the village was erected in 1836. In this Cilley also preached a number of years. He was succeeded by Rev. Elias Hutchins. Their next minister was Rev. Sidney Frost.

After him came Rev. Maxy W. Burlingame, and he was succeeded by Rev. Allen Eastman, who was followed by Rev. Levi B. Tasker, and he by Rev. Willet Vary, and after him came Rev. A. J. Davis. Then they employed Rev. Edwin Marison, who was succeeded by Sullivan Cicero Kimball. After him Rev. John A. Lowell ministered to this church. He was succeeded by Rev. DeWitt C. Durgin, who was followed by Rev. J. H. Durkee. Then followed Rev. John Malvern, and after him came Rev. David A. Adams, and next Rev. B. F. Jefferson, who is still preaching for this church.

A few years since the Roman Catholics organized a society here, and at first purchased and occupied a building previously used as a carpenter's shop, near the depot, the same now occupied by Thomas and John Griffin as a dwelling-house. The Rev. Father Walsh was their first pastor. During his ministration the stone house on "Zion's Hill," formerly occupied by the Universalists, and later by the Unitarians under the ministration of the Rev. Mr. Damon, was purchased and is now occupied by them. Father Walsh was succeeded by Rev. Father Charles Egan, and he by Rev. Father Lewis. Then Rev. Father McDonald ministered to this church, and he was succeeded by Rev. Father C. W. Calligan, and he by the present pastor. Rev. Father Dennis Ryan.

These churches are now all in a healthy, flourishing condition.

## **Banks**

Newmarket Bank was first incorporated A.D. 1855, capital eighty thousand dollars. In A.D. 1865 it was changed to Newmarket National Bank, with the same capital, and still continues as such. The presidents of the bank have been Z. Dow Creighton, Joseph S. Lawrence, William B. Small, and Joseph C. Burley, who now holds that office. At its first organization Samuel A. Haley was elected cashier, and has held the position continuously to the present time.

Newmarket Savings-Bank was incorporated A.D. 1832. Henry C. Weatherby was its first treasurer. Then James M. Chapman held that office. He was succeeded by David Murray, who held the office till his failing health and advanced age compelled him to resign, and Samuel A. Haley was chosen to the position, which he now holds.

The first president was George W. Kittridge, who held the office till his health was so impaired he had to resign its duties, and William B. Small was elected to fill the place, which position he held to the time of his death. After his demise Napoleon B. Treadwell was chosen to the position, and now holds the office. The deposits now amount to rising one hundred thousand dollars.

Both of these banks are in a sound, healthy, and flourishing condition, and doing a profitable business.

## Biographical

Among those who have been prominent business men in this town and held important public positions are the following:

**George W. Kittridge** was born in Epping, N. H., Jan. 31, 1805. He fitted for college at Phillips' [Exeter](#) Academy, and entered the medical class at Cambridge, Mass. In 1825 he settled in Newmarket as a physician, and continued in active practice till about two years before his death, when his failing health compelled him to retire from business. He represented this town in the Legislature in 1835, 1847, 1848, and 1862. In the last year he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. He represented this district in the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Congresses. For over twenty years he was a director of the [Boston](#) and Maine Railroad, and was president of the Newmarket Savings-Bank for over forty years. His father, Dr. Kittridge, of Epping, had eight sons, all of whom became physicians. He (George W.) died in Newmarket, March 5, 1880, aged seventy-five years. The doctor never was married. He left an estate valued at about forty thousand dollars.

**David Murray** was born Oct. 5, 1796. His educational advantages in his school-boy days were quite limited, yet by reading and study in later life he came to be a well-informed business man, and held many positions of public trust. Commencing in 1829, Mr. Murray probably had charge of the settlement of more estates and other business in the Probate Court up to the time of his decease than any other man in the county. He was three years a member of the Legislature, eleven years selectman, six years town treasurer, and three years register of deeds for Rockingham County, and a justice of the peace from 1827 to the time of his death. For fifty years he held some one or more minor offices. He was notary public thirty-three years and treasurer of the Newmarket Savings-Bank about twenty years. For about thirty-five years he prosecuted claims against the government for soldiers' bounties, land warrants, and pensions, and was for many years an agent for several reliable leading fire insurance companies, among which were the Etna, Home, People, Howard, and Rockingham Companies. He died Jan. 16, 1879, aged eighty-two years,— that " noblest work of God," an " honest man."

