

*Historical
Inventory of
Hebron, NH*

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Introduction

The Historical Inventory of Hebron consists of houses, barns, a bridge, a road and home sites of historical significance.

Extant Historical House Inventory

House Builder	Date Built
Rueben Hobart	c1782
Uriah Pike	c1782
George Worthen	c1784
Abijah Wright	c1785
Samuel Hazelton	c1790
Daniel Pike	c1791
John Hazelton	c1798
Jonathan K. Pike	c1803
Jonathan Morse	c1803
Samuel Crosby	c1813
Enos Ferrin	c1820
Daniel Walker	c1835

Extant Historical Barns Inventory

Barn Builder	Date Built
Jonathan Morse	c1803
George Smith	1907

Historical Bridge Inventory

Braley Road Bridge built c1927

Historical Road Inventory

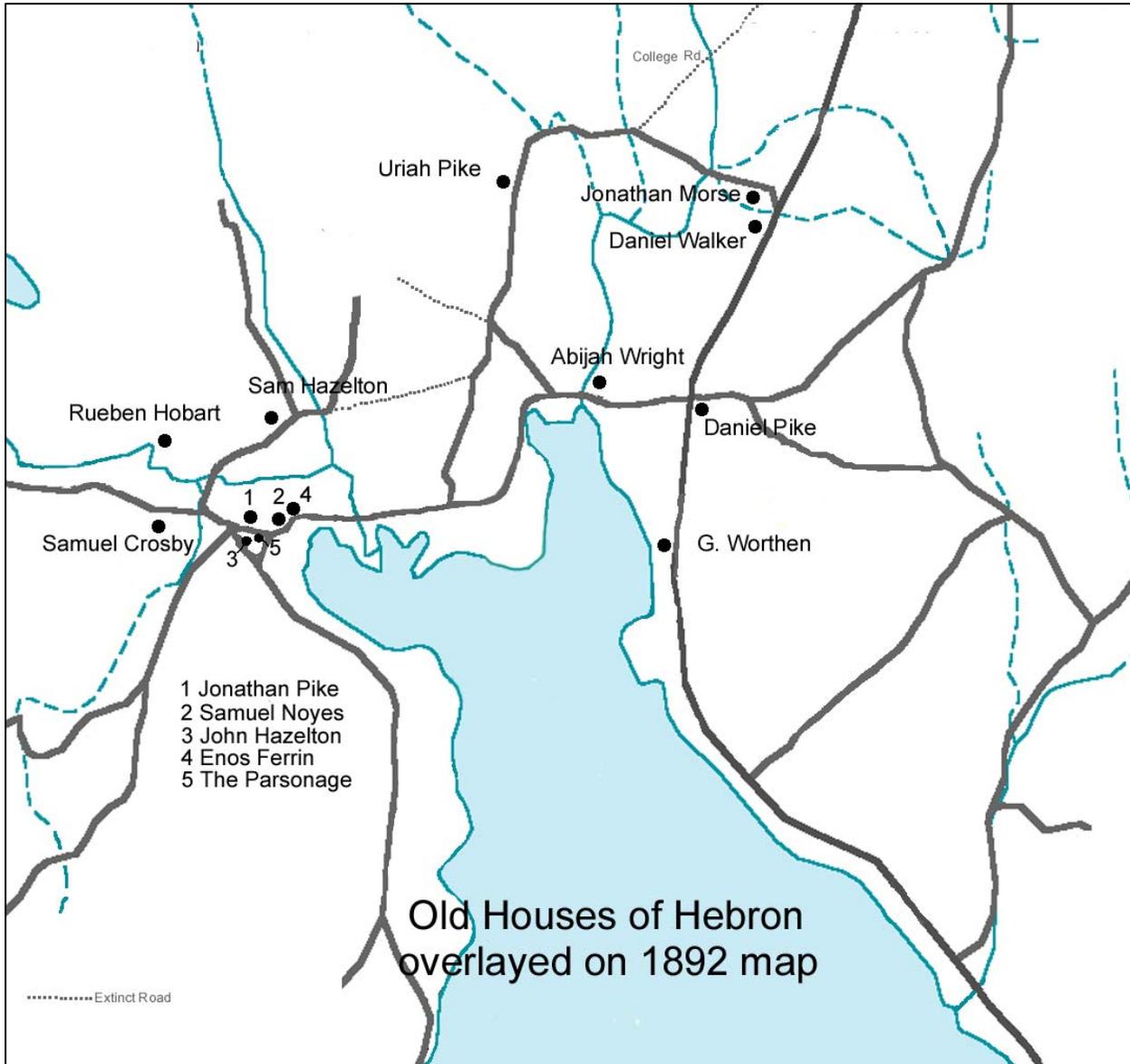
College Road built c 1772

Historical Home Site Inventory

Family	Historical Significance
Nathaniel Ball	Cousin to George Washington; father of John Ball founder of Grand Rapids, MI and Portland, OR; father of Deborah Ball Powers, first self made millionairess in the US.
Stephen Ordway	Brother to Sergeant John Ordway, who was 3 rd in command of the Lewis & Clark Expedition.
Nathaniel S. Berry	Governor of New Hampshire during the Civil War and advisor to President Abraham Lincoln

Historical Camps

Camp Pasquaney	1893	Oldest continuously operated boys camp in the United States
Camp Onaway	1900 as Camp Redcroft	Oldest operating girls camp in the United States
Camp Mowlis	1903	



Map of Historical House Locations

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Inventory of Extant Historical Houses

Rueben Hobart House c1782



Rueben Hobart House (presently owned by David and Mavis Brittelli) is sometimes referred to as the “Gibbs House” or “Jewell Acres.” This house built by Rueben Hobart one of the original settlers of Hebron in c1782. This is probably the oldest house in Hebron. Rueben Hobart was born probably in Groton, MA on January 26, 1761, the son of Gershom Hobart, and died May 6, 1810 in Hebron. He married (1) Isabel Colburn 1788. She was born Abt. 1757 in Hollis, NH, and died September 23, 1795. He married (2) Elizabeth ? Aft. 1795. She was born Abt. 1778. Rueben Hobart was one of

the first settlers in Cockermonth, now Hebron, NH. Rueben’s brother, Josiah (1765-1812), was the first male child born in Plymouth. All of Rueben’s children were probably born in this house.

Children of Rueben Hobart and Isabel Colburn are:

- i. Abpha Hobart, b. June 28, 1789.
- ii. Rueben Hobart, b. June 14, 1791.

Children of Rueben Hobart and Elizabeth ? are:

- iii. Isabel Hobart, b. June 15, 1798, Hebron, NH; d. April 4, 1812.
- iv. Elizabeth Hobart, b. June 14, 1802, Hebron, NH; d. April 1, 1826.
- v. Hannah Hobart, b. October 28, 1804, Hebron, NH; d. September 23, 1809.
- vi. Lucy Hobart, b. April 27, 1807, Hebron, NH.
- vii. Joshua Hobart, b. July 7, 1809, Hebron, NH.

Uriah Pike House c1782

Uriah Pike House (presently owned by Dr. Howard and Caroline Oedel) was built c1782 and is one of the three oldest houses in Hebron. Uriah Drury Pike was born July 7, 1761 in Dunstable, NH, and died October 18, 1822 in Hebron, NH. He married Hannah Keyes, daughter of Jonathan Keyes and Elizabeth Fletcher. She was born May 6, 1761 in Westford, MA, and died February 11, 1833. Probably all of Uriah's children were born in this house.



- i. Ezekiel Pike, b. August 5, 1783; d. April 27, 1784.
- ii. Ezekiel Pike, b. May 1, 1784; d. February 12, 1805.
- iii. Uriah Pike, b. November 13, 1785; d. June 10, 1790.
- iv. Isaiah Pike, b. August 12, 1787; d. September 16, 1865; m. Charlotte Hickok.
- v. Hannah Pike, b. June 21, 1789; d. June 26, 1861.
- vi. Rhoda Pike, b. January 23, 1792; m. Thaddeus Hickok.
- vii. Captain Uriah Pike, b. July 29, 1794; d. June 24, 1878, Hebron, NH.
- viii. Jonathan Keyes Pike, b. May 10, 1796; d. September 29, 1859.
- ix. Jacob Kendall Pike, b. May 23, 1798; d. May 23, 1804.
- x. Isaac Pike, b. October 5, 1802; d. September 24, 1832.
- xi. Nathaniel Ball Pike, b. March 26, 1805; d. May 30, 1828.

After Uriah Drury's death his son Captain Uriah Pike inherited the farm. He married Nancy Page, daughter of Thomas Page and Betty ?. She was born September 20, 1796, and died February 25, 1870.

Children of URIAH PIKE and NANCY PAGE born in this house are:

- i. AUSTIN FRANKLIN⁹ PIKE, b. October 16, 1819, Hebron, NH; d. October 8, 1886, Hebron, NH. Who was a member of the House of Representatives 1873-1875 and a US Senator in 1883.
- ii. AMANDA M. PIKE, b. March 12, 1821; d. January 1, 1878; m. JOHN F. WHITTEMORE.
- iii. EMELINE D. PIKE, b. January 1, 1823.
- iv. URIAH A. PIKE, b. December 5, 1826; d. November 17, 1832.
- v. NATHANIEL ADAMS PIKE, b. June 22, 1832.
- vi. HARRIET A. PIKE, b. January 20, 1838; d. August 10, 1885; m. ROMULUS A. BUCKLAND, August 10, 1870.

The following information is taken from the hand written notes of William N. Oedel.

The first deed transfer for this property occurred in 1782. For the price of £75 the following transfers were made to Uriah Drury Pike: from Thomas Nevins about 63 ½ acres; plus ½ of Lot #1 in the 3rd Range, 2nd Division, minus 5 ½ acres; plus Lot #2 in the 3rd Range less 5 ½ acres less 44 rods. In 1790 another 50 acres was purchased for £40 from Moses Little which

was in Lot #11, 2nd Division, 1st Range. In 1802 for \$25, 50 acres were added from a purchase from Nahan Ward from Lot #12, 2nd Division, 1st Range. In 1807 3 acres were purchased for \$12 from Stephen Goodhue which was part of Lot #10, 1st Range. Another 20 acres was added in 1809 for \$50 from Abel Colburn which was the east end of Lot #10, 1st Range. In 1815 Job Cilley sold Uriah Drury another 10 acres for \$100 which was part of Lot #9, 1st Range. Again in 1816 Job Cilley sold another 17 square rods from the south side of Lot #10. In 1818 Jonathan K. Pike sold 10 acres to Uriah Drury for \$50 which was a piece of the west side of Lot #6, 2nd Range. Finally, sometime later the 50 acre Glebe Lot was added to the property but the exact date is not known. This brought the total holdings of Uriah Drury Pike to 206 ½ acres and 17 sq. rods for a total cost of \$864.50.

Uriah Drury Pike held title to all this land until April 22, 1818 when he deeded all of the property to his son Uriah Pike except for 5 ½ acres of the Nevins lot which had been sold to Daniel Pike. The deed to Uriah also included 1 ½ pews and 1 horse shed at the Meeting House. Uriah did not record this deed until 1854 when he sold the property.

AUSTIN FRANKLIN PIKE (1819-1886) was the son of Uriah and Nancy (Page) Pike and grandson of Uriah D. Pike. He was born in this house. He prepared for college but changed his plans when his health broke down, and after reading law with Hon. George Nesmith of Franklin, N.H. was taken into partnership. He served in the N.H. House of Representatives and in the state Senate, and was President of the Senate and Speaker of the House. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives for the years 1873-1875. In 1883 he was elected a U.S. Senator, but died before his term was completed. He owned homes both in Franklin and Hebron. On the 1860 county map the residence of A. F. Pike, Esq. is about a quarter mile south of the Hebron-Groton road where Myron Braley has recently constructed a road. In 1873 Pike bought the old Samuel Hazelton homestead on Braley Road from Wilson W. Hazelton. His son, Edward A. Pike, took over the place in 1879 and farmed there until 1888. Biographical information about Austin F. Pike may be found in *The Bench and Bar of New Hampshire* by C. H. Bell, the *Biographical Directory of the American Congress*, and other places. There is a portrait in *New Hampshire Men*, edited by George H. Moses.

In 1854 Uriah Pike sold 60 acres to Sally Colby and the remainder, including the house was sold to Ichabod P. Hardy for \$1500. Ichabod Hardy received about 140 acres as well as the horse shed at the Meeting House. His abutters were the families: Veasey, Sanborn, Wise, George, and Whipple. He only held it for one year.

In 1855 Ichabod Hardy sold the property, minus a 4 acre meadow, to Moses Pike for \$1500. He held on to the property until 1859 when the abutters were: Fretts, Dustin, Crosby and Ferrin. Evidently land was changing hands quickly during that time period. In 1859 Moses sold the property for \$1400 (land prices were falling, which may explain why so much was changing hands) to Levi K. Ball who held it for 33 years. Ball was a Mexican War Veteran. In 1862 he sold to Willard Wise for \$300 15 acres east of the road but reserving the cider mill and for his lifetime the income from certain apple trees. This same 300 acres was sold by Willard Wise to a Mr. Dustin for \$300 in 1863. Ball mortgaged the farm to Sarah Jones and on his death in 1891, his daughters, as sole surviving heirs, conveyed the property to for \$1 in a Quitclaim Deed. Cecil Davis told the following story about Levi Ball's last sickness. Levi was quite ill and the neighborhood took turns staying with him at night. Cecil Davis was quite young and this particular night Ball suffered a good deal. In the middle of the night Ball called to Davis to get his pocket book in the bureau. Then he asked Davis to get his gun from behind the door. This having been done, Ball produced \$2 from the pocketbook and handed it to Davis saying

“This is all I have just now but you take it and then shoot me.” This was quite to a disturbing situation for young Davis who apparently felt quite scared, and so it made a great impression on him. He didn’t shoot Levi but he was very happy to see the dawn and when he did he high tailed it out of the Ball house.

John Jones held the deed for approximately 1 year and sold the property in 1892 to George W. Lufkin for \$500.

