

TAVERNS

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Taverns

After the Meeting House, the old Inns of New England played the greatest role as a gathering place for both friends and strangers. Greenland was no exception. In 1696 The New Hampshire General Court passed an Act that licenses be granted to Inn and Tavern Keepers by The County Courts of The Province to which Inn-holders shall give a bond and pay an annual fee, it was further provided that anyone drawing a drink without a license should be fined five pounds. In 1695 another Act was passed "For regulating Publick Houses of Entertainment", this Act set a limit of four houses of Entertainment in any one Town. No drinks were served after 10:00 P. M. and only strangers or Travelers could be in the house on the Sabbath and there should be no games of cards or otherwise games of gambling permitted. In the early 1700's the number of taverns was removed due to the increase in population.

Taverns

This is a subject which has always been of great interest to me, knowing that in the early days of Greenland there were many Taverns or Inns located here but it has been a hard job to pinpoint all the Tavern's of Greenland. In the early "Muster Days" the different Taverns furnished feed and drink as I found many bills where Deacon Bailey and Sam Hatch were paid by the Town for this service. There was the old Ambrose house next to the present Post Office, which was Deacon Bailey's until Simeon Frink came from Newington and purchased it and ran it for many years. The Tavern known as Clarke's Tavern was located about where David's house now stands. The Bell Tavern was located in the old Avery house which stood about where the present Post Office now stands. There was The Brackett Week's Inn, where the Marshall Merrill's now live. Trueworthy Dearborn's Tavern was located where Captain Wreblewski now lives, Sam Hatches Tavern was at the corner of Willowbrook Avenue and Route 101 and was run until 1840. There was also Widow Mary Patterson's Tavern and one run by John Folsom. At a Town Meeting November 11th 1771 it was voted that three Taverns could not be kept "on the Parade, so called., it seems in the early days the people exercised a care over the Taverns and Tavern Keepers, for at the same meeting it was voted that Mr. John Folsom should not keep a Tavern, and that a petition be presented to the Court", that he may not be licensed to keep a Tavern, and if he is now licensed that the license be abrogated and rendered null and void". In 1766 Enoch Clark was an Innholder.

In 1794 Captain Sargent Huse and John F. Williams kept a Tavern. In 1792 it was voted that the following are suitable persons to keep a Tavern, Jabez Sanborn, George Libbey, Nahum Ward, Samuel Hatch, Widow Mary Patterson. In 1799 Trueworthy Dearborn, Captain Samuel Huse and Samuel Hatch were approbated for keeping a Tavern. In 1812 it was voted to move The Town Chests from Captain Dearborns Tavern to Stephen Huse's Tavern. In the old days a Tavern had a bar-room, a comfortable fireside, and a company who were won't to talk over the current events of the day and express their private opinions. It was considered a respectable place and Innkeepers were considered Town Officers. Their appointment as an Innkeeper was an honor and a mark of respectability, and to be an Innkeeper a man must be of good repute and possess a comfortable estate.

Jonathan Bayley Tavern

This property was evidently carried on as a tavern in Colonial days, well ahead of some of those which have been more publicized. John Folsom has been recorded in some early histories of the Town as having been a tavernkeeper. On October 30, 1765, he and his wife sold to Jonathan Bayley one quarter acre of land and buildings thereon standing, which today stands just west of the Post Office and is the home of Mr. & Mrs. Paul Barnes. Folsom again purchased the property in 1768 but he moved to Stratham and in 1770, Bayley again became the owner and he and his sons operated the tavern for several years. At the 1794 Town meeting, one son, Benjamin, was named "a suitable person for taverner" and after the father's death, John Bayley another son as Administrator of his will, on December 29th 1820, sold the property at public auction held at Bayley's Inn to James Whidden Jenkins, the highest bidder. Evidently Jenkins was a so-called straw man, since the next day he turned the property over to John Bayley, Innkeeper. John Bayley was Postmaster of Greenland from 1821 to 1829 and undoubtedly the Post Office was in the Tavern Building. Stephen Pickering, who already owned the property next door at what is now known as No. 1 Post Road, purchased the property in 1826 and upon his death in 1851, his widow Lydia, bought up the rights to the property of the minor children, at an auction held at the Inn of Simes Frink across the way. After about two years of her ownership, Frink purchased it and ran the Tavern until he purchased the old Huse Tavern in 1853, at which time he sold the old Bayley place to Moses Stacey.