**Abner P. Stinson** some years ago kept a [hotel](#) near the "Junction," which was a noted [resort](#) for politicians in those days. He was a man of considerable influence in the old (Jeffersonian) Republican party, and was at one time warden of the New Hampshire State prison. He afterwards emigrated to some place



in the West, where he died, an old man, in 1871. This hotel was afterwards kept for many years by Joseph Langley, Esq.

Prior to the incorporation of the Newmarket Bank in 1855, **Samuel A. Haley** and his brother **Benjamin F.** were engaged here in trade and the manufacture of clothing quite extensively, under the firm-name of S. A. & B. F. Haley. Some years after, S. A. Haley was employed as cashier of the bank. They dissolved the partnership, and Benjamin F. carried on the business alone, greatly increasing the business, employing about five hundred hands, male and female. He has quite recently made another change, selling out most of his retail trade, and gone extensively into the manufacture of clothing, not only for the Boston and New York wholesale traders and jobbers, but sells many goods West and South. Besides his large manufactory here, he has also another at Dover. In addition to these he also has a custom clothing department and has been extensively engaged in the manufacture of military and band uniforms.

**John S. Bennett** commenced the tin and hardware business in Newmarket in 1843. In 1860 his brother **Edwin** entered into partnership with him, under the firm-name of J. S. & E. Bennett. The business was enlarged, and included coal, wood, and lumber, in which they dealt quite extensively. They employed from forty to fifty men at one period, and did an annual business of about one hundred thousand dollars. In 1873 they sold out here, and bought a two-thirds interest in the Merrimac Foundry in Lawrence, Mass. John S. died in Lawrence in 1876. He was an active, energetic business man, and the town was enlivened and made progressive by his business associations. Edwin still lives in Newmarket, but is not in business at present.

**Hon. William B. Small** was born in Lewiston, Me., May 17, 1817. He was educated at Phillips' Exeter Academy, and taught school in Exeter. He read law in the office of Bell & Tuck, in Exeter. He came to Newmarket in 1846 or 1847, and commenced practice here. By studious application and faithfulness in all his duties he soon took a front rank in the profession, and had a large and successful practice. He represented the town in the Legislature, and was chosen State Senator from this district. He was a member of Congress in 1874-75. He died April 7, 1878, aged sixty-one years, honored, respected, and mourned by a large circle of friends.

**James B. Creighton** commenced business in Newmarket with **Gardner Towle**, under the firm-name of Towle & Creighton, and afterwards in company with his son, **Z. Dow Creighton**, as J. B. Creighton & Son. He represented the town in the lower branch of the Legislature several years, and was a member of the State Senate in 1836. He afterwards retired to his farm, and is still living at the advanced age of ninety-two years, highly respected.

**James M. Chapman** was a lawyer of some local repute, was two years treasurer of the savings-bank. He was an active politician, represented the town in the State Legislature, and filled at some time almost all the town offices. Under Pierce's administration he was postmaster here in the village.

**Arthur Brauscombe** was engaged in privateering in 1812 ; after the war closed came to Newmarket, and for many years was engaged in trade here. He was a man widely known and much respected. He represented the town in the Legislature many years. He died some twenty-seven years ago.

**Rev. John Broadhead** resided in that part of the town which now forms South Newmarket. He was a man of much ability, and contributed in a marked degree to make the Methodists the leading religious society in this section. He was at one time a member of Congress from this district.