In the deeds to Lufkin the property line is stated to be the road, whereas before the farm included property on both sides of the road. However, since Lufkin also owned the old Milo Crosby place, as well as, the old Ferrin property, so he now owned from the road up to the old Jesseman Road on the other side of Tenney Hill, and he was bounded on the south by Ambrose Adams. When Lufkin sold the property the deed included his entire holdings. He sold all this property to George MacDougall in 1906 for \$1200.

George must have transferred or left to property to his son, Gordon, because the next deed lists Gordon as Grantor. When Gordon MacDougall sold the property in 1911 it only included the land that had been purchased from John Jones back in 1892, so MacDougall kept all of the old Crosby and Ferrin property on top of Tenney Hill. He sold the truncated property to Bernard E. Adams in 1911 for \$800 (about what Uriah Drury Pike paid back in early 1800’s).

Adams held it until 1928 when he sold it to George R. Wolverton who held it for 17 years.

Wolverton mortgaged the property to the Methodist-Episcopal Trust Fund for \$650.

In 1945 the property was sold to William N. Oedel for \$2500, who also bought from Cecil Davis the site of the old cider mill east of the road, which was about 1600 square feet, for \$10 in 1953. Upon William’s death, in 1966, the property was inherited by its present owner Howard T. Oedel.

George Worthen House c1784



George Worthen House (presently owned by the Hillside Inn Condominium Association). Referred to today as the Hillside Inn. In the 1700's, following the Revolution, the land around New Found Pond, as it was called then, was subdivided into ranges and lots. Lot #10 in the 3rd range was purchased by George Worthen. The adjoining lot on the south was owned by the Fowler family, and on the north it was bordered by land owned by Asa Hobart. Around 1784 George Worthen built a one story house, an adjoining shed and attached barn.

A year after its construction the Worthen farm faced its first natural challenge. The records read "Oct. 1785 – More rain than usual had fallen in Sept., so with the ground well saturated, the immense rainfall that came ran into the lake, and streams, producing the greatest freshet ever known on the Pemigewasset River. 9 inches of rain fell, doing much damage to the low lands and drowning many cattle. The water was 'about 30 ft. above the bed of the river.'"

At the time the house was built the main pathway (road is too grandiose a term) connecting Bristol (then called New Chester) to Cockermouth (later Hebron) ran up the west side of the lake. It was in 1803 that the Mayhew Turnpike was built on the east side, passing in front of the Worthen farm. The Turnpike was built to shorten the distance between Concord and Plymouth. The Turnpike was sixteen miles long and started south of Bristol at the Peasley Graveyard on Smith River and ran to the present Route 3A and Route 25 traffic circle in Plymouth. The toll gates were discontinued in 1840, and the road given to the towns to maintain. Stage coaches from Haverhill, N.H. to Concord traveled on regular schedule over the Mayhew Turnpike from about 1814 until 1850 (or possibly 1855) when the railroads drove them out of business. "Soon after 1820 the government established a mail route from Concord through Plymouth to Haverhill... At the same time, another post route was established from Concord through Bristol, Bridgewater, West Plymouth (i.e. East Hebron) and Rumney to Haverhill." (History of Plymouth, I:341-343)

In the 1840's the stages to Haverhill via East Hebron, Bristol and the Mayhew Turnpike left Concord on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The southbound stages on this route apparently left Haverhill on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. An 1845 advertisement of a proposal to carry mail indicates that these were four horse coaches.

It was the Mayhew Turnpike and its associated stage traffic that brought, in the 1870s and 1880's, the tourist that resulted in the Worthen farm becoming the Hillside Inn.

The Worthens survived the spotted fever (typhoid) epidemics of 1816, 1817 and 1821 that killed many Hebron residents. In these epidemics some families lost 5 and 6 children within a few weeks. As if epidemics were not bad enough, the Worthens and the old farm house survived the earthquakes of 1814 and 1817. It was in 1821 that Worthen sold the farm to

Timothy Ferrin. The deed specified that Ferrin bought the buildings and 10 acres on the “Pond” side of the road for \$100.

There was heavy team traffic on the Mayhew Turnpike at that time, transporting northern New Hampshire products to the cities and towns further south, and bringing back manufactured products and other goods not produced on northern New Hampshire farms.

Traffic on the Mayhew Turnpike declined sharply with the opening of the Franklin and Bristol railroad which had been completed in 1848; another branch of this railroad was opened for traffic from Concord to Plymouth in 1850, and completed to Woodsville in 1853. With the advent of these railroads, the traffic through East Hebron greatly diminished.

During the years Tim Ferrin owned the property that was to become the Hillside Inn (1821 to 1860), life was not always easy in East Hebron. There was a major winter flood in February 1822 when several inches of rain fell on ground covered in ice. Having no way to soak in, the rain ran into every lake and stream lifting and breaking the ice thus creating huge ice dams that washed down the rivers leaving practically no bridges in tact north of Concord. Then in 1835 a small pox epidemic swept the area, followed in 1849 with the return of typhoid. Finally there was the disastrous winter of 1856-57 when the area suffered 32 major snow storms. By March of that year there was more than 6 feet of snow cover, with drifts reaching twice that, and the temperature dipped as low as -30 degrees, never coming above zero for the entire month of January. The old farm and the tough New Hampshire families endured.

Evidently Tim Ferrin either owned adjacent property or he purchased some between 1821 and 1860, because in 1860 he sold to his son-in-law and daughter, Benjamin and Clara (Ferrin) Smith, the buildings, orchard, meadow, a total of 135 acres for \$1500. Ferrin stipulated the following condition as part of the sale to Benjamin Smith:

“That Smith, his executor and administration, shall at all times <during> the natural lives of the said Tim and Abigail Ferrin <provide for> and sufficiently support and maintain the said Tim and Abigail in the house where they now reside and there provide with suitable meats, drinks, cloths, nursing medicine and all other things necessary, proper and convenient in sickness and health, and shall at all times during their natural life, treat them kindly and affectionately as a child should their parents.”

The words in < > are indecipherable in the original document and the supplied words are the author’s best guess.

Benjamin Smith did not have to accommodate his mother and father-in-law for very long as Abigail (Morse) Ferrin died on June 8, 1864, and six days later on June 14, 1864 Timothy died as well. The Ferrins died just after the diphtheria epidemic ran through the village in 1863. At the time of their deaths, Tim was 85 years old and died of lung congestion (i.e. pneumonia) and Abigail was 77 having died of a heart disease.

In 1869 the Smiths sold the farm to Uriah Merrill for \$3000.

A passenger and mail stage from Bristol to Hebron and Groton started operation before 1870. The Bristol Enterprise for January 4, 1879 advertised that the charge for carrying passengers or express between Bristol and Hebron was 15 cents. The Star Mail Route and Stage Line, as it was called, ran past the Merrill farm twice daily as the stage made the 3 hour, 12 mile run from Bristol, through Bridgewater, East Hebron, Hebron to Groton and returned. Undoubtedly, the Merrill farm was a favorite stopping and refreshing point.

It was in the 1870's, thanks to the stages, that the beginning of the tourist migration to the Newfound area countryside started. Many, mostly fishermen and hunters at first, and leisure seekers later started searching for accommodations during their visits to the lake area. The

village of Hebron had all the necessary attributes at the time to attract visitors: fishing, hunting, scenery, nature walks, boating, and sources for good meals. The gradual influx of summer tourists necessitated places to stay. Immediately, some local farmers capitalized upon the situation as a good means to supplement their income. Extra bedrooms in a farmhouse along with all the old fashioned home cooking were an irresistible temptation to many visitors. It added up to a business bonanza for this small rural town struggling for existence with the demise of her former small industries and trades. Grove Hill Farm with proprietor John W. Sanborn and his wife was the first to move into the boarding house business in 1875.

Uriah Merrill died on April 21, 1881 and the farm was inherited by his son Richard Merrill. It was after the passing of Uriah Merrill that the “Yellow Day” mystery occurred. The records read “1881 – Sept. 6 was called ‘Yellow Day’. For several days previous, the smell of smoke had filled the air. There were no clouds, but the sun and sky were red in the early morning. As noon approached this changed to a yellow, and everything to be seen, buildings, foliage, and the sky, assumed the same shade. It seemed strange and weird, and an unusual soberness rested on everyone, as though expecting some coming calamity. Lamps were necessary in dwellings and stores, cattle came to the barns as for the night, and hens went to roost. 2-3 days passed before the atmosphere was as clear as usual.”

It is not known if “Yellow Day” was a result of the earthquake of 1881 or due to a large forest fire somewhere far to the west of Hebron.

Well, the calamity never came and on November 30, 1881 Richard and Sarah Merrill sold the major piece of the farm at auction to George S. and Emma (McClure) Smith for \$2100.

George S. Smith probably was not related to Benjamin Smith who had owned Hillside from 1860 to 1869, but Emma McClure Smith was certainly related to the Merrill family from whom the Smith’s bought Hillside, as she was the granddaughter of Uriah Merrill, and niece of Richard Merrill.

When the sale to the Smith’s was made, Richard and Sarah Merrill retained title to the southern most portion of the farm, and this portion, nearly 55 acres, which stretched along the lake and on both sides of the Mayhew Turnpike, became the Merrill campground and the land presently along Merrill Road.

So what the Smith’s purchased was the farm buildings and remaining 80 acres. Considering that the amount of land sold to the Smiths was little more than half of the original, it is no surprise that the much reduced farm sold in 1881 for \$900 less than it did in 1869. As it was, the Smiths bought it as a fix-it-upper. Evidently the old farm house and building were showing their age (nearly a hundred years at that time).

The farm as it was purchased by George Smith in 1881 is just as George Worthen built it in 1784, and the barn that was later to become the dining room (now the north section of the Inn) didn’t exist in its present form, the shed was only half the size of the present middle section (and only a single story). Where the driveway that leads to the lower condo units is now, there is a large barn and a smaller shed just to its north. Today’s large red barn is not yet in existence.

George and Emma Smith’s new purchase had an ideal location as an inn but the farm required a good amount of work to fix it up before guests could be taken in. It should be noted that it appears that Hillside received its name from George and Emma as the name does not appear in any extant documents before they purchased the farm.

Working diligently, within a year or so after the purchase, probably in 1882, George and Emma Smith opened their home as a boarding house for fishermen and hunters and started the Hillside Inn. Other Hebronites taking in between 10-25 boarders were John Sanborn, Edmund

Barnard and Richard Merrill. All provided boating, riding, fishing and bathing. It was also in 1882 when another earthquake hit the Hebron area.

Due to its popularity, the available room at Hillside soon proved inadequate. In 1884 the roof of the Hillside Inn was raised and a second story was added, giving the south end of the Inn its present look. The Smith's added the second story strictly for the purposes of attracting more paying guests.

Evidently adding the upper story worked. During one week in the summer of 1886 the number of people visiting Hebron and staying at the various local establishments were: Grove Hill Farm (John Sanborn) 25, Hillside Inn (George Smith) 40, Merrill's Campground (Richard Merrill) 14, and Edmund Barnard's (now Mowglis Camp for Boys) 30, for a total of 109 visitors. Not bad considering how hard it was to travel to Hebron in 1886.

Improvements continued at Hillside all during the 1890's and into the 20th century. It is not clear when the middle "shed" was improved and its roof raised, and the "dining room" barn was added but this happened after 1890 and before 1912 based on the photographs available from that time.

There is no record if any of the changes and improvements at Hillside were due to necessity but it is recorded that earthquakes hit the Hebron area in 1887, 1890, 1891, 1893, 1897 and 1902.

After Emma's death, on June 8, 1896, George married Florence Bowles, and it was Florence who decided that she wanted a higher class of guests than hunters, trappers and fishermen. So, Florence contacted Mr. Wilson, head of Camp Pasquaney and convinced him that the Inn, after a little fixing up, would be a good place for parents to stay when delivering, visiting or retrieving their children from the camp. Mr. Wilson, after a tour of the Inn, agreed and started sending parents there.

The rooms and venue were superior to other local establishments and the prices charged at Hillside was competitive.

It was about 1907 that the large red barn, that today so distinguishes Hillside Inn, was built, along with a wash house and other buildings nearer the lake. Richard Braley says that while the Red Barn was under construction it was hit by lightning, and as a result lightning rods were installed on the barn and Inn.

In 1912 a 2 ½ acre piece of the Hillside property, where "White Chimneys" is presently located, was sold to a Mrs. Blume.

Just next to the Red Barn is today's work shed, but originally this was the Inn's Ice House where ice cut from the lake was stored all summer to keep drinks cool, and to make ice cream. Bud MacDougall used to hand-crank the ice cream maker for the Inn.

Behind the barn toward the lake, two buildings stood which are now gone. Nearest to the lake was the Wash House (where all the Inn laundry was done by Nellie Ferrin). It stood where Mal and Sylvia Green's condo unit #17 is located. In fact, the rock wall that forms part of Mal and Sylvia's garden was part of the foundation of the old wash house. Bud MacDougall and some of the other hired help slept in a bedroom attached to this wash house.

Between the Wash House and the Ice House (now the shed) stood a garage for guest's automobiles.

In 1925, the "Burrage Cottage" was split off the southern edge of the property and sold to Edith Burrage. She built the existing house (which she called Highstead – the name can still be seen over the entranceway) and used it for a summer residence until she sold it to Robert Weldon

Brooks on November 22, 1937. This is now the home of Bob (son of Robert) and Barbara Brooks who moved into the house in 1979.

Next to the "Burrage Cottage" on the north side there were a set of four cottages called the "Young Cottage", the "Wyman Cottage", "The Oaks, and "Overlook." These cottages were build by Gordon MacDougall (father of Bud) during the period 1925 to 1929.

The "Oaks" took its name from the stand of large Oak trees that stood next to the building. A stump from one of these trees, measuring over 15 feet in circumference and nearly five feet in diameter still exists just north of condo unit# 26. The majority of the oaks were cut down when unit# 26 was built, and the last followed soon after.

The two cottages "Hillside" and "Hillcrest" were built by Gordon MacDougall in 1929. These cottages are located on Route 3a between the Red Barn and "White Chimneys".

The Depression curtailed business at Hillside significantly from 1930 to about 1933. Luckily the Inn was also a working farm, and so it came through without too much problem. In April 1935 George S. Smith died and Florence took over running the Inn.