Jonathan Bayley Tavern

Just how much longer the property continued as a Tavern is not clear. Later owners were Wm. Shackford in 1856, Lucy Stacey in 1870, Grace Brackett in 1833 and Justin Ambrose is well remembered as the owner when we passed by the property on our way to school in the early 1900's. Charles F. Marden, purchased the property in 1929, after his house on Breakfast Hill Road was destroyed by fire, and several families have lived there since his death. The old building, not nearly as pretentious as some of the other old mansions of its early days, has undergone several alterations over the years which have changed its appearance both inside and out. The making of a second apartment several years ago changed the inside and the stable and carriage house that were there in Stephen Pickering's time are no longer existent. When Stephen Pickering purchased the property in 1826, the contents of the Tavern were evidently not included. However, at an auction held on December 15, 1830, Pickering came into possession of these items, many of which should make present day collectors water at the mouth.

A listing of these items follows:

On December 15, 1830, John ~~Shackford~~ Bailey, Charles S. Johnson and William L. Brackett, Traders, all of Greenland, for and in consideration of \$ 450.00. "to us in hand, well and truly paid by Stephen Pickering of Greenland do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell, etc. the following schedule of personal property:

15 dark colored chairs \$ 9.00-- 6 yellow chairs valued at \$ 3.60--
2 oval candle stands \$ 2.00-- 1 gilt frame lookingglass \$ 7.00--
1-4 ft. mahogany dressing table \$ 6.00-- 6 black windsor chairs

Jonathan Bayley Tavern

\$ 2.40-- 2 rocking chairs \$ 2.00-- 1 yellow dressing table 25¢
 1 maple square breakfast table \$ 1.25-- 1 brass fire set \$ 9.00--
 1 wooden clock with birch case \$ 15.00-- 1 birch desk and
 drawers \$ 4.33-- 1 birch french bedstead and cord \$ 3.25--
 3 tin cover dishes and 1 gal. tin coffee pot \$ 1.00-- 2 qt. coffee
 Britania \$ 1.50-- 8 pewter plates and 4 pewter dishes \$ 1.02--
 3 feather beds (much worn) 2 bolster and 1 pillow \$ 19.80--
 1 feather bed, 5 bolsters and 5 pillows \$ 11.60-- 3 gallon
 piches, pencil and white gilt \$ 1.25-- 1 blue printed 2 qt.
 pitcher \$ 3.00-- 1 blue printed tureen \$ 2.75-- 2 blue printed
 fruit dishes and stand \$ 1.50-- 2 blue printed steak dish covers
 20¢-- 3 large print bowls 50¢-- 1 large green edged pudding dish
 12½¢-- 1 plated castor stand and 3 bottles 50¢-- 1 bed spread
 and 1 old quilt \$ 1.00-- 1 mahogany frame lookingglass \$ 2.00--
 1 pr. large glass bottles with covers \$\$\$\$ 75¢-- 15 qt. and 5 pt.
 decanters \$ 4.25-- 1 doz. wines and 20 tumblers \$ 1.50--
 8 pitchers and 5 stone jugs \$ 2.83-- 14 ft. maple or birch
 table \$ 2.50-- 1 pair cast iron dogs 25¢-- 7 tumblers and 2 sets
 castors with 5 bottles each \$ 2.85-- 2 large printed blue dishes
 \$ 1.25-- 4 brass candlesticks and 5 plated candlesticks \$ 1.33--
 2 Japan lamps and 2 brass lamps 87½¢-- 1 pr. tea pots and
 kitchen shovel and tongs \$ 1.25-- 6 fancy red chairs \$ 2.00--
 1 birch work table and 1 pr. cast iron dogs \$ 1.00-- 1 birch
 bedstead with sacking bottom \$ 5.25-- 1 open front parlor stove
 with brass ornaments, 20 ft. of large size funnel and 1 pr.
 cast iron dogs \$ 18.00-- 1 green low post bedstead and cord \$ 1.50--
 1 brass shovel and tongs \$ 1.00-- 6 yellow chamber chairs \$ 1.98--