The first newspaper printed here was in 1841, by **J. L. Beckett**, called the Granite State Democrat. It was moved from Exeter here, and continued but a short time. In 1842, Brackett Palmer, Esq., started a paper here called the Ari/us, which also soon died out. In 1873, J. D. P. Wingate started the New-market Advertiser here. It has changed hands two or three times, and is now owned, printed, and published by **Frank H. Pinkham**, an enterprising young man of this village, who, in connection with a good "job office," has made it a success.

## Representatives

The representatives from this town in the State Legislature from 1784, which is the earliest date of which we have any official record, have been as follows :

1784-85. James Hill.  
1786. Voted not to send.  
1787. Samuel Brooks.  
1788-91. Nathaniel Rogers.  
1792. James Hill.  
1793. None chosen.  
1794-96. Josiah Adams.  
1797-98. James Smith.  
1799-1802. James Hill.

1803-. Jeremiah Mead.  
1816. James Hill.  
1816-8. Jeremiah Mead.  
1809-10. David Chapman, Jr  
1811. Dudley Watson.  
1812-13. David Chapman, Jr.  
1814. Dndley Watson.  
1816. John M. Smith.  
1816-20. Jeremiah Meade.

1821. George [Hilton](#).  
1822-25. Arthur Branscomb.  
1826-27. Abner P. Stinson.  
1828. Arthur Branscomb.  
1829. James B. Creighton.

1830. Arthur Branscomb.  
1831-33. David Murray.  
1834. James B. Creighton.  
1835. George W. Kittredge.  
1836. James B. Creighton.  
1837. Nathaniel E. Burleigh, Oliver Lamprey.  
1838. Oliver Lamprey, George O. Hilton.

1839-40. George O. Hilton, William W. Stickney.

1841. William W. Stickney

1842. John M. Towle, Nathaniel E. Burleigh.

1843. John M. Towle.

1844-45. Joseph R. Doe, Benjamin Brooks.

1846-47. Joseph D. Finder, George W. Dearborn (1).

1848. George W. Kittredge, Nathaniel Stevens.

1849. Nathaniel Stevens, George O. Hilton.

1850. George W. Kittredge, Jonathan Garland.

1851. Jonathan Garland, Benjamin Mathes.

1852. Benjamin Mathes, James M. Chapman.

1853. James M. Chapman, John S. Bennett.

1854. Samuel P. Dow, John S. Bennett.

1855. Samuel P. Dow, Jeremiah Winkley.

1856. Jeremiah Winkley, Nathaniel Oilman.

1857. William Folsom, Nathaniel Gilman.

1858. Isaac Furber, William Folsom.

1859. Henry H. Smith, Benjamin F. Haley.

1860. Benjamin F. Haley, Augustus B. Clay.

1861. Henry H. Smith, Joseph Taylor.

1862. Joseph Taylor, Z. Dow Creighton.

1863. John J. Robinson, James S. Pinder.

1864. Z. Dow Creighton, William M. Stackpole.

1865. William B. Small, William W. Stackpole.

1866-67. Henry H. Smith, George A. Bennett.

1868-69. William A. Shackford, Nathan H. Leavitt.

1870-71. Charles F. Davis, Charles E. Tasker.

1872-73. Harrison G. Burleigh, Charles H. Smith.

1874-75. Aaron L. Mellows, Charles P. Stackpole.

1876-77. Lafayette Hall, Reuben M. Burleigh.

1878. Benjamin Mathes, Jr. John F. Ham, Jr,

1878 (For years 1879-80). John F. Ham, Charles E. Tasker.

The town having sufficient number of ratable polls, now send two representatives.

(1) Dearborn died in 1847, and George W. Kittredge was chosen to fill the vacancy.

## Physicians

The physicians who have lived and practiced in this town are as follows: Nathaniel Kidder, George W. Gale, Perly Blodgett, George W. Kittredge, John R. Sanborn, William Folsom, Bugbee, Henry Hayes, Nathaniel B. Chace, Reuben M. Gray, Holmes, Benjamin N. Towle, Isaac N. Perley, James Biissett, H. B. Haskell, Clinton A. Ricker, Lafayette Chesley, Horr, Chace Moulton, Samuel H. Greene, Joseph L. Elkins, Charles A. Morse.