The following year, 1936, was the year of the great flood. The winter snow was so deep that Richard Braley, who was responsible for milking the Inn cows, could not travel from his home in Hebron center to Hillside. No one else knew how to milk the cows, though they tried. Dairy cows need to be milked twice daily or their milk were cake and harden in their utters and eventually the cow will die. So getting the cows milked was critical. Finally, a heroic effort was made using sleighs and dragged boats to get Richard to Hillside. The cows were milked, and the herd was saved. In April of 1936 three to four feet a snow melted in less than a week and the local rivers and the lake were at flood stage. The old root cellar at the south end of the Inn house caved in, and the chimney for the kitchen blew off in the strong winds that hit at the same time.

It was also in the 1930's when Manson B. Smith lived in the "South Cottage" that is now condo unit# 21. At that same time Roy Smith lived in the house just south of Manson. Around 1940, the East Hebron Post Office moved into the southern end of the Roy Smith house, where Roy's wife, Alice, was the Post Master. The Roy Smith house was inherited by Roy's son Peter S. Smith and his wife Beverly. This property was separated from the Hillside property and later sold to James Collins.

In the mid 1940's Seth Twitchell bought the "Wheeny Cottage" from Florence on the north edge of the property. This is now the house owned by Joseph Card that lies between Hillside and the White Chimneys property. "Wheeny Cottage" was once a school and in 1929 became the Post Office for East Hebron. One prominent guest that lived in the "Wheeny Cottage" for some time was George H. Borst, a sculpture. On the green of Plymouth common there is a life-size statue fountain of a boy scout with cupped hands mounted on a rock. This bronze piece was sculpted by George Borst while living in the "Wheeny Cottage."

After World War II a house across the Turnpike from Roy Smith was built, and this is where Manson Parker Smith, son of Manson B. Smith lived.

After the death of Florence Smith in 1950, the Inn was inherited by Manson B. and Evelyn (Scott) Smith. Manson and Evelyn had been running the Inn since Florence became incapacitated in the late 1940's.

In February 1962 the Hillside Inn Red Barn, with Ned Braley (father of Richard) driving a team of horses was used on the cover of New Hampshire Profiles. The barn also appeared on the Jan 1993 inside cover of Country magazine, and it is expected to appear again this year.

Roy Smith was the master of the horses, while Manson raised and sold ox. Two oxen owned by Manson, named Tige and Dimond, were used by Richard Braley for sugaring and

logging. Richard it seems was especially good with horses and oxen. Richard was also responsible for the gardens and grounds of Hillside. The gardens stretched down to the lake from behind the Inn, where today's large open lawn exits.

While Manson and Evelyn owned Hillside, Evelyn had her own room called "The Green Room" which was located on the second level of the middle section of the Inn building. This second level is also where the "Bird Room" was located. Above Evelyn was the "Tiptop" and "Jenny's" room which were let out at lesser rates to older folk.

The Inn remained alcohol free during these years, and was famous for its good food and friendly, family oriented service. It was hard to run an Inn and restaurant without serving alcohol, but the Smith's pulled this off successfully.

Manson and Evelyn successfully ran the Inn until their retirement in 1965, when it was sold to Bradley Higgins, steel magnate, and son of the founder of the Higgins Armory Museum in Worcester, Massachusetts. At the time Manson sold Hillside to Higgins, he kept a two acre parcel to build his retirement home. The house he built on this parcel is the home presently owned by Carole and Roger LaFontaine and is across the road from the Red Barn, east of the Mayhew Turnpike. Between the time that Manson lived in this house and it was purchased by the LaFontaines, the property was owned by Robert and Siv Lane.

Another small piece of the Hillside Inn land that was sold off by Manson Smith was the Hillside Inn Maple Sugar House that sat on top of Hoyt Hill. This building, now gone, was built in a Post & Beam style by Bud MacDougall, and was where all the maple syrup for the Inn was produced. During World War II, when sugar was rationed, a government agency in Texas ordered a large quantity of sugar from the Inn Sugar House. It was dutifully packed up and shipped, but upon its arrival all the cartons were found to be empty. Someone along the way decided to help themselves, sugar rationing notwithstanding. From 1954 to 1956 Flora Braley ran a small bakery in the Sugar House where she sold baked goods and raspberries from Howard Oedel's farm. The Sugar House was sold and the new owner dismantled the building and moved it elsewhere.

The final property size as purchased by Higgins was 65 acres because about 15 acres had been given to various Smith children, kept by Manson, or sold off as small parcels as outlined above.

While Higgins owned the Inn it was managed from 1966 to 1976 by Douglas and Phyllis Robertson, Sr., who lived in Plymouth, and later by Peter Zareas. Higgins had the small white house that is located between the Joseph Card house and the lake built for Zareas, who lived there while he was manager.

Bradley Higgins was killed in a car accident in Sturbridge, MA in 1982 and the Higgins Estate Executor, Sumner B. Tilton, who is a lawyer from Worcester, MA, sold an interest in the property to a developer named Gerald DeVivo in February 1983. DeVivo was a music teacher in Bristol. He along with a Tilton, established the condo association. DeVivo and Tilton originally planned on building 65 condo units, one for each acre of the association. But the DeVivo & Tilton team soon ran into financial problems and only 26 of the planned 65 units were built.

Finally, in 1984, the bicentennial year of the construction of the original farm house in 1784, the present Hillside Condominium Association bought the property and the existing community was formed.

Jonathan Morse House c1784



Jonathan Morse House (presently owned by Al and Yvonne Affronti) was built c1784 by Deacon Jonathan Morse. Deacon Jonathan Morse was born March 3, 1757 in Chester, NH, and died March 3, 1840 in Haverhill, NH. He married (1) Abiah Worth June 8, 1786, daughter of Edmond Worth and Elizabeth Webster. She was born January 13, 1767 in Newburyport, MA, and died September 1, 1822. He married (2) Fanny Chase June 11, 1826, daughter of John Chase. She was born March 11, 1769 probably in Portland, ME, and died December 9, 1869 in Weare, NH.. Jonathan

was a veteran of the American Revolution and one of the first settlers of Hebron, NH having moved to what is now East Hebron in 1784. His war record is: Mar. to Dec. 1776. Enlisted in Chester, N.H. under Capt. John Calef. This company joined Col. John Langdon's regiment of N.H. militia, which was employed in building a fort at Newcastle; Oct. 1779 to Jan. 1780. Enlisted at Newbury, Mass. under Capt. Stephen Jenkins, Col. Jacob Gerrish, Mass. line. Served at Albany, N.Y.; July 1780 to Jan. 1781. Enlisted under Capt. Dix, Col. Wesson, in Mass. line. Served at West Point, N.Y. and in New Jersey.

The children of Deacon Morse were born in this house.

- i. Abigail Morse, b. August 17, 1787, Hebron, NH; d. June 8, 1864, Hebron, NH.
- ii. Elizabeth Morse, b. March 14, 1789, Hebron, NH; m. Edward Webber, December 25, 1819, Hebron, NH.
- iii. Edmund Morse, b. February 23, 1790, Hebron, NH; d. August 6, 1817.
- iv. Jonathan Morse, b. February 21, 1793, Hebron, NH; d. March 31, 1854.
- v. David Morse, b. May 24, 1795, Hebron, NH.
- vi. Isaac Morse, b. May 9, 1797, Hebron, NH; m. Mary Kendall, October 4, 1828; b. October 4, 1800; d. May 21, 1842.
- vii. Jacob Morse, b. January 14, 1800, Hebron, NH; m. Hannah Lovejoy, December 20, 1823; b. October 3, 1799.
- viii. Daniel Morse, b. March 25, 1804, Hebron, NH.
- ix. Stephen Morse, b. June 25, 1811, Hebron, NH.

The family lived in the family farm on Old College Road. In 1806 the Old College Road was discontinued because the Mayhew Turnpike, which was opened in 1803, made the old road unnecessary. In 1806 Jonathan moved the house and some of the out buildings to a new home site on what is now George Road. According to the *The Bristol Enterprise*, April, 22, 1926 page 7, "The original building was one story and one roof, one half mile from the present house, and close to the county road. When moved to its present location, one story was added by Jonathan 2nd, who also added an ell at the time of his marriage. Since that time it has only been slightly changed." Thus the lower half of the present house dates to approximately 1784.

Five generations of Morse's lived in this house. After Deacon Jonathan died the house was owned by his son Jonathan (1793-1854) who married Jerusha Gilson of Dunstable, MA. Their son Jonathan Varnum Morse (1824-1887) inherited it next. Jonathan Varnum Morse married Sarah Kezer (or Keyser) of Haverhill, NH. Next the farm passed to their son Frank Oscar Morse (1849-1927) who married Alma Celia Blodgett of Hebron. Finally the farm was inherited by Oscar Varnum Morse the fifth and last Morse to live in this house.

The following information was provided by Al Affronti. "One of the barns in the connected complex still retains two walls of wide horizontal chamfered boards which are original siding exposed to the weather and never have been clapboarded over. These boards are fastened with hand wrought "rosehead" nails and some of the boards are two feet wide. This building has a loft on each end. Under one loft is a small room with a hearth and a plank panel wall with fireplace opening with chimney cupboard painted red. There is a plaster ceiling and a small etching or carving of an early sailing ship on the panel next to the fireplace. The plank door has a bean latch with leather washers. One door that leads out of this room area to the open section is a single very wide board with a wood latch. Some of the hand hewn posts, beams, and wall studs seem to be oak, whereas the other structures, including the free standing 'English' barn seem to be pine. This building is connected to another on each end – one of which connects to the main house. This shed is probably a bit later and holds a dug well with a wood well wheel operated with a leather strap. The wheel is connected to overhead beams. When the bucket is raised it can be brought through a sliding door into the kitchen.

On the other end of the structure is a slightly higher barn/shed of which the front extends out over posts, allowing, probably, for a wagon or weather protection beneath.

Approximately 15 feet away at an 'L' shape is a freestanding 'English' Barn. The opening between this barn and the main structure allowed passage to the fields. The whole barnyard has a southern exposure.

The house has never had central plumbing or heat and stands in its original condition."

Abijah Wright House c1785

Abijah Wright House (presently owned by Georgiana and Peter Chamberas) was built c1785 by Dr. Abijah Wright, physician of the Northern Colonial Army of New Hampshire in the American Revolution. He was born in Hollis in 1746 and studied with Col. John Hale, a distinguished physician of that town. He first bought land in Plymouth in 1768, and between 1786 and 1802 bought considerable more land in the area that in 1792 became the eastern part of Hebron. He lived for a number of years in the George Road area, near the present Richard Merrill house. Dr. Wright was the first doctor in Hebron. He was a physician and surgeon who practiced in Hebron from 1770 until 1816. He served in the Revolution in Capt. Jeremiah Eames' company in 1776 on the northern frontier. In 1777 he was a surgeon assigned to Col. David Webster's battalion. His war record is: July to Sept. 1776. Served one month and twenty two days as a private with Capt. Jeremiah Eames's company of rangers. July 1777, served 11 days as surgeon with Lt. Col. David Webster's company of militia which marched to reinforce Ticonderoga but got only as far as Cavendish, Vt. when they met the Ticonderoga troops in retreat.



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Family tradition has it that he died at his son Abijah's home in Haverhill. The brick which went into this, the only example of 18th century brick structure in Hebron, were produced from clay from Bog Brook on the property.

He is probably buried in the old East Hebron Cemetery.

The children of ABIJAH WRIGHT and LUCY CUMMINGS are:

- i. TIMOTHY WRIGHT.
- ii. BETSEY WRIGHT, d. Abt. 1801.
- iii. POLLY WRIGHT, m. WILLIAM BORDEN.
Notes for WILLIAM BORDEN: He was an eccentric herbalist, referred to as an herb doctor. "In 1849 he deeded his homestead to the town of Hebron in consideration of his future support." (Source: HOP, pp 764)
- iv. ABIJAH WRIGHT jr., b. April 18, 1779, Hebron, NH, then part of Plymouth, NH; d. February 6, 1870, Benron, NH.
- v. JOHN WRIGHT.

After his death the house was owned by his son Abijah Wright jr. He married Hannah Perkins daughter of Jacob Perkins and Hannah Andrews. She died April 18, 1852. They had the following children born in this house.

- i. EZEKIEL PIKE⁷ WRIGHT, b. May 11, 1805, Hebron, NH.
- ii. RUSSEL WRIGHT, b. February 21, 1807, Hebron, NH; m. HANNAH CILLEY, February 14, 1831, Hebron, NH; b. December 16, 1803, Hebron, NH.
- iii. ALVAH CUMMINGS WRIGHT, b. November 27, 1810, Hebron, NH.
- iv. ASENATH WRIGHT, b. April 3, 1812, Hebron, NH.
- v. GILBERT PIKE WRIGHT, b. July 18, 1815, Hebron, NH.
- vi. DOROTHY PERKINS WRIGHT, b. August 22, 1819.

Samuel Hazelton House c1790



Samuel Hazelton House (presently owned by Paul Hazelton) was built by Deacon Samuel Hazelton (1736-1812) a Lieutenant in the American Revolution. His war record includes: Sept. 25 to Oct. 28, 1777. Sergeant in Capt. John Willoughby's company, Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment, which was raised in Plymouth and towns adjacent and went "to the assistance of our Northern Army under the command of Maj. Gen. Gates." Later he became a lieutenant. Portions of this house were probably built c1790 though most of what makes up the farm

complex today is much younger. In some sense Sam Hazelton is the patriarch of Hebron as many of the old and present Hebron families, such as the Brooks, Pike, Smith, Crosby, Merrill, Wise, George, McClure, Whitmore, Walker, Hobart and others, are descendants of Sam Hazelton. His epitaph reads:

"Incessant rapid roll the wheels of time
Year after year in swift succession speeds
How short man's race from infancy to prime
From prime how quick decipied age succeeds"

DEACON SAMUEL HAZELTUN (*STEPHEN⁵ HAZELTON, SAMUEL⁴ HASELTINE, SAMUEL³, JOHN², ESQ.¹*) was born June 15, 1736 in Pomfret, CT, and died October 8, 1812 in Hebron, NH. He married MARY FARLEY June 2, 1761 in Lexington, MA, daughter of BENJAMIN FARLEY and JOANNA PAGE. She was born November 25, 1739 in Hollis, NH, and died October 24, 1818 in Hebron, NH.