Jonathan Bayley Tavern

2 mahogany card tables \$ 10.50-- 21 first size blue printed
plates \$ 1.75-- 13 second size and 18 third size \$ 1.42--
8 4th size 25¢-- 2 sauce tureens and stand 67¢-- 4 butter bowls
and 2 small oven dishes \$ 1.00-- 21 printed coffee mugs and 24
saucers \$ 1.00-- 1 blue printed sugar without cover 6¢--
1 blue edged beefsteak dish 20¢-- 2 small wash bowls 34¢--
2 glass pint pitchers 25¢-- 11 china cups and one dozen saucers
\$ 1.00-- 4 furniture chintz curtains \$ 1.60-- 7 white curtains
\$ 1.40-- 14 yards blue trimming 56¢ -- 4 cotton sheets and
2 pair cotton pillow cases \$ 1.34-- 1 pr. iron shovel and tongs
75¢-- 12 curtain drapes \$ 1.00-- 3 birch french bedsteads \$ 7.50--
1 gilt frame lookingglass \$ 6.00-- 5 feather pillows and one
feather bed \$ 7.40-- 3 long painted benches \$ 6.00-- 1 pair
small brass dogs \$ 3.00-- 3 straw bed coverings \$ 1.40-- 2 tickings
\$ 1.00 22 first size blue printed plates \$ 1.17-- 13 second size
86¢-- 1 large Japan tea tray \$ 2.00-- also,

1 chaise and harness	\$ 40.00
1 small mare	35.00
1 brown colt with black mane & tail	10.00
1 small horse wagon	7.00
1 single sleigh	6.00

Bell Tavern

This Tavern, located at the site of the present Greenland Post Office is one of the lesser known to present residents of the town. This is undoubtedly due mainly to lack of coverage in whatever annals of the Town which have been published to date. The earliest mention of this property that I have discovered is a deed dated October 17, 1801 (159-359) in which Edward Parry of Portsmouth, Merchant, sold to Joseph Dee Jr. of Newmarket, "His interest in the Tavern, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land and other buildings, lately set off to me by virtue of an execution I recovered against Joshua Pickering of Greenland, the same premises being called the Bell Tavern"

On October 20, 1803 (166-50) Dee deeded the property to Captain Joseph Kingsbury of Arundel, County of York, State of Massachusetts, for \$ 800. and he is shown as the owner on the 1806 map of Greenland. When John Avery of Stratham purchased the property in December of 1808, he paid \$ 1436 to the owners then described as Joseph Kingsbury, Daniel Webster, Esq. and John Ayers: and the property listed as "Dwelling house, barn and other buildings".

Among the Town papers on file in Concord is the following;
November 24, 1803-- "Joseph Kingsbury approbated as a retailer in Greenland meaning that he shall retail and sell all kinds of Spirits at his house or store in said Town, we believing him a suitable person he shall have leave to retail agreeably to the Laws of this State during the term of one year from the above date"

Wm. Haines
Thomas Philbrook

Bell Tavern

The property continued in the Avery family for over 100 years, with the first John Avery maintaining it as a tavern and store, as is shown in the following town record along with many others;

1826	To John Avery	
April 22nd	To one quire of paper and 6 quills	.28
Sept. 12th	To 6 quarts of rum for Capt. Edney	1.50
	To 2 quarts and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of rum for Edney	.56
Oct 11th	To dinners and drinks for 6 Troopers at training	2.46
1827		
Feb. 12th	To 2 quarts of rum for breaking roads	1.00
		\$ 5.80
	Received payment John Avery	

Later records show that Mrs. Avery continued to run the store after the death of her husband and a son John L. Avery was the Postmaster from 1845 to 1849. It was long the custom for a Tavernkeeper or Storekeeper to hold the Postmastership as well. Seen after the turn of this century, the barn in the field about 100 yards east of the Tavern was converted into a residence and the old building, which for over a century had been used as a Tavern and Store residence was torn down. My aunt recalls that my grandfather, Jerry Godfrey, was one of the razers and the date around 1910 or so.