Of these, Bugbee, Perley, Bassett, Holmes, Haskell, Ricker, Chesley, and Horr, each remained but a short time. Kittredge, Kidder, Sanborn, and Folsom were all long residents and practitioners, and all died here. Drs. Green and Elkins have long been, and are now in successful, practice here. Dr. Morse is a young man who has quite recently commenced practice, and is beginning very well indeed.

## **Attorneys**

Before the settlement of any attorney in this town, Wentworth Cheswell, one of the early settlers, and an educated business man of good judgment, ability, and discretion, and a justice of the peace, drew deeds, leases, agreements, contracts, wills, and other instruments for his neighbors, and also acted as a justice in the trial of causes. The first practicing attorney that settled here was Huntson ; after him William Tinney. Since then there have been attorneys here as follows:

Amos A. Parker, Gilbert A. Grant, Hezekiah B. Stevens, Eldridge, James M. Chapman, William B. Small, Augustus B. Clay, Amos W. Towle, Aaron L. Mellows, Charles H. Knight, Charles H. Smith, I. T. George, and Elisha A. Keep.

Of these, Grant, Stevens, Eldridge, and Towle remained only temporarily. Parker at first went West, and after wards married for a second wife one of the celebrated " Smith sisters," of Glastonbury, Conn., who have given the local authorities considerable trouble by refusing to pay their taxes unless they can be allowed to vote. Mr. Clay died here, after having been in practice some three or four years. Hon. Mr. Small died here, after having been in practice over thirty years. His death was caused by a fall, and striking his head upon the rail of a railroad, producing concussion of the brain, which ultimately caused Suffusion, ending in death.

Mr. Mellows, Mr. Smith, Mr. George. Mr. Knight, and Mr. Keep are still in active practice in the village.

## **Soldiers in the War of the Rebellion**

Newmarket furnished more than the quota required in the late war between the States. The record of their names is somewhat incomplete. As correctly as can now be ascertained the names of those who went in the army to fill the quota of Newmarket are as follows :

Charles C. Sanders.  
Charles Basso.  
Charles Daly.  
Joseph Magilio.

Frederick Morgan.  
John Tiavers.  
James Wheelan.  
James H. Littlefield.  
James O. Watson.  
William Noyes.  
Moses B. Colley.  
James Riley.  
Calvin H. Weymouth.  
John C. Caswell.  
George K. Rollins.  
George Brown.  
Andrew Callireer.  
James Kelpie.  
Samutl Moore.  
Lewis Sch warts.  
George F. Lord.  
Robert E. Foster.  
John Mendum.  
William McKenly.  
George X. Gay.  
John Kingsley.  
William Smith.  
Timothy Caswell.  
Andrew J. Knowlton.  
Benjamin F. Sanborn.  
George W. Ellison.  
Henry W. Bryant.  
Francis Coggswell.  
William Gartside.  
William P. Huckins.  
Ezia Bean.  
William Gile.  
Alexander Segdler.  
Henry Schnlter.  
George K. Keniston.  
Fred Ritchee.  
John Gregory.  
James M. Durell.  
Heniy H. Murray.  
Charles F. Chapman.  
Nathaniel S. French.  
Samuel B. Brackett.  
George K. Caswell.  
David W. Chapman.  
Augustus H. Davis.  
Charles A. French.  
John B. Greene.  
David Hogan.  
Franklin Valley.  
Stephen W. Bailey.  
James F, Keniston,  
Samuel Drake.  
George K, Smart.