The Hazaltun name appears under several spellings in Hebron. Thus the following forms of the name can be found: Hazaltun, Hazeltun, Hazalton, Heselton and Hazelton. Regardless of the various spellings it appears to be all one family.

Sam was one of the petitioners that formed the Town of Hebron in 1792.

"His Excellency the President, the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives for the State of New Hampshire in Gen'l Court Convened.

The petiton of us the Subscribers humbly shewth, that the Southeasterly part of the Town of Cockermonth (by its natural formation) is so situated that a connection with the Southwesterly part of Plymouth (in all matters) would render it exceedingly advantageous to us inhabitants of said Cockermonth... Wherefore we pray that a certain part of said Cockermonth (beginning at the Southwesterly corner of the lot Number sixteen in the first rangeand first division in said Cockermonth thence running North thirty degrees East to Rumney line which makes about a mile in width) may be set off from said Cockermonth, annexed to and incorporated with that part of said Plymouth now petitioned for as a New Township.

And your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray."
Cockermonth Dec. th 1791

John Haselton	Samuel Haselton	Wm Cummings
Timothy Farley	Nath'll Ball	Sam'l Phelps
Jaazariah Crosby	Abraham Parker	Ebenezer Wise

Children of SAMUEL HAZELTUN and MARY FARLEY are:

2. i. BENJAMIN⁷ HAZELTON, b. February 25, 1762, Hollis, NH; d. November 7, 1832, Hebron, NH.
3. ii. MARY HAZELTON, b. February 23, 1764, Hollis, NH; d. Abt. 1820, Groton, NH.
4. iii. REBECCA HAZELTON, b. November 27, 1765, Hollis, NH; d. January 5, 1820, Dorchester, NH.
5. iv. JOANNA HAZELTON, b. December 3, 1767, Hollis, NH; d. June 8, 1816, Hebron, NH.
6. v. CAPT. SAMUEL HAZELTON, b. 1770, Hollis, NH presumably; d. February 3, 1832, Essex, VT.
7. vi. ELIZABETH HAZELTON, b. June 12, 1772, Cockermouth, NH; d. Aft. 1790, Canaan, NH.
8. vii. SARAH HAZELTON, b. July 2, 1774, Cockermouth, NH; d. Abt. 1801, Dorchester, NH.
9. viii. LUCY HAZELTON, b. April 18, 1776, Cockermouth, NH; d. Aft. 1840, Dorchester, NH.
9. ix. HANNAH HAZELTON, b. June 7, 1778, Cockermouth (now Hebron), NH; d. November 4, 1779, Cockermouth (now Hebron), NH.
10. x. DANIEL HAZELTON, b. June 6, 1781, Cockermouth (now Hebron), NH; d. August 31, 1850, Hebron, NH.
11. xi. HANNAH HAZELTON, b. January 18, 1784, Cockermouth, NH; d. February 2, 1850, Hebron, NH.

This house was once owned by Austin Franklin Pike (1819-1886). Pike was the son of Uriah and Nancy (Page) Pike and grandson of Uriah D. Pike. He served in the N.H. House of Representatives and in the state Senate, and was President of the Senate and Speaker of the House. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives for the years 1873-1875. In 1883 he was elected a U.S. Senator, but died before his term was completed. In 1873 Pike bought the old Samuel Hazelton homestead on Braley Road from Wilson W. Hazelton. His son, Edward A. Pike, took over the place in 1879 and farmed there until 1888. Biographical information about Austin F. Pike may be found in *The Bench and Bar of New Hampshire* by C. H. Bell, the *Biographical Directory of the American Congress*, and other places. There is a portrait in *New Hampshire Men*, edited by George H. Moses.

Daniel Pike House c1791



Daniel Pike House (presently owned by Lee Fortescue) is sometimes referred to as "Six Chimneys." This house built c1791 was converted into a tavern by Daniel Pike in 1804. Daniel Pike was born December 5, 1765, and died July 30, 1843. He married (1) Sarah "Sally" French. She was born Abt. 1766, and died March 2, 1821. He married (2) Susannah Estabrook. Daniel Pike settled in Hebron in 1789. Of his children, Susannah through Elizabeth were born in this house. It is not known, but it is possible that Moody Pike was also born there as well.

- i. Ebenezer French Pike, b. May 22, 1787, Dunstable, MA; d. Bef. November 1820.
- ii. Sally Pike, b. June 13, 1789, Hebron, NH; m. John Wallace.
- iii. Moody Pike, b. April 21, 1791, Hebron, NH; m. Laura Graves.
- iv. Susannah Pike, b. April 19, 1793, Hebron, NH; m. Jeremiah Davis.
- v. Col. Rufus Pike, b. August 19, 1795, Hebron, NH; d. August 29, 1862; m. Mary George, November 18, 1821, Hebron, NH; b. Abt. September 1796; d. November 6, 1881.
- vi. Luther Pike, b. August 30, 1798, Hebron, NH; m. Almira Warner.
- vii. Ezekiel Pike, b. March 27, 1808, Hebron, NH; m. Sarah Huckins, January 10, 1841; b. April 25, 1819; d. August 2, 1894.
- viii. Eliza Pike, b. June 16, 1810, Hebron, NH.
- ix. Elizabeth Pike, b. June 16, 1810; m. Orrin Drake Kimball, 1834.

In 1804, Daniel Pike sold the tavern to Putnam Spaulding of Bridgewater. Spaulding bought the adjoining land from Moody Pike, Daniel's son. He ran the tavern until 1837 when he sold it to David McClure of Groton.

John Hazelton House c1798



John Hazelton House (presently owned by Sandy and David Settele) - This early cape may date from the 1790's and was certainly standing by March of 1835, when John and Mary Hazelton sold "the land on which we now live". John Hazelton (half brother of Deacon Samuel Hazelton, see Samuel Hazelton House) was born June 8, 1757 in Hollis, NH, and died May 12, 1838 in Hebron, NH. He married (1) Rebecca Noyes December 18, 1781 in Cockermouth, NH, daughter of Enoch Noyes and Elizabeth Chewte. She was born April 23, 1765 in

Hollis, NH, and died Bef. 1790 in Cockermouth (now Hebron), NH. He married (2) Mary Bartlett October 4, 1792 in Cockermouth, NH, daughter of Jonathan Bartlett and Mary Jones. She was born March 4, 1756 in Newbury, MA, and died Aft. June 1, 1840 in Hebron, NH. John was a veteran of the American Revolution. His war record is: July 24 to Oct. 13, 1776, served in Capt. Jeremiah Eames's company of rangers in the "Great and Upper Coho'os;" Mar. 17, 1777 to Feb. 1, 1780, Private in the Continental Army, Capt. John House's company, Col. Joseph Cilley's regiment.

A late 19th century photograph of the village shows that the dormers are later additions. The house was purchased in 1926 by the Settele family, who soon added the porch on the rear. The attached barn was removed after it was severely damaged in the 1938 hurricane. In the 1950's, the present wooden shingles replaced some of the clapboarding on the house and its ell.

The main block of the Hazelton House is a cape, set with its long southwest facade facing West Shore Road, with a screened porch on its rear (northeast) facade and a one and a half story ell to its southeast. The cape has a cut granite block foundation, cornerboards, plain window and door trim, close verges, and lateral box cornices with mouldings and friezes. (The rear lateral box cornice is now hidden by the porch roof.) The cape is clapboarded on the road and rear facades, and on the first story of the southeast gable end. But the southeast gable and the entire northwest gable end are now sheathed with wooden shingles. Both the front and rear slopes of the gable roof can boast two gabled dormers, which are clapboarded with cornerboards, and shallow moulded cornices, and lit by six over six sash windows with plain trim and (on the front) louvred shutters. In the center of the five bay wide road (southwest) facade is a five-panel door with brick steps, plain trim and transom window. In the other bays are found nine over six sash windows with louvred shutters. A similar window is found in the first story of the southeast gable end, to the west of the ell. In the gable is a double window with four over four sash and louvred shutters. The northwest gable end has two nine over six sash windows with louvred shutters in the first story. A triple window with central six over six sash, flanking two over two sash, and louvred shutters appears in the gable. The four bay wide rear (northeast) facade has three more nine over six sash windows and a paneled door with builtin window. The entire rear facade is covered by a screened veranda, which has a latticework base, and low wooden shingled walls beneath screened panels. Square posts support a shed roof with exposed rafters with fascia boards in the

lateral eaves, simple box cornices in the gable eaves, and vertical boarding in the half gables. Wooden steps serve a screened door with plain trim, screened "sidelights" and a transom screen on the veranda's rear facade.

The one and a half story, gable-roofed ell has a cut granite block foundation on the road (southwest) facade, but a fieldstone foundation to the rear. Trimmed with cornerboards, plain window and door frames, close eaves and verges, the ell is clapboarded on the road facade and sheathed with wooden shingles on the southeast gable end and the rear facade. The street facade has three nine over six sash windows with louvred shutters, and two doors--a four panel door in the northernmost bay, and a paneled door with built-in window to the south. The southern door opens onto a small wooden landing with clapboarded base, board floor and steps, and a simple wooden railing with square posts. The rear facade also has three nine over six windows (two with louvred shutters), a paneled door with window, and a four-panel door, as well as a small six-pane window, all on its main level. A low, small board door, and a wooden bulkhead with stone walls serve the ell's cellar. The southeast gable end has a board door and, in the gable, a six-pane window.

Only a few feet from the cape's northwest gable end is a small wellhouse. The one-story, gable-roofed wellhouse has low flush boarded walls beneath latticework upper sections. The eaves have exposed rafters and fascia boards.

The grounds are grassed around the house, with dense shrubbery along much of the road and Common frontages, and part of the rear boundary. The lot is well shaded by ornamental trees and shrubs. A simple rail fence is found along the road in front of the house. A picket fence appears on the road frontage south of the driveway, and on parts of the Common frontage and the southeast and northeast boundaries. A stone walkway leads from the road to the cape's front steps.

The Hazelton House is another of the attractive early 19th century capes that are so important to the historical and architectural character of Hebron village.

Jonathan K. Pike House c1803



Jonathan K. Pike House (currently owned by Nancy and Hugh Sycamore) - The Jonathan K. Pike House is said to have been built as the parsonage for the village church next door. It is sometimes referred to as the Mudge House or the Parsonage. This house was selected as the "Home of the Month" by *New Hampshire Profiles* magazine in September 1960..

New Hampshire Profiles in the referenced article says that "The low house beside the church could only have been intended as a parsonage. And so it was, from

the time it was built in 1803 until the 1840's, when a minister with too abundant family moved elsewhere." If this is true then the first family to live in the house was that of Rev. Thomas Page who was pastor of the church in Hebron from 1789 until his death on May 3, 1813.

This house was certainly standing in 1841 when Jonathan K. Pike sold the property. Pike had bought the property in 1829 for \$50 and sold it for \$650, a difference that suggests that he may have erected the building on the site of an earlier structure. There are indications that an earlier house stood on this site in 1803.

The house was later occupied by the Charles Powers family for over seventy years. Powers ran his tailor shop in the house from 1841 into the 1880's.

Recent changes have been rather limited. A door in the ell was replaced by a window in the 1950's. In the early 1970's, a screened porch was added to the ell and a former privy detached from the house and moved to become a toolshed.

The Jonathan K. Pike House is a three quarter cape with a long ell to the rear, which has a screened porch on its north gable end. The cape, set on a cut granite block foundation, is clapboarded with cornerboards. The cape's windows all have nine over six sash, plain trim, and shutters that are louvred beneath panels decorated with recessed hearts. The cape has lateral box cornices with mouldings and friezes, and close moulded verges with returns of the lateral cornices. A large brick chimney with corbeled cap and cover breaks the south slope of its gable roof. In the four bay wide south facade facing the Common is found the main entry, located in the second bay from the east. The five panel door is reached by a granite step and is flanked by half sidelights. The door and sidelights are framed by fluted trim with cornerblocks. (Clapboarding is found in the side panels above and below the sidelights.) The other three bays of the Common facade contain the usual nine over six sash windows with shutters, the windows flanking the entry also having flowerboxes. The east gable end has three windows on the main level and two in the gable, while the west gable end has four main level windows and two gable windows. The rear facade has only one window, found to the east of the ell.

The long, one and a half story, gable roofed ell is clapboarded, with cut granite block foundation, cornerboards and close eaves. Plain trim frames its doors and windows. And again, all of the windows have nine over six sash. The west facade has five windows, while the east facade has two single windows, a double window and a four panel door. The north gable end,

now sheltered by the porch, has one window and a paneled door with multipane window. The screened porch is covered by a continuation of the ell's gable roof to the north. The board floored porch is supported by square posts and enclosed by screened panels and, on the north side, a screen door, all with plain trim. Close eaves and verges trim the roof and the clapboarded north gable.

To the east of the house, on the Common, stands the study built about 1915 for the famous astrologer, Evangeline Adams, who owned the house from 1913 to 1918. The small, one and a half story, gable-roofed study (now used as a guesthouse) is set with its gable end facing the Common. Set on posts, it is clapboarded with a lattice work base, cornerboards, plain window and door trim, close eaves and verges. The south gable end has four high six pane first story windows and a six over six sash window in the gable. The long west facade has two nine over six sash windows with louvred shutters. In the center of the east facade is a large painted brick exterior chimney with concrete base, wide lower section and tapered shoulders below a tall plain upper section. To each side of the chimney is a paneled door with multipane window and wooden steps. The north gable end has a single six over six sash window on the main level. Set so closely to the study's north gable end that the buildings almost touch is the former privy, now the toolshed. The small, narrow, tall, one-story building is set on concrete posts and clapboarded with cornerboards. Close eaves and verges trim its gable roof. And plain trim surrounds the double board doors in its north gable end and the tall louvers found in both the east and west facades.

The lot is L-shaped in plan with a lawn stretching behind the Chapel and the Grange Hall to the east. The lot is mostly grassed with small gardens, and ornamental trees and shrubs, notably a row of trees on the northern boundary. The cape's front lawn is surrounded by a picket fence, which adds appreciably to the charm of this attractive building, one of the finest early capes in the Town of Hebron.

