

Ebenezer Perkins, Israel Blake, Abraham Chase, Israel and John Levitt, Henry Dow, Joseph Smith, and others. At the battle of Black Point, Captain Swett, who was an intrepid officer, died, having been wounded in twenty places. Sixty of his men fell with him, forty English and twenty Indians. Captain Swett was highly respected.

In the French and Indian War, 1755, New Hampshire five hundred men, under Colonel Joseph Blanchard. Captain Henry Elkins formed the first company in New Hampshire to follow General Washington. Captain Josiah Moulton was Hampton's representative, and held office for six years. Daniel Taylor of Exeter, from 1778 to 1783, received \$8,500 for services in the revolutionary army. Money had greatly depreciated. Captain Jeremiah Marston and Daniel Philbrick refused to sign the declaration of rebellion and remained loyal.

The following is the declaration: "We, the subscribers do hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will to the utmost of our power, and at the risque of our lives and fortunes with arms oppose, the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies against the united American Colonies, June 4th, 1776." Three of the name of Elkins, and seven of the name of Moulton are among those who signed this. See Dow's "History of Hampton," p. 259. Among those from Barrington, New Hampshire, who in most cases afterwards settled in Canada, I found the names of Dudley Davis, and his wife Polly Straw, and George Panfill, among the original proprietors of land. This town was organized under royal charter May 10th, 1722. The following are among the earliest names, Timothy Davis, James Moses, William Frost, John Savage, John Davis, John Libby, Peter Bull, Zachariah Leach, Charles Banfill, Colonel Vaughan, William Barnes, Alex. Miller, Samuel Brown, Hugh Banfill, Benjamin Miller. In 1742, the tax list contains among others, Timothy Tibbets, Thomas and John Shepard, Samuel