John Cleaves.  
John T, Young.  
Charles H. Willey.  
Otto Arndt.  
■William Fitzgerald.  
Morris Shelian,  
Frederick Koch.  
Eben Joy.  
Henry Rahn.  
Richard E. Wyman.  
William Gill.  
Henry B. Haley.  
John Ray.  
George L. Floyd.  
William H. Huckins.  
George W. Taylor.  
James Hall.  
Warren P. Jones.  
John F. Gible.  
Royal T. Suell.  
Charles W. Greene.  
Charles B. Jenne.?  
O. T. Smith.  
John O. Davis,  
George Black.  
Nathaniel Willey.  
David Brackett.  
John Palmer.  
James■ M. Caswell.  
John Goodrich.  
William Chapman.  
Alanson C. Haines.  
William H. Dackum.  
Woodbridge W. Durell  
Warren S. French.  
David Bassett.  
Warren Glover.  
Albert Foell.  
John H. Harvey,  
Michael McCarty.  
James Hughs.  
M. Norgan.  
George A. Jenkins.  
David Allen.  
Edward F. Keniston.  
Alexander Sydler.  
Charles Keniston.  
William Littlefield.  
Joseph Watson.  
Flavins Souseman.  
Cornelius O'Brien.  
Freeman Clement.  
Charles F. Dockum.

Joseph Gould.  
William B Taylor.  
Arren D. Shaw.  
Woodbridge W. Tuttle.  
Patrick Hannegan.  
Henry B. Hill.  
Charles W. Perkins.  
Edwin H. Goodwin.  
Joseph Watson.  
Charles A. Jones.  
Orrin Holden.  
William Alexander.  
Edward Osborne.  
Mehille P. Judkina.  
Daniel Moore.  
James D. Nealley.  
George T. Parker.  
Alexander L. Abbott.  
Bernard Casey.  
John J. Hanson.  
Nathaniel Robinson.  
George W. Frost.  
Thomas Lees.  
Charles W. Eaton.  
Joseph Chapman.  
William B. Morrill.  
John Pinkham.  
Jacob O. Wentworth,  
George W. Tibbitts.  
Henry O, Howard,  
Albert G. Furber.  
William S, Keniston,

Those who procured substitutes on their own account, so as to be relieved from the draft, were as follows :

Clinton A. Haley, Freeman Sanborn, Thonuis B. Robinson, Constantine B. Mathes, Edmund B. Pendergast, Napoleon B. Treadwell, Harrison G. Burley, and John P. Perkins.

## **Miscellaneous**

In the spring of 1870, Hiram Jones, who had lived in this town but a short time, murdered his wife by cutting her throat with a razor.

Jealousy was the cause. The next October, Jones was tried at Portsmouth, convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged. On account of liis age, near seventy, and of doubts as to his sanity at the time, his sentence was

commuted to State prison for life. He was much displeased at this, but lived only about three years, and died in prison.

July 30, 1873, an excursion party of nineteen went from the village down Lamprey River out into Great Bay for a pleasure trip.

While all on board were enjoying themselves at a distance from the shore, in a depth of forty feet of water, without any warning of danger the packet on board which they were, from some cause never satisfactorily explained, was found to be sinking.

She filled and went to the bottom, and the whole nineteen were precipitated into the water.

Of these, three young ladies, named Abbie

Garland, Millie Moulton, and Jennie Burnhani, were drowned. The others supported

themselves, some on oars, some on the hatches, others by swimming and

supporting those who could not swim, till those who had seen them from the shore put off in a sail-boat and rescued them.

In April, 1868, one John Hussey, belonging in Rochester, N. H., at work for J. S. & E.

Bennett as a peddler, committed suicide by hanging in Bennett's

stable. A coroner's jury investigated the case, but could find no assignable reason for the

act except low spirits, and discouragement caused by want of

success in business.

Dec. 26, 1879, Patrick Behen, a resident of this town, was found dead in the back room of a house occupied by Michael Carrigg and his wife. There

were apparently suspicious circumstances attending his death. A coroner's inquest was held, but after the most thorough and searching investigation no

evidence of foul play could be found. He lay upon his face and side, with his legs and arms drawn up, and appeared to have died from suffocation. No

bruises, wounds, or marks of violence could be found upon the body.