Enos Ferrin House (Meadow Wind) c1820



Meadow Wind (presently owned by Peter Carey) - The main block of this house was probably built in the 1820's and was probably the building purchased with the property by Enos Ferrin in 1830. Capt. Enos was born Abt. 1771, and died June 27, 1854. He is buried in the old cemetery at East Hebron. He married Lucy C. Ball November 3, 1805 in Hebron, NH, daughter of Nathaniel Ball and Sally Nevins. She was born November 19, 1781, and died November 1, 1873. His Revolutionary War record is: 1775 to 1776. "One of 12 men that Weare sent to

Cambridge in 1775 for six weeks;" also "one of 8 men that Weare sent to Cambridge for six weeks in 1776."

A late 19th century photograph of the village reveals that the addition in the northwest corner of the main block and the ell connecting the barns to the main block are of a later date, as they do not appear in the photograph. The veranda on the rear facade of the main block was added by the Nortons who bought the property in 1925; the side and front porches having been added by the previous owner, Harry S. Morgan.

Meadow Wind is the largest and most complex building in the village center. The main block has a small entry porch on the south (road) facade, a one-story porch and bathroom addition on the west facade, and a modern veranda on the rear (north) facade. Stretching east of the main block is a long one and a half story gable-roofed ell, with a porch on its rear facade. A small, one-story bathroom addition is found in the corner between the main block and the ell. The ell connects the house with the first barn, a long one and a half story structure set perpendicular to the street, with a one-story addition to the rear on its east facade. Also on its east facade is an open roofed bay that connects the first barn with another large one and a half story barn, also set with its gable end to the street.

The rectangular main block was originally a two and a half story structure with an L-shaped plan, covered by intersecting gable roofs. The northwest corner was later filled in by a one-story addition, covered by a shed-roofed extension of the roadside gable roof. The main block, set on a cut granite block foundation, is clapboarded with cornerboards and (save for the rear facade) sillboards. Close verges and lateral box cornices with mouldings and friezes trim the higher original sections of the building. The rear facade of the lower, newer section has simpler close eaves. The main block's two over two sash windows have plain trim and, usually, louvred shutters. In the center of the five-bay wide, two-story high main (south) facade is the main entry, a six panel door with half sidelights, now sheltered by a gable-roofed entry portico. The portico has a granite step, and a board floor. Two wooden columns and matching engaged columns support the classical pedimented cornice with mouldings and frieze. Flush boarding sheathes the ceiling and the pediment's tympanum. The usual two over two sash windows fill the other bays of the main facade.

The main block's east gable end has a window in each of its two and a half stories. The east gable end is largely covered by the ell and by the small, one story bathroom addition in the corner between the ell and the main block. (This bathroom addition has a stone foundation, clapboarded walls with cornerboards, a cornice with mouldings, sloping soffit and frieze, a low-pitched shed roof, and, in its east facade, a single two over two sash window with moulded lintel and louvred shutters.) The two-story west facade of the main block has two windows in each story. One of the first story windows, as well as a paneled door with builtin windows and plain trim, are sheltered by a veranda, which shares a shed roof and moulded eaves and verges with a small, one-story bathroom addition to its south. This addition is clapboarded with granite block foundation, sillboards, cornerboards, and a single window, a six over six sash window with plain trim and louvred shutters in its west facade. The veranda, supported by three slender wooden columns, has granite steps, board floor and flush board ceiling.

The rear (north) facade of the main block is divided into two sections, the older two story, gabled section to the west and the later one story section to the east. The gabled section has two windows in each story. The eastern section has, to the east, two similar two over two sash windows and, to the west, a modern triple window with large plate glass fixed central pane, flanking single pane casement windows, and a moulded frame. On the roof of the eastern section is a wide shed roofed dormer, clapboarded with cornerboards, shallow moulded eaves and verges, and a plain framed six over six sash window. The rear facade also has a modern veranda, whose concrete base is floored with flagstones. Four chamfered pillars with capitals support a shed roof with exposed rafters. The decoratively cut rafter ends are trimmed with a fascia board. The porch is ceiled with beaded boarding, save for the easternmost bay, which is covered by a corrugated plastered roof. A latticework partition fills the east end of the porch.

The long, one and a half story, gable-roofed ell is clapboarded with cut granite block foundation, cornerboards, and a wide box cornice with mouldings, frieze and returns. Its doors and windows (all but one two-pane casement window, having two over two sash) usually have moulded lintels and louvred shutters. The five bay wide south (road) facade has two entries, both paneled doors with built in windows. On the south slope of the roof are four identical gable-roofed dormers, all clapboarded with corner boards, box cornices with mouldings, friezes and returns, and two over two sash windows with moulded lintels and louvred shutters. The west gable end is largely covered, having only a single window, in the gable. The six bay wide north facade has a single door, another paneled door with built in window and moulded lintel, which, with two windows, is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch. The porch, set on granite posts, is clapboarded with cornerboards, close eaves and verges. The porch's west wall is completely clapboarded, but the north wall has two screened openings with plain trim, while the east wall has another screened opening and a screen door with transom screen, again with plain trim.

The first barn is a one and a half story structure, whose gable roof has a jerkin head at the road (south) end. Set on a cut granite block foundation, the first barn is clapboarded save for short sections of the west and east facades, which are sheath with vertical boarding. The walls are trimmed by cornerboards and overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and purlins, simple mouldings and friezes. The windows and door have plain frames. The main level of the south end is largely taken up by two large paneled sliding doors with built in multipane windows and a concrete ramp. Above the sliding doors is a short hayloft board door. In the gable is found a four pane circular window. The southern vertical board section of the west facade is windowless, but the northern clapboarded section contains two six pane windows, a nine over six sash window, and a beaded board door. Another beaded board door appears on the east facade in that section of

the wall beneath the roof of the open bay, a section that is sheathed with vertical boarding. Two small windows appear in the east facade between the roofed bay and the one-story, shed-roofed addition at the rear corner.

(The addition, set on a concrete foundation, is clapboarded on the south, but sheathed with vertical boarding on the north and east. Sporting simple eaves with exposed rafters, the addition has a boarded up window on the south and double beaded board doors on the east.) The northern gable end of the first barn has five small high single pane main level windows, a hayloft door above them and a six over six sash window in the gable.

The roofed bay between the two barns is open on the south with a dirt floor and a north wall that is clapboarded on the exterior and sheathed with vertical boarding on the interior. The saltbox roof has simple eaves with exposed rafters. The second barn is one and a half stories high, on a cut granite block foundation, beneath a gable roof. The three public facades are clapboarded with cornerboards. But the north gable end is sheathed with vertical boarding, as is that section of the west wall sheltered by the roofed bay. The wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and purlins are trimmed with fascia boards, friezes, and, in the south gable, a kingpost truss with struts and chamfered edges. Each gable end is entered by a large pair of beaded board doors, the southern one being topped by a multipane transom window. In each gable is a six over six sash window. The gable ends do differ in that the side bays of the south end contain double windows with six pane sash, while the north end has only one main level window, a single six pane window. Each long side is windowless, having only a beaded door with a plain frame like the other barn openings.

The southernmost of the two sheds west of the barn is a one-story, gable-roofed structure, set on stone posts, sheathed with board and battens on the east and west gable ends and with vertical boarding on the blank north and south sides. The shed has only three plain framed openings, a sliding board door with granite step in the western facade, a nine pane window in the gable above the door, and a six over six sash window in the east gable end.

The north shed is set on a granite block foundation that is, because of the steep bank on the north and east, quite high on those facades. The one-story shed is covered by an asymmetrical gable roof with a cornice with mouldings, frieze and sloping soffit. Open on the south side, the shed is sheathed by wooden shingles with cornerboards on the other three facades. Aboard door appears in the west gable end and a boarded up double window in the east gable end.

The grounds around Meadow Wind are a flat plateau bounded on the north and east by a steep tree and shrub covered bank. The grounds are largely grassed with ornamental trees and shrubs. Notable among them are a high hedgerow along the street in front of the main block and the ell, a row of spruce trees on the road in front of the south shed, a short hedgerow to the rear of the ell's porch, large shrubs flanking the main block's entry porch, and cedar trees at the house's front corners.

Meadow Wind, the only early two and a half story house in the District, is one of the village's most architecturally interesting buildings.

Daniel Walker House c1835



Daniel Walker House (presently owned by Richard and Jocelyn Galante) was built c1835. It is located on Route 3a just south of the intersection of George Road and Route 3a. This house is sometimes referred to as the 'Galante' House. Daniel Carter Walker was born January 8, 1781 in Concord, NH, and died May 27, 1859 in Bridgewater, NH. He married Hannah Hazelton November 9, 1805 in Hebron, NH, daughter of Samuel Hazelton and Mary Farley. She was born January 18, 1784 in Cockermouth, NH, and died February 2, 1850 in Hebron, NH.

The early 19th century vernacular interior of this house is still intact. The family raised by Daniel and Hannah was large and included:

- i. RUTH WALKER, b. October 17, 1806, Hebron, NH; d. March 2, 1884, Hebron, NH; m. SAMUEL GEORGE, 1822; b. May 26, 1803, Goffstown, NH; d. April 18, 1884, Hebron, NH.
- ii. ABIAL WALKER, b. November 5, 1808, Hebron, NH; d. September 25, 1874.
- iii. SAMUEL HAZELTON WALKER, b. April 5, 1811, Hebron, NH; d. June 25, 1880, Ringwood, Illinois; m. ELIZA HENDRICKS.
- iv. MARY JANE WALKER, b. December 12, 1813, Hebron, NH; d. September 29, 1818, Hebron, NH.
- v. DANIEL WALKER, b. June 17, 1815, Hebron, NH; d. July 20, 1815, Hebron, NH.
- vi. ELIZABETH WALKER, b. February 10, 1817, Hebron, NH; d. Aft. 1859; m. WILLARD GRAVES; b. 1808, Walpole, NH; d. October 9, 1882, Woburn, MA.
- vii. JOHN WALKER, b. April 6, 1819, Hebron, NH; d. February 16, 1901, Hebron, NH; m. RUTH SANBORN HOBART, November 24, 1850, Hebron, NH; b. December 12, 1821, Hebron, NH; d. February 8, 1893, Hebron, NH.
- viii. BRADLEY WALKER, b. June 19, 1821, Hebron, NH; d. Bef. June 25, 1858, probably in Boston, MA; m. CHASTINA B. MERRILL; b. June 18, 1827, Alexandria, NH; d. May 28, 1900, Newton, MA.
- ix. ORAMEL WALKER, b. December 13, 1823, Hebron, NH; d. July 30, 1902, Eau Claire, Wisconsin; m. MARY S. DUNHAM, January 6, 1854; b. New York.

The Parsonage c1840



The Parsonage (presently owned by Elaine Crandall) - The ornament and form of this house suggest a mid 19th century date. The house may well have been the buildings bought with this corner lot by David W. Doe in 1844. The house was purchased by the Union Congregational Church for use as a parsonage in 1920. Renovations in 1971-2 did include some exterior changes, but only on the rear facade, a picture window on the rear gable end, a wide dormer on the rear slope of the roof, and kitchen casement windows on the ell. A wooden deck was built on the rear of the ell in the mid 1970's. And the front door

was replaced in 1983.

The Parsonage has a one and a half story gable-roofed main block with the north gable end facing the road, connected by a long gable roofed ell to an attached barn to the east, which is also set with its north gable end facing the road. The main block has a cut granite block foundation, save on the rear, where the foundation is built of brick. It is clapboarded with cornerboards. The wide box cornice is ornamented by mouldings, large dentils, deep frieze and returns. (The dentils were omitted on the rear gable.) The main (north) gable end is two bays wide with the main entry in the east bay. The modern paneled door with multipane window has a granite step and a single half sidelight to its east. The entry is framed by paneled side boards with lower cornerblocks, supporting an entablature with a deep moulded cornice. The single window in the first story's west bay and the double window in the gable both have four over four sash and moulded lintels. Four other windows with four over four sash and moulded lintels appear on the west facade. On the west slope of the roof are two gable-roofed dormers with clapboarded side walls, two over two sash windows with plain trim, and cornices with mouldings, dentils, sloping soffits, and friezes. The brick basement wall on the rear (south) gable end, partially exposed by the slope of the lot, features a three pane window and a short board door. In the first story is a modern picture window, a triple window with a large central plate glass pane, flanking one over one sash, and plain trim. In the gable itself are two two over two sash windows in plain frames.

The long, one and a half story, gable-roofed ell has a cut granite block foundation and is clapboarded with cornerboards, plain window and door trim, and a box cornice with mouldings and frieze. The north (road) facade has four two over two sash windows and two doors, a paneled door with built in window in the center and a beaded board door to the east. On the rear (south) facade we do find a high modern double casement window which does have moulded trim in contrast to the two two over two sash windows and a high eight pane window, which have the usual plain trim. About in the center of the south facade is a paneled door with window which opens onto a modern wooden deck, set on square wooden posts, with board floor and steps and a plain wooden wailing. A wide shed-roofed dormer is found on the west end of the ell's rear roof Slope and overlapping the east slope of the main block's roof. The dormer is clapboarded

with cornerboards, close verges, and a simple lateral box cornice with frieze, and is lit by two two over two sash windows with plain trim.

The attached gable-roofed barn is one and a half stories high with the basement exposed on the rear. The barn has a foundation of both cut granite block and concrete. It is sheathed with clapboarding on the north (road) gable end and the west facade, and with board and batten siding on the east facade and the south (rear) gable end, all facades being trimmed with cornerboards and plain window frames. The wide box cornice with simple mouldings, frieze and returns is ornamented by elaborate sawn trusswork in the north gable which includes cutouts of circles and stars, scalloped and curvilinear edges. In the first story of the north gable end is a large sliding board door, with a concrete ramp and moulded lintel. Directly above the sliding door is a short hayloft board door with plain trim. A six over six sash window appears in the gable. A similar window appears on the west facade and another in the south gable. The main level of the south gable end is blank, but its basement level has double beaded board doors with a window to each side, one still having a four pane sash, the other being covered with wire mesh. The long east facade only has two high single pane windows.

The grounds are largely grassed with trees and shrubs, notably a row of spruce trees on the road east of the house, and shrubs in front of the house. As the land slopes to the south, a short stone retaining wall is found to the rear of the main block.

A pleasant side hall plan house, the Parsonage is notable for its Greek Revival inspired ornament and form. The attractive parsonage is an appropriate building for its prominent site at the entry to the Common.