A fairly good idea of the outside appearance of this old building is obtained from a photograph at hand which dates between 1903 and 1915 because of the electric car tracks along the roadway, from this photo, the $2\frac{1}{2}$ story building appears to have been quite large, about 50 ft. long by 20 ft. wide, give or take a few feet. There were three large windows, 12 panes over

Bell Tavern

8 on the front side of the main ground floor, southwest corner room. This appeared to be the main room of the store and tavern and the main entrance was in the south wall of this room. All the other windows which show were 9 panes over 6.

The front of the building was parallel to the roadway and about 12 feet from the electric car tracks on the east side of the road bed. This lot between the store and road was enclosed by a slat fence and there were 4 horse-chestnut trees, 2 of which still remain and a couple of elm trees inside this lot. a large lilac bush stood against the southwest corner. Some of us can recall the old foundations and the lilac bushes before they were removed to make way for the fire station and post office building.

Samuel Hatch Tavern

This tavern which was operated by Samuel Hatch for some 50 years after he purchased the property in 1785, was located approximately half way between Portsmouth and Exeter on the Greenland--Stratham town line. The old "Mansion House" of Jonathan Barker, first recorded in his deed of sale dated July 4, 1775 to his son Enoch, was erected some time previous to that date and still stands on the southwest corner made up by present Route 101 and Willowbrook Ave. in Greenland.

Samuel Hatch was a great grandson of John Hatch (or Hache) who came to Portsmouth from the Island of Jersey on the coast of Normandy in 1684. John Hatch and his descendants were to play an important part in the development of the area and the State of New Hampshire over the next two centuries, as State, County and Town Officials. Samuel lived during his youth with his uncle, John Knight in Newington, or Bloody Point, as it was then known. When Knight died in 1770, he left his property, including the old Wharff Ferry, to Samuel Hatch, who disposed of it in 1784 for 600 pounds. The following year, he purchased the "Mansion House" and 65 acres of land in Greenland and Stratham from Enoch Barker for 550 pounds, and started a tavern which he continued to run until 1840. He died in 1843 at the age of 84.

As was the case with most taverns of those days, in addition to their being a stopping place for weary travellers, they also were gathering places for the townspeople, where good fellowship and gossip were the order of the day. One of the steady customers of the tavern was Nathaniel Gookin, who lived at what is now known as Liberty Hill, a short distance away across country.

Samuel Hatch Tavern

His fondness for the cup cost him thirty acres of land when it came time to settle his bill. It appears that Hatch was the only Tavern operator on this property. After his death, George Ball bought the property in 1844 for \$ 4000. and later Andrew Lowd in 1866 and Nathan Foss in 1871 for \$ 7500.

Since then the property has changed hands many times and usually with the loss of an outbuilding or two from the previous sale because of fire or the ravages of time.

At present, only the old house remains of the buildings and it has been altered greatly from the original of two hundred years ago. Much of the land has been sold as house lots as well. The line between Greenland and Stratham was established in 1859 and since then most of the old place has belonged to Greenland.

The Huse Tavern

This tavern is first known in Greenland records as the Huse Tavern because it was run in turn by Sam, Stephen and Sargent Huse around the turn of the 19th century. It is very doubtful if the present buildings, now the home of Mr. Arthur Allen Petersen, existed at that time. When Andrew Wiggin Jr. of Stratham sold the property to George Hilton of Newmarket on February 23, ~~\$\$\$~~ 1810, as it was listed as "20 acres of land and buildings thereon in Greenland and near the Meetinghouse on the North side of the road leading to Exeter, being the same which Sargent Huse has improved and occupied for many years last past". Since the price was \$ 200.00, it is evident that the estate was much less than ~~\$\$\$~~ that which Hilton sold to Simes Frink in 1853 for \$ 4000., it would appear that George Hilton erected the present structures sometime after 1810 and may be in the 1840's since the Widow's Walks which were atop the mansion were a feature of the clipper ship period which started about that date. Neither the Huses nor John Bailey, who followed as innkeeper, ever owned the property. For instance, when Stephen Huse and his wife Huldah operated the tavern they lived in their own house which was later the home of Miss Lillian A. Odell. Under the name of Greenland Hotel Simes Frink operated the tavern prior to and after purchasing it from Hilton. After the death of Simes Frink in 1866, the property passed to his son John Samuel Hatch Frink and later to his son William P. Frink, and then in turn to Williams wife, the mother of the present owner, Arthur Allen Petersen.