On the 6th day of February, 1866, a disastrous fire visited this village. The fire was first discovered in a barn belonging to Lucy Maria Watson, near the

Boston and Maine [Railroad](#) depot. This barn was surrounded by dwelling-houses and other buildings, in close proximity to which the fire soon spread, and

there being at the time a high wind, it raged with great fury. Six dwelling-houses, two barns, a large paint-shop and wood-house, with other out-buildings,

were burned here. The fire and cinders were blown to near the centre of the village, where four stores, containing several tailor-shops and tenements, were

destroyed. After it was found that the fire threatened the village, a telegram was sent to Dover for assistance, and in twenty minutes a fire company with

a steamer was here from that city, a distance of nine miles. This town had only two hand-engines, and without this assistance from Dover a large part of

the village would have been destroyed by the devouring [element](#).

Aside from this conflagration and the burning of No. 2 Mill in 1857, the town has been comparatively exempt from fires.

A Masonic [Lodge](#), Rising Star, No. 4 was organized in this town in 1824 or 1825. Under the "Morgan" excitement it did not flourish, and its charter

was surrendered to the Grand Lodge. In 1858 the charter was restored, and the lodge again commenced work. Since then it has been continuously in a flour-

ishing condition, and has now a membership of about 150. They have one of the finest lodge-rooms in the State. Since the restoration of its charter its Masters



have been David Murray, Samuel A. Haley, George W. Kittredge, Benjamin Brooks, Orrin Murray, Aaron L. Mellows, Charles E. Tasker, A. Dana Wiggin, Bradford S. Kingman, [Woodbridge](#) W. Durell, who is the present Master.

There is also a large and flourishing lodge of Odd Fellows in this town. It has been in existence some forty years, and has a large membership and quite a large fund.

For several years there has been here, and is now, a temperance organization of Good Templars. This association has been and still is doing a noble work. Its beneficent results are manifest on every hand, and the good work is still in progress.

Previous to the building of the Boston and Maine Railroad in 1840 and later, the Portsmouth and Concord Railroad, most of the goods sold here and the raw materials for the manufacturies, as well as the manufactured goods, were transported by water conveyance. Packets and schooners from Boston, and gondolas between here and Portsmouth, made a lively business on the Piscataqua River across Great Bay and up the Lamprey River. Since the building of these railroads the freighting has nearly all been done by them, yet schooners from Philadelphia and gondolas from Portsmouth continue to bring coal and other heavy goods by water. Last year Congress appropriated ten thousand dollars to improve the navigation of Lamprey River, which was expended under the supervision of Gen. Thorn, and ships of three hundred tons or larger can now come up the Lamprey River without trouble or danger. Another appropriation of ten thousand dollars has recently been made to further improve this river. With the judicious expenditure of this sum the river can be made navigable for any vessel usually engaged in the coastwise trade.

We have very few wealthy men, none retired from business. The permanent population is composed of active, energetic, business, and hard-working men, striving to acquire a competency. This fact contributes to make the town active and business lively.

And no town in the State of its size has more active, live men, and none has about it a more active, progressive, lively, business appearance. It is now growing rapidly. Some forty family tenements were built the last year, and for its size the town has few rivals in progress and prosperity.

## **BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.**

### **JONATHAN BURLEY**

Jonathan Burley, of Newmarket, N. H., is a lineal descendant of Giles Burley, who was an inhabitant of Ipswich, Mass., as early as 1648, and a commoner in 1664. The History of Ipswich says, of the little we learn of Gyles or Giles Burley, that he was a planter, living eight years on Brooke Street, and owning lot No. 105, situated upon Great Hill, Hogg Island. He died, leaving his wife, Elizabeth, and children, Andrew, James, Giles, and perhaps John.

James Burley' (Giles'), born Feb. 10, 1659, died at Exeter, N. H., about 1721. He was twice married, — first, May 25, 1685, to Rebecca, daughter of Thomas and Susannah (Worcester) Stacy; she died Oct. 21, 1686, and he married for his second wife, Elizabeth , and had the following children,  
viz. : William, Joseph, Thomas, James, Josiah, and Giles.