Samuel Crosby House c1813



The Crosby House (presently owned by Evelyn Hamblett) was built by local businessman Samuel Crosby. It later served as the Baptist Parsonage, and the famous religious leader Rev. Liba Conant lived in this house for many years.

Capt. Jaazaniah Crosby (1753-1831) was one of the original settlers of Hebron. He was a veteran of the Revolutionary War and moved from Hollis, NH to what is today Hebron in the 1770's. He built his house on Tenney Hill. He married Elizabeth Gilson (1754-1828) and had ten children, all of which were born in Hebron. His third child born in

1782 was named Samuel. Little Samuel only lived until October 1784. When another son was born the name was used again (which was a common practice at the time). This second Samuel was born on March 29, 1786, and it is his house that is the subject of this article.

SAMUEL CROSBY (*JAAZANIAH*⁶, *JAAZANIAH*⁵, *WILLIAM*⁴, *JOSEPH*³, *SIMON*², *SYMON*¹) was born March 29, 1786, and died October 29, 1868. He married ELIZABETH BARTLETT March 5, 1812 in Hebron, NH, daughter of EVAN BARTLETT and HANNAH NOYES. She was born November 7, 1791, and died February 26, 1878. They built their house soon after their marriage.

Children of SAMUEL CROSBY and ELIZABETH BARTLETT born in this house are:

- i. JUDITH⁸ CROSBY, b. October 8, 1813; d. 1897.
- ii. ADALINE CROSBY, b. October 31, 1816; d. May 25, 1835.
- iii. ABIAL CROSBY, b. December 29, 1818; d. March 8, 1835, Maysville, KY.
Notes for ABIAL CROSBY: Died of accidental discharge of a pistol that was being handled by a friend.
- iv. JAMES J. CROSBY, b. November 8, 1821, Hebron, NH; d. May 25, 1894, Hebron, NH.
Notes for JAMES J. CROSBY: He was a surveyor, justice of the peace, farmer and undertaker. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for twenty four years. He owned a farm of 150 acres within the village of Hebron, and this was the farm upon which he was born. (Source: Child's Grafton County Gazeteer - 1709-1886, page 3)
- v. WILLIAM PATRICK CROSBY, b. December 25, 1827; d. March 10, 1852, Coloma, CA.
Notes for WILLIAM PATRICK CROSBY: Drowned at Coloma, California while participating in the California Gold Rush.
- vi. LUCRETIA CROSBY, b. December 6, 1833; d. January 30, 1834.
- vii. FRANCIS HENRY CROSBY, b. January 22, 1835.

Samuel Noyes House c1840



Samuel Noyes House (presently owned by Patricia Karlsen) - Judging from its appearance, the Noyes House was probably built in the early 19th century. It was presumably standing when Samuel G. Noyes bought the corner lot in 1843. Little is known about Samuel Gerrish Noyes other than that he was the son of David Noyes. David Noyes was born Abt. 1789 in Groton, NH, and died November 5, 1865 in Hebron, NH. He married Ruth Kimball. She was born Abt. 1788, and died April 11, 1877.

Children of David Noyes and Ruth Kimball are:

- i. Samuel Gerrish Noyes, b. May 18, 1816; d. July 3, 1876.
- ii. Kimball A. Noyes, b. 1818; d. June 17, 1863.
- iii. Marian R. Noyes, b. June 25, 1820, Groton, NH; d. October 19, 1887.
- iv. Isaac L. Noyes, b. 1823; d. January 22, 1867, Monteval, Canada.

The house itself appears to be little changed. About 1945, the family which has owned the building since 1929 renovated the ell, adding the bay window, and constructed the present garage and patio.

The Noyes House is a cape standing at the corner of the Common and North Shore Road, with the cape facing the road and long ells extending back along the Common frontage to an attached garage facing the Common. The central chimney cape is clapboarded with cornerboards and sillboards on a cut granite block foundation. The cape's windows all have plain trim and louvred shutters. The first story windows have six over six sash, while the gable windows have nine over six sash. The box cornice with mouldings and frieze is pedimented on the west gable facing the Common, but the east gable has only close verges with returns of the lateral box cornices. In the center of the five bay wide main (south) facade is a six panel door with brick steps and fluted side trim, flanked by two-thirds sidelights. Simple fluted pilasters on the outside of the sidelights frame the entry way. To each side of the door are found two six over six sash windows with louvred shutters. The windows butt up against the frieze of the lateral cornice, just as the four first story windows on the west gable end butt up against the pediment's horizontal frieze. Two windows are found in both the west and east gables. And the east gable end has three first story windows. The rear (north) facade of the cape east of the ell has a single window and a multipane glass door with wooden frame.

To the rear of the cape stretch two gable-roofed, one-story ells in a row. The larger southern ell is clapboarded with cornerboards, Billboards, close eaves and verges. The west (Common) facade is interrupted only by a large, exterior, painted brick chimney with wide base, tapered shoulders, and covered cap, and by a side entry, double multipane glass doors with plain trim, louvred shutters and brick steps. Two similar pairs of doors also appear on the southern ell's

east facade. At the northern end of that east facade is found a shallow projecting section covered by a shedroofed extension of the ell's roof. This section features a shallow, three-sided bay window with paneled base, central ten over ten sash, flanking six over six sash, plain window trim and eaves, and a shallow concave roof. The northern ell is clapboarded with cornerboards, sillboards and close eaves on its west facade. The west facade has a single six over six sash window with plain trim and louvred shutters, and a high, small, plain framed opening, covered by a board door. The east facade shares the close eaves, but its flush boarded wall is taken up by two semi-elliptical blind arches, ornamented by "impost blocks". The southern arch is filled with Porizontal boarding, the northern arch with vertical boarding and a board door with plain trim. Attached to the northern ell is a one and a half story, gable-roofed garage with its gable end facing the Common. Clapboarded with cornerboards and sillboards, the garage has a box cornice with mouldings and frieze which is pedimented on the west (Common) gable. (The rear east gable, however, has only close verges.) While the north and south facades are blank, the east and west facades each have two six over six sash windows with plain trim in the gable and semi-elliptical arches with 'impost blocks" in the first story. The west facade's single arch contains an overhead garage door, while the two arches in the east facade are filled with horizontal boarding and topped by a shallow moulded cornice.

East of the southern ell and north of the cape is found a two-level patio, floored with slate, and enclosed by a low brick wall with brick coping and ramped ends. The low brick wall is extended to enclose a large rectangle east of the garage and the northern ell, which formerly contained a formal garden, but is now grassed. The garden wall has a small semicircular projection at its north end and is interrupted by wooden gates with paneled lower sections, spindled upper sections, and curved tops. The flat lot is enclosed by a picket fence on the Common and North Shore Road frontages. The grounds are mostly grassed with ornamental trees and shrubs. Rows of trees are found along the Common and the road. And a heavy growth of shrubs and trees at the north end of the lot hides the cemetery.

The Noyes House is one of the most attractive capes in the village, given particular importance by its prominent location at the corner of the Common and the main road into the village.

Inventory of Historical Barns

Jonathan Morse Barn c 1806

The Morse family lived in the family farm on Old College Road. In 1806 the Old College Road was discontinued because the Mayhew Turnpike, which was opened in 1803, made the old road unnecessary. In 1806 Jonathan moved the house and some of the out buildings to a new



home site on what is now George Road. According to the *The Bristol Enterprise*, April, 22, 1926 page 7, “The original building was one story and one roof, one half mile from the present house, and close to the county road. When moved to its present location, one story was added by Jonathan 2nd, who also added an ell at the time of his marriage. Since that time it has only been slightly changed.” Thus the lower half of the present house dates to approximately 1784 and the barn constructed after the house was moved is dated at approximately 1806.

The following information was provided by Al Affronti. “One of the barns in the connected complex still retains two walls of wide horizontal chamfered boards which are original siding exposed to the weather and never have been clapboarded over. These boards are fastened with hand wrought “rosehead” nails and some of the boards are two feet wide. This building has a loft on each end. Under one loft is a small room with a hearth and a plank panel wall with fireplace opening with chimney cupboard painted red. There is a plaster ceiling and a small etching or carving of an early sailing ship on the panel next to the fireplace. The plank door has a bean latch with leather washers. One door that leads out of this room area to the open section is a single very wide board with a wood latch. Some of the hand hewn posts, beams, and wall studs seem to be oak, whereas the other structures, including the free standing ‘English’ barn seem to be pine. This building is connected to another on each end – one of which connects to the main house. This shed is probably a bit later and holds a dug well with a wood well wheel operated with a leather strap. The wheel is connected to overhead beams. When the bucket is raised it can be brought through a sliding door into the kitchen.

On the other end of the structure is a slightly higher barn/shed of which the front extends out over posts, allowing, probably, for a wagon or weather protection beneath.

Approximately 15 feet away at an ‘L’ shape is a freestanding ‘English’ Barn. The opening between this barn and the main structure allowed passage to the fields. The whole barnyard has a southern exposure.

George Smith Barn c1907

The farm that would become the Hillside Inn was purchased by George Smith in 1881. At the time it was just as George Worthen built it in 1784, and today's large red barn was not yet in existence.



George and Emma Smith's new purchase had an ideal location as an inn but the farm required a good amount of work to fix it up before guests could be taken in. It should be noted that it appears that Hillside received its name from George and Emma as the name does not appear in any extant documents before they purchased the farm.

Working diligently, within a year or so after the purchase, probably in 1882, George and Emma Smith opened their home as a boarding house for fishermen and hunters and started the Hillside Inn.

Due to its popularity, the available room at Hillside soon proved inadequate. In 1884 the roof of the Hillside Inn was raised and a second story was added, giving the south end of the Inn its present look. The Smith's added the second story strictly for the purposes of attracting more paying guests.

Improvements continued at Hillside all during the 1890's and into the 20th century. It is not clear when the middle "shed" was improved and its roof raised, and the "dining room" barn was added but this happened after 1890 and before 1912 based on the photographs available from that time.

After Emma's death, on June 8, 1896, George married Florence Bowles, and it was Florence who decided that she wanted a higher class of guests than hunters, trappers and fishermen. The rooms and venue were superior to other local establishments and the prices charged at Hillside was competitive.

It was about August of 1907 that the large red barn, that today so distinguishes Hillside Inn, was completed, along with a wash house and other buildings nearer the lake. Richard Braley says that while the Red Barn was under construction it was hit by lightning, and as a result lightning rods were installed on the barn and Inn.

The weathervane (originally a cow) was stolen by helicopter in the 1980's, and the present weathervane (a horse) was purchased to replace it. The original weathervane, that has a hole in it that was the result of being shot at by a young Manson Parker Smith in the 1930's, has never been recovered.

The barn has been used on the cover of several magazines and appeared in calendars and advertisements throughout New England.

Historical Bridge Inventory

Braley Road Bridge built c1927

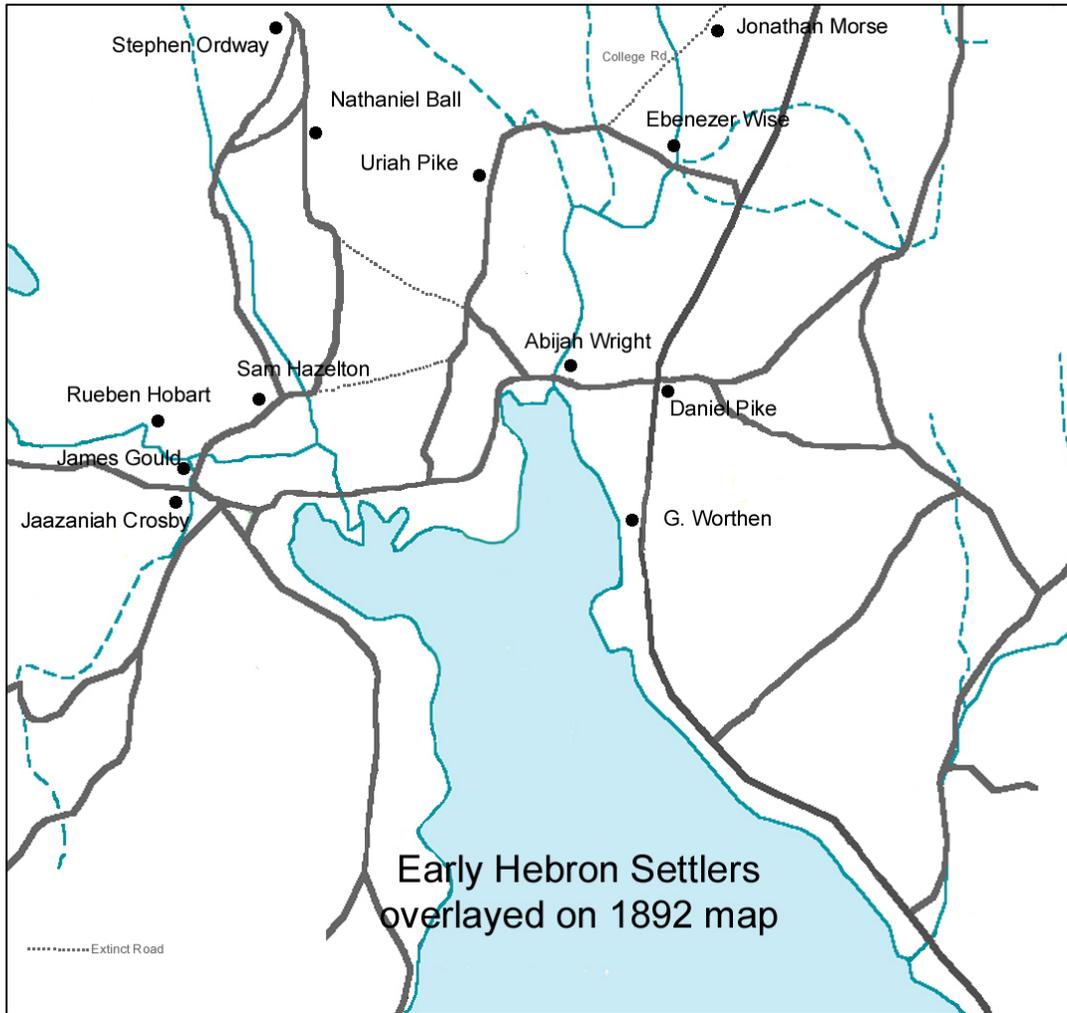


The Braley Road Bridge has been designated an “Historical Bridge” by the State of New Hampshire. As the Town is actively considering the improvement over the Cockermouth River presently occupied by the Braley Road Bridge, the designation of the bridge as historic by the state implies that the town has only three options in regard to the future of the bridge. The options are: (1) Restore it and leave it in service; (2) sell or donate it to some other entity that will either restore or preserve it; or (3) replace it with a modern bridge and preserve it by using it in some other way, such as a foot bridge.