The Huse Tavern

The interior of the house remains much the same as when used as a Tavern. It still contains the original red glass panels in three of the doors, the original wainscoting, and, of special interest, a brick fireplace with its bake oven in the basement. An old perch that was built on after the house was erected has been removed so as to restore it to its original appearance. The Captains (Widows) Walk has been removed but has been stored away. It was no longer an asset since it was a catch all for leaves which caused a problem when it rained. It is possible during the spring and fall, either early in the morning or just prior to sunset, to see the top of Mt. Washington from the North rear windows on the third floor. The sun striking the snow on the mountain causes it to assume a pink hue. Of course Great Bay may be seen at any time on a clear day. The summer house which stands on the Parade was erected by Judge Frink in the late 1800's. This structure originally was located nearer the roadway but was set back into the park so the tracks might be laid without disturbing any trees. It was used as a waiting station during the days of the electric railway. Other features of the days of Judge Frink which carried over into this century were the fountain in the front yard and bronze statues along the garden paths among the trees on the hillside of the east lawn. The following additional items regarding the present Arthur Petersen home, once known as the Huse Tavern and later The Greenland Hotel, are listed as the result of information volunteered by Mr. Petersen and a personally guided tour of the property for which I am highly

The Huse Tavern

grateful. He went far out of his way to furnish me with written notes, photographs and descriptions of the historical and interesting items and spots within the property. The center of Greenland known as the Parade, has always been an attractive spot, but much of this beauty has been due to the civic minded spirit of one of the former owners of this property, Judge John Samuel Hatch Frink. In addition to this property, other fine mansion houses on the Parade during the last half of the 19th and early 20th centuries included the Charles Walker Pickering house, recently purchased and being restored by Doctor Graf at No. 1 Post Road, the old Trueworthy Dearborn Tavern property now the home of Captain and Mrs. Sigmund V. Wroblewski, and the Hatch estate just west of and adjoining the old Huse Tavern property. Sarah P. Hatch of this family married Simes Frink of Newington whose father had once owned the Piscataqua Bridge in Newington. Their son John Samuel Hatch Frink was born in 1832 and married Lucretia M. Pickering in 1859. On December 5th 1888, Lucretia M. Frink paid John S. H. Frink \$ 6000. for the land and buildings and in a separate sale for \$ 1000. "all and singular, the furniture, wares and furnishings in the dwelling house"###. In addition to being an eminent jurist, Judge Frink was highly civic minded and did much to assist needy individuals. Some of us remember Doctor Daniel W. Shea, who was a professor at a Washington D. C. University and maintained a summer home at the corner of Post Road and Downs Ave. When young Shea along with his sister Mary arrived in this country as immigrants from Ireland, they came to the notice of Mr. Frink. He not only

The Huse Tavern

abettèd and financed the education of Doctor Shea but took the Mary into his household where she spent over 50 years in the service of Mrs. Frink. Doctor Shea purchased the Post Road property in 1874 and continued to spend his summers there until his death in 1930, with his sister Mary as housekeeper over the last several years. Other samples of Judge Frink's civic pride still remain in the town. The summer house was erected by him, three times in fact, the first two did not meet with his approval when completed and he had them rebuilt. He set out the trees in the park at the Parade and maintained the lawn as well. He died August 30, 1905 and his wife in 1915, leaving the property to their son William P. Frink. A reminder of that era may be observed in the stable of the barn on the property. Over the box stall and two open stalls which housed the beautiful black horses of which the Judge was very proud are still to be seen three name plates. They are Pick (Pickering), Pru and Lu (Lucretia