Josiah' was born in 1701, and died at Newmarket. He married Hannah, daughter of Hon. Andrew and (Cha.se) Wiggin. In 1718 he received thirty acres, assigned by a committee at Exeter. He signed a petition for a bridge at Newmarket in 1740. The date of his will is 1756, Hon. Andrew Wiggin was the judge of probate. Children of Josiah' and Hannah (Wiggin) Burley:

Josiah', Thomas, and Samuel. Josiah\* (Josiah\*, James-, Giles^) married a Judith or Mary Tuttle, and had children:  
Sarah, .Tosiah, Judith, Hannah, Betsey (in place of Betsey Burley, genealogy gives Deborah), and Mary.

Mr. Burley was a farmer in Newmarket, on the same farm where Jonathan Burley now (1882) resides.  
He settled in Newmarket in 1767. He died at the advanced age of eighty years, and his wife at seventy- two.

Josiah, (Josiah\*, Josiah', James, Giles'), son of Josiah\* and Judith or Mary (Tuttle) Burley, was born in Newmarket May 20, 1760, and died at his residence in his native town May 10, 1842. He married Susan Edgerley, who was born June 30, 1767, and died Nov. 9, 1851.  
Of this union the following children were born:  
Josiah, Susan, Mark, Clarissa, Deborah, Betsey, Jonathan\*, Jeremiah, and Lavina, all of whom were born in Newmarket, N. H., and all are now (1882) dead except Deborah and Jonathan.

Mr. Burley was.a farmer by occupation and a soldier in the Revolutionary war for a short time. In politics a Democrat, as his descendants have been.  
He held some of the minor offices of the town.

Jonathan" (Josiah^, Josiah\*, Josiah', James^, Giles') was born on the farm in Newmarket, Oct. 9, 1804.  
He has always been a farmer. He cared for his parents until their death, then came in possession of the " Old Burley Homestead," which has been in the family for many generations. He has been successful as a farmer, and as a man enjoys the confidence of his townsmen.

Politically, he is a Democrat of the old school, and thoroughly believes in those great and grand principles proclaimed by Jefferson and Jackson.  
He married Sarah C, daughter of John and Betsey (Sawyer) Neal, of London, N. H., Dec. 28, 1831. She was born Sept. 23, 1808.  
Mrs. Burley's father was born at South Newmarket, Feb. 14, 1777, married Betsey Sawyer, of Lee, and had eight children, of whom Sarah C. is the fourth. Mr. Neal was a farmer by occupation, and a Democrat in politics. He died at the advanced age of eighty-three.

Mr. and Mrs. Burley have the following children:  
(1) A. Augusta (Mrs. Charles E. Smith, of South Newmarket);

(2) Harrison G. ; and (3) Lavina J. (Mrs. Horace B. Doe, of Durham).  
Mr. and Mrs. Burley are attendants at the Baptist Church, of which she is a member.

Harrison G. Burley' (Jonathan", Josiah\*, Josiah\*, Josiah', James^, Giles') was born on the old Burley homestead in Newmarket, N. H., Dec. 9, 1834. He received a common-school education, supplemented by a few terms at the academy of Pembroke. He was reared on the farm, and agriculture has been his chief business. In 1874 he was appointed agent for Rockingham Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and in 1878 was elected one of its directors.

Whatever business Mr. Burley has been engaged in has been successful. Politically he followed in the footsteps of his fathers, and votes the Democratic ticket. He has held various offices of trust and honor in his native town, among which we mention those of .selectman three years, and member of the Legislature in 1872-73, serving on the Committee of State Normal Schools. He married Fannie E., daughter of Jewett and Lydia (Norris) Connor, Jan. 17, 1877. Mrs. Burley was born in Exeter, N. H., Sept. 20, 1848. Their children are Walter D. and Lillian M. Burley.