Historical Road Inventory

College Road built c 1772

The map below illustrates the location of the Old College Road, as well as, the home sites



of Nathaniel Ball, Stephen Ordway.

This road has been known to us by many names, “College Road,” “Governor’s Road,” “Colonial Road,” “Wentworth Road,” “Dartmouth Road,” even “King George’s Road.” For the purposes of this inventory the section of interest is the route it took from West Plymouth into East Hebron to Hebron and up the Cockermonth Valley to Groton.

In the 1760’s several influential citizens of New Hampshire who, for personal reasons, had hoped that Eleazer Wheelock (founder of Dartmouth College) would locate the new school which would become Dartmouth College, at Orford or Haverhill. They vigorously protested his choice of Hanover. One writer who called himself “Publicus” besought Governor John Wentworth to correct “Wheelock’s mistake” by moving the college farther up the river to Orford

or Haverhill, but Wentworth stood by Wheelock's decision. Writing from Wolfeboro on Sept. 7, 1770, in the friendliest manner to Wheelock, the governor reported the recent arrival of John House and party from Hanover. "Mr. House informs me of a good road to be made from Hanover to Winnipisioket Pond.... and I have required the respective Proprietors of the soil forthwith to clear and make it convenient; which being done will, I hope, convince by fact the inhabitants of this Province that the situation of Dartmouth College is not injurious to the Trade and Govt. of New Hampshire."

At the next session of the General Assembly, April 12th, 1771, an act was passed "To establish and make passable a road from the Governor's House in Wolfeboro to Dartmouth College in Hanover", in order "to promote the design of that valuable institution." This road, three rods wide, was surveyed by two parties: three men, with Joseph Senter of Moultonborough as chairman surveyed the eastern half from Wolfeboro to Plymouth; and three others, with John House of Hanover as chairman, surveyed the section from Plymouth to Hanover. The burden of clearing and making passable the road was laid upon the proprietors of the several towns. With only \$50 appropriated to get the work done; some towns and land owners laid a way through, sometimes for 4 miles regardless of hills and swamps without clearing any of it, and many more, ignored the order completely. The Governor evidently used British Soldiers to complete some sections.

From Plymouth, on the opposite side of the Pemigewasset the College Road did not follow the valley up the Baker River, like the road to Coos but went westward over the hills toward East Hebron. Navigation points used in the survey, like "Silas Brown's" and "Widow Snow's" are not easy to locate accurately without reference to deeds; but from study of the Holland map and the 1805 plan of Plymouth it appears that the course of the College Road followed some of the back roads we still use today. The part we are concerned with came out in back of Kenneth Bell's house on the West Plymouth side of Hoyt Hill. This section is still there and we call it Bell Road. At the time the College Road was being built Hoyt Hill was much steeper than it is now. The road crossed the present course of Route 3A and came about 1/2 way up Hoyt Hill to the West of the existing Highway, Route 3A. It then started bearing off to the right into the area once used by Manson Smith as a sugar house. It then turned south and passed behind the old Hartford/Yarrick place, through what was Oscar Morse's sugar place and passed in front of the original Morse home site of 1782 (see Jonathan Morse House in the Old House inventory for details on this house). It continued south back of the Richard Merrill's and intersected the present George Road approximately where Don Merrill's driveway does so today. It crossed the brook about where the bridge is now, passed in front of the present Howard Oedel place and on to the Poulos place. At this point, the road took a right turn and proceeded to an extension of the present Braley Road through where Walter Braley's farm once stood. It turned south down the present Braley Road pass the old Sam Hazelton place. It followed south along the present Braley Road as far as the Cockermouth where it then turned West once again. It passed in front of the Old Rueben Hobart house (Now Brittelli) and followed the course of the Cockermouth to its source in Groton and then turned southwest crossing over the southeast corner of Dorchester and then on to Canaan.

Parts of the old road, stone bridge abutments, stone walls, etc, can still be seen through most of its course from the Smith sugar orchard on Hoyt Hill to Braley Road. The Morse family says they were told down through the years that the old bridge abutments were built by British soldiers, which supports the theory that perhaps Governor Wentworth had trouble finding help or

gaining the cooperation of the local proprietors and used the soldiers for manual labor to get the road built.

According to the "N.H. Highways" magazine of July 1931, there was only one settler and his wife living in Hebron at the time the road was built. This must have been our first settler, James Gould, who came in 1771 and built a log cabin behind what is today Lee and Polly Alexander's house on Braley Road.

The road apparently was open for the Governor and his party of 20 to proceed to the Dartmouth graduation in 1772 but was probably hardly more than a bridle trail with ox cart ruts.

Tradition and the records say that Governor Wentworth and his party stayed over night in Hebron in 1772, 1773 and 1774, probably at the cabin of Samuel Hazelton.

There is one interesting result of this Hebron visit, a law was passed by the Governor's party while in Hebron relative to borrowed articles; "When the owner of a loaned article wished it returned, he must go after it." One wonders what caused this law to be issued.

Historical Home Site Inventory

See preceding map for home site locations.

Nathaniel Ball Home Site

Nathaniel Ball home site on Range Road. Nathaniel was cousin to President George Washington; father of John Ball founder of Grand Rapids, MI and Portland, OR; father of Deborah Ball Powers, first self made millionairess in the US.

John Ball of Hebron, son of Nathaniel Ball, was perhaps the most famous person to come from Hebron, NH. John also had a sister, Deborah, who became the first self made millionairess in the United States. All in all this was a pretty illustrious Hebron Family. One other Ball claim to fame that is little known is that the Balls of Hebron were the cousins of President George Washington. Below is their story.

WILLIAM BALL, LORD OF BARKHAM MANOR, was born about 1450 in England. We do not know his wife's name, but we do know he had a son ROBERT BALL, who was born about 1475 at Barkham Manor, Berkshire England. In turn Robert had a son, WILLIAM BALL, who was born about 1505, also at Barkham Manor Berkshire England. This second William had a son, JOHN BALL, who was born about 1525 in Workingham, Berkshire Co., England. John married Agnes Holloway sometime around 1548. Agnes was born about 1525. Agnes and John had a son JOHN BALL, who was born May 05, 1548, in Berkshire, England, and died about 1628. This second John married Elizabeth Webb sometime before 1573. She was born about 1540 in England. It was the son of John and Elizabeth, ESQ. WILLIAM BALL, who was born 1573, at Lincolns Inn England, and died April 1648; New Haven, CT who was the immigrant ancestor of the Ball family of Hebron, NH, and of President George Washington. He married first DOROTHY TUTTLE about 1590 in Wiltshire England. She was born about 1575 in England. He married second ALICE WALTHAM in 1590 in Wiltshire England. She was born 1573 in Wiltshire England, and died in Connecticut. William and Dorothy had five children: William, Francis, Richard, Ailing and Samuel. We will follow Dorothy's son William. By his second marriage Esq. William also had five children: Frances, Richard, Nicholas, John and Alling. Of these five children we are only interested in John, the ancestor the Hebron Balls.

Section One – the descent of President George Washington

WILLIAM BALL, son of Esq. William and Dorothy Tuttle, was born in Wokingham England, and died November 1680 in Millenbeck Lancaster Co VA. He married HANNAH ATHEROLD on July 02, 1638 in London, England. She was born 1619 in London, England, and died June 25, 1695 in Millenbeck Lancaster VA. The third child of WILLIAM BALL and HANNAH ATHEROLD was Joseph.

JOSEPH BALL was born May 25, 1649 in Millenkick Lancaster VA, and died July 11, 1711 in Oakley Lancaster VA. He married MARY MONTAGUE. Joseph and Mary had one child, Mary, who was born Epping Forest Lancaster VA, and died August 25, 1789, Mount Vernon Fairfax VA.

MARY BALL was born in Epping Forest Lancaster, VA, and died August 25, 1789 in Mount Vernon Fairfax, VA. She married AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON on March 06, 1730/31 in Epping Forest Lancaster, VA North America. He was born in Bridge's Creek Westmoreland VA, and died April 12, 1743 in Ferry Farm King George VA. The children of MARY BALL and Augustine Washington were: Lawrence, **PRESIDENT GEORGE WASHINGTON**, who

was born February 22, 1731/32, Wakefield Popes Creek Westmoreland VA, and died December 14, 1799, Mount Vernon Fairfax VA, Elizabeth , Charles and Mildred.

Section Two – the descent of the Hebron Ball Family

JOHN BALL, son of Esq. William Ball and Alice Waltham, was born August 15, 1585 in Barkham Manor Berkshire England, and died November 01, 1655 in Watertown Middlesex Mass. We do not know the name of his first wife, who was the mother of his son Nathaniel Ball.

NATHANIEL BALL was born 1618 in Wiltshire, England, and died January 14, 1705/06 in Concord, MA. Nathaniel Ball is credited in building the Wayside Inn. Nathaniel was married in 1645 to MARY MOUSALL (born in England ca. 1624). Mary died in Concord, Mass. in 1669. Nathaniel Ball died in Concord, Mass January 14, 1706. The one child of interest to this study is the seventh born to Nathaniel and Mary, who was named Nathaniel after his father.

NATHANIEL BALL, son of Nathaniel and Mary Mousall, was born July 03, 1663 in Concord, MA, and died March 04, 1724/25 in Concord, MA. He married MARY BROOKS March 19, 1687/88 in Concord, MA. She was born April 03, 1666 in Concord, MA, and died August 22, 1726 in Concord, MA. Nathaniel Ball and Mary Brooks had ten children, the second son was named Nathaniel after his father.

NATHANIEL BALL, son of Nathaniel and Mary, was born April 01, 1692 in Concord, MA, and died June 03, 1749 in Concord, MA. He married first SARA BAKER May 31, 1711. She died before 1746. He married second SARAH DAVIS September 10, 1746. By Sara Baker, Nathaniel had twelve children and by Sarah Davis two more. Our interest is with the third son of Nathaniel and Sara, Ebenezer Ball.

EBENEZER BALL was born December 30, 1721 in Concord, MA, and died in 1790. He married SARAH GOOKIN on October 16, 1746. She died before 1747. Ebenezer Ball came from Concord, Mass. Ebenezer Ball and Sarah Gookin had seven children, all born in Hollis, N.H. Our interest is in their son Nathaniel.

NATHANIEL BALL who was born January 24, 1750/51 in Hollis, NH, and died May 29, 1834. He married SALLY NEVINS on November 03, 1774. She was born about 1753 in Hollis, NH, and died August 08, 1843. Nathaniel Ball was one of the first settlers of Hebron, arriving here around 1775 with several other families from Hollis, NH. The children of Nathaniel Ball and Sally Nevins are: Sara, Hannah, Bridget, Lucy, Nathaniel, Ebenezer, William (died as an infant), Deborah, William and **JOHN BALL**, who was born November 12, 1794, on Tenney Hill, Hebron, NH, and died February 03, 1884, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Most people living or vacationing in Hebron are acquainted with the Ball family, farmers on Tenney Hill. We are also aware of John Ball (1794-1884), the tenth child of Nathaniel and Sarah Ball, who was born in Hebron and graduated from Dartmouth, joined the third transcontinental party after Lewis and Clark, and eventually distinguished himself by founding Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Few people, other than those who have read his autobiography, Born to Wander, are aware of his many life-time exploits. One of these was a year-long sojourn in Oregon where he left the Wyeth Expedition and settled down in the Hudson Bay Company's settlement, befriended "as a guest" by chief factor Dr. John McLoughlin. Eager to "pull his own weight," Ball offered his services as a teacher – the first in Oregon. His students were all half-breeds, as there were no white women in the area. Dr. McLoughlin's wife, as an example, was a Chippewa woman from Lake Superior. There was one light-skinned woman, a Mrs. Douglas – a half-breed from Hudson Bay. The children were eager students and Ball spent a pleasant winter teaching and making

friends with the dozen or more employees of the Hudson Bay Company. His reputation as the first educator in Oregon was secured.

The following year, John Ball decided to try his hand at farming on the Willamette River. Here again he gained a solid reputation as the first American farmer in Oregon. Dr. McLoughlin loaned him tools and farming equipment and with some wild horses, tamed for the plow, and part-time help from a Mr. Sinclair and some local Indians, he established his farm. The farm itself was successful, but John Ball spent much of his time fighting off a persistent illness. So, in September 1833 he traded his crops for passage on a Hudson Bay Company ship bound for San Francisco and Hawaii. His sojourn in Oregon was ended but not forgotten.

A friend, Martha Kinsella, who lives in Portland has kindly kept me in touch with remembrances by Oregonians of John Ball's impact on their early history.

He is first and foremost remembered as Oregon's first school teacher.

At the Champoege State Heritage area – an Oregon State Park on the Willamette River, John Ball's farm is duly noted and honored as "the first American farm in the Northwest."

Also significant in Oregon history is their contribution to the war effort in World War II. Some 149 "Liberty Ships" were built in Portland. One of them was christened "John Ball."

Stephen Ordway Homesite

Stephen Ordway home site on Range Road. He was a brother to Sergeant John Ordway, who was 3rd in command of the Lewis & Clark Expedition.

The Stephen Ordway genealogy in brief is:

JOHN ORDWAY (*NEHEMIAH*⁴, *JOHN*³, *JOHN*², *JAMES*¹) was born 1736 in Amesbury, MA, and died 1827. He married HANNAH MORSE 1762, daughter of WILLIAM MORSE and JUDITH HALE. She was born 1741 in Haverhill, NH. He moved with his family to Dunbarton, NH in 1774. His farm was near the Bow town line.

Children of JOHN ORDWAY and HANNAH MORSE are:

- i. SAMUEL⁶ ORDWAY, b. 1763, Amesbury, MA; d. 1841.
- ii. SARAH ORDWAY, b. 1763, Amesbury, MA; m. JAMES PUDNEY, 1781, Salem, NH.
- iii. WILLIAM ORDWAY, b. 1765, Amesbury, MA.
- iv. HANNAH ORDWAY, b. 1769, Amesbury, MA; d. 1831, Bow, NH.
- v. STEPHEN ORDWAY, b. August 1770, Amesbury, MA; d. March 6, 1863, Hebron, NH.
- vi. DANIEL ORDWAY, b. 1773, Amesbury, MA; d. 1811.
- vii. SARGEANT JOHN ORDWAY, b. 1775, Bow, NH; d. 1817, New Madrid, MO; m. ABIGAIL WALKER, 1809; b. 1782. Notes for SARGEANT JOHN ORDWAY: He was a member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. "One of the most important members of the [Lewis and Clark] expedition was Sargeant John Ordway of Bow.." (Source: Bundy, pp 171).
- viii. POLLY ORDWAY, b. 1782; d. 1811.
- ix. ACHSAH PAGE ORDWAY, b. 1788, Bow, NH.

Generation No. 2

STEPHEN ORDWAY (*JOHN*⁵, *NEHEMIAH*⁴, *JOHN*³, *JOHN*², *JAMES*¹) was born August 1770 in Amesbury, MA, and died March 6, 1863 in Hebron, NH. He married MARY "POLLY"

BROWN, daughter of JOHN BROWN and MARY ?. She was born 1776 in Bow, NH, and died 1844. He moved to Cockermouth (now Hebron), NH in 1790.

Children of STEPHEN ORDDWAY and MARY BROWN that were born at the old home site on Range Road are:

- i. STEPHEN⁷ ORDDWAY, b. May 7, 1799, Hebron, NH.
- ii. RELIEF ORDDWAY, b. March 18, 1803, Hebron, NH; d. 1867, Campton, NH.
- iii. AMOS ORDDWAY, b. February 25, 1805, Hebron, NH; d. 1827.
- iv. JOHN ORDDWAY, b. March 31, 1807, Hebron, NH.
- v. MARY ORDDWAY, b. April 29, 1809, Hebron, NH; d. June 3, 1846; m. JOSEPH W. GOODHUE; b. 1808; d. March 3, 1858.
- vi. RUTH ORDDWAY, b. October 29, 1811, Hebron, NH.
- vii. AARON ORDDWAY, b. May 4, 1814, Hebron, NH; d. 1890.
- viii. WALTER S. ORDDWAY, b. February 3, 1817, Hebron, NH.
- ix. LUCY JANE ORDDWAY, b. February 22, 1819, Hebron, NH; d. October 21, 1819, Hebron, NH.
- x. HENRY ORDDWAY, m. HARRIET WALKER; b. 1795.
- xi. ANN ELIZA ORDDWAY.

Generation No. 3

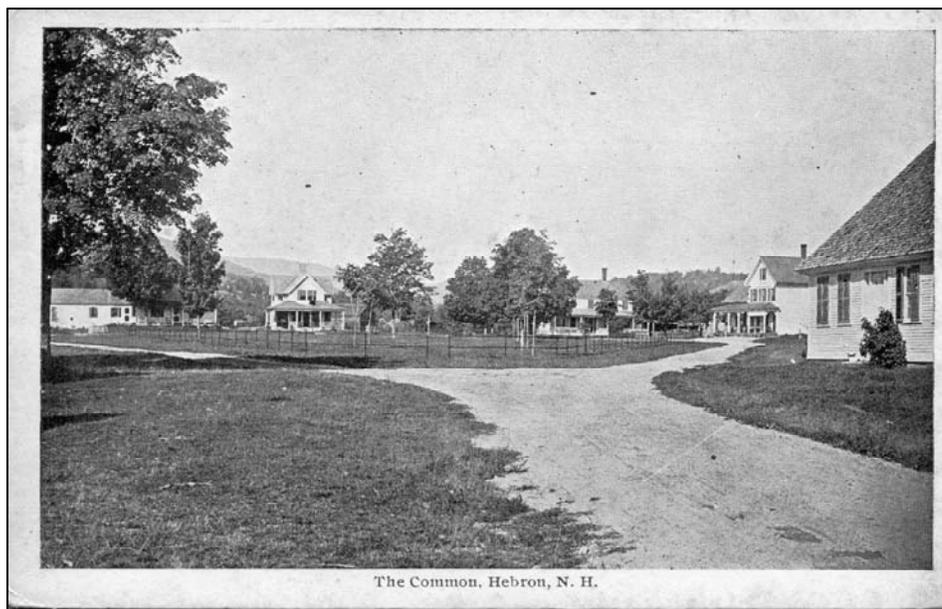
AARON ORDDWAY (*STEPHEN⁶, JOHN⁵, NEHEMIAH⁴, JOHN³, JOHN², JAMES¹*) was born May 4, 1814 in Hebron, NH, at the old home site on Range Road and died 1890. He married (1) MARY MOONEY KELLEY, daughter of JOSEPH KELLEY and MARTHA FARNHAM. She was born 1815 in Bristol, NH, and died 1866. He married (2) MARY ANN KELLEY 1870, daughter of SAMUEL KELLEY and HANNAH GORDON. She was born 1827 in New Hampton, NH, and died 1895. He was a physician, pharmacist and businessman. He attended Harvard Medical School in 1846. He moved to Lawrence, MA in 1847 from Springfield, MA where he was living in 1839. He resided for one year, 1843, in Rumney, NH where his son Aaron Paterson Ordway was born.

Children of AARON ORDDWAY and MARY KELLEY are:

- i. MARTHA ANN⁸ ORDDWAY, b. 1842, Springfield, MA; d. 1932.
- ii. AARON PATERSON ORDDWAY, b. 1843; d. 1845.
- iii. AARON PATERSON ORDDWAY, b. 1846, Rumney, NH; d. 1920; m. JANE IRENE HUTCHINS, Abt. 1886; b. Abt. 1865, North Penobscot, ME.
Notes for AARON PATERSON ORDDWAY: He served in the Civil War as a Drummer Boy in both the 4th New Hampshire and 6th Massachusetts regiments. After the war he homesteaded unsuccessfully in Iowa, and fished on the Grand Banks out of Gloucester, MA for a year. He joined his brother Frank in the formation of the A. P. Ordway & Co., manufacturing chemists, first in Boston from 1883 to 1893, and then in New York City, and was President of that company until his death from cancer. He was also owner of the Boston "Post" for a short time. He was interested in boxing and was known in the New York and London boxing circles as "Doc Ordway".
- iv. MARY ELLEN DEARBORN ORDDWAY, b. 1848, Lawrence, MA; d. 1927, Lawrence, MA.
Notes for MARY ELLEN DEARBORN ORDDWAY:
[Copy of Hebron.FTW]
- v. FRANK LESLIE ORDDWAY, b. 1854, Lawrence, MA; d. April 1908, Monterey, CA; m. CAROLINE "CORA" E. HUME; b. New Brunswick; d. 1906.

Nathaniel S. Berry home site

Nathaniel S. Berry home site is located on the Common in Hebron between the present Village Store and the old Fire Station. Berry was the Governor of New Hampshire during the Civil War and advisor to President Abraham Lincoln. This house burnt in 1945. In the photo below the Nathaniel Berry house is the structure just to the right in the center of the photo.



Nathaniel Springer Berry was a tanner in Hebron from 1840 until 1857, and continued to live in Hebron until 1888. In 1860 Nathaniel Berry was elected to be Governor of New Hampshire and guided the state through the turbulent Civil War years. This is his story.

Nathaniel Springer berry was born in Bath, Me. Sept. 1, 1796. His father was one of 3 brothers who came from Scotland and settled in Bath. His mother was Betsy Springer of Swedish descent whose father Nathaniel Springer was in the Revolutionary War and killed in action. Nathaniel's father was a ship builder and was killed while repairing a brig, when Nathaniel was about six years old. This meant a boyhood of hard work and meager educational opportunity.

When he was sixteen years old he bound himself to work during his minority for \$40 a year and his board. He was to buy his own clothes and to have six months of schooling during the year. He worked as a journeyman after learning his trade and in March, 1818, he came to Bristol and in 1820 he bought the tannery on Central St. for \$800 paying \$300 down and giving his note for the remainder. Mr. Berry continued his tannery in Bristol until 1836 when he sold to Warren White and removed to Hebron in 1840. In Hebron he continued in the tanning business with his son, William A. Berry, until he was burned out in 1857. His house sat between the Hebron Village Store and today's firehouse.

Politically Mr. Berry was highly honored. He was known for mans years as "Honest Tanner Berry of Hebron". He was elected to the legislature five different times and Judge of Probate and elected Governor of New Hampshire in 1860 being inaugurated in 1861.

In the spring of 1862 he was one of 22 governors who held a consultation at Altoona on the State of the Union. At this conference an address was prepared for President Abraham Lincoln and Governor Berry was selected to present it, which he did in a characteristic way, asking if the governors were doing all that they could do to further the Union cause. He was

noted for the same scrupulous honesty in public affairs as in his private business and in an address before the State Prohibition Convention in 1888 he stated he had never asked a man to vote for him or written a letter to secure the influence of any man in his behalf. When he was governor he had West Shore Road built around the west side road of Newfound Lake, which entailed a great deal of blasting at the "Ledges."

The last years of his life were spent in Bristol in the family of his son William Augustus where he died in 1894 at the good age of 97 years.

Historical Camps

Camp Pasquaney

The founding of the Pasquaney camp for boys stems directly from the discovery of the Newfound area by Aaron Wellington and Captain John Wall Wilson. Edward S. Wilson, the son of Capt. Wilson, had had the ambition for several years to start a boys' camp. When he saw the property his father had acquired on the hill overlooking Newfound Lake he decided it was just the site he wanted. The Captain was pleased with the idea. Several buildings were constructed in the summer and fall of 1894, and the first campers came in the last week of June, 1895.

Edward Wilson, "Mr. Ned" to generations of Pasquaney boys, was a devoted and inspiring leader and during his 37 years as director strong traditions and loyalties were built up. The traditions have been carried on by the successive directors up to the present time. Edward W.C. Jackson, who was director from 1933 to 1940, had been one of the first campers in 1895, and later a counsellor and assistant director. Charles S. Stanwood, director 1940-1974, and John K. Gemmill, the present director, had both been campers and counsellors.

The Adams family has been associated with Pasquaney since the beginning. "Joe Adams had migrated from the Gaspé Basin as a young boy. He was working in Laconia in 1892, when he was brought to Captain Wilson's attention by his brother, Tom Adams, who was working for Mr. Wellington. Joe Adams was well over six feet tall, with tremendous natural strength." After Joseph Adams's death in 1938, his son Wilson, and later his grandson, Nelson, and great-grandson, Gordon, have carried on as caretakers of buildings and grounds. (For the history and genealogy of the Adams family who came from Gaspé Basin, P.Q., to New Hampshire in 1873, see the History of Bristol, II:2-4)

Other long time associates of Pasquaney, several of whom own houses in Hebron, are: the Kneeland-Hughes family, including Felix T. Hughes, currently President of the Board of Trustees; Owen S. Lindsay and John Spaeth, both trustees; Gilbert Bovaird, treasurer from 1922 to 1974; and Charles Platt, crew and nature counsellor from 1949 to 1975.

Most of the above information is from the book, *The Story of Pasquaney, 1895-1960*, edited by C. Mifflin Frothingham.

Camp Onaway

Camp Onaway was started in 1911 on a 60-acre piece of property known as Cilley's Point, in East Hebron. This property had previously been the site of "Redcroft," established by Mrs. Elizabeth Ford Holt in 1900, and reported to be the earliest organized camp for girls in America. Aaron Wellington, before his death in the spring of 1910, and his daughter, Elizabeth R. Wellington, had urged their cousin, Mrs. Henry H. Hollister, to operate a camp on the property once again. Mrs. Hollister was owner and director of the camp from 1911 until 1937. Miss Frances Frost, who had been a counselor since 1912, and later Assistant Director, took charge of the camp in 1937. Miss Frost served as Director until 1944 when she turned over the management to Miss Margaret Stiles. Miss Stiles had first come to Onaway in 1918, as a swimming instructor. Under her twenty year ownership the camp maintained its traditions and continued to grow in prosperity and prestige. Upon Miss Stile's retirement in 1965 ownership was transferred to the Onaway Camp Trust, a non-profit educational institution. Mrs. Charles "Ellie" Buell became director when the Onaway Trust was established. Mrs. Warner W. "Jane"

Kent, Director since 1973, had been an Onaway camper, aide, and one of the first members of the Board of Trustees. As a further example of the continuity of Onaway traditions, the President of the Onaway Camp Trust, Mrs. Vincent Broderick, was an Onaway girl, and a counselor, as well as a cousin of Miss Frances M. Frost.

Camp Mowglis

Mowglis was founded in 1903 by Elizabeth Ford Holt. Mrs. Holt first came to Hebron in 1900 to start "Redcroft," a camp for girls. In 1902 Mrs. Holt acquired the former Edmund Barnard property for the operation of Mowglis. In 1903, with the permission of Rudyard Kipling, the camp's present Jungle Books traditions had their beginnings. It was to be a camp for younger boys, and characters from the Jungle Book stories were to become familiar to all who joined the Mowglis Pack. From ten campers in 1903 Mowglis has grown to accommodate ninety-five boys.

Very early in Mowglis history Alcott Farrar Elwell became associated with Mrs. Holt. After serving as Assistant Director he succeeded to the ownership of the property when Mrs. Holt died in 1925, and continued as Director until 1953. Colonel Elwell then sold the camp to Darwin P. Kingsley III, though he continued for a time as instructor in some of the camp activities. John Adams was Director from 1958 to 1962.

In 1962, to honor Mrs. Holt and Colonel Elwell, Mowglis alumni organized the Holt-Elwell Memorial Foundation, a non-profit foundation intended to perpetuate the ideals and standards of the original founder. To many scores of Mowglis boys Hebron and Newfound Lake are vividly happy memories. Some of these alumni now serve as trustees of the Foundation. William B. Hart, an associate of Colonel Elwell from 1932 to 1941, has served as Director since 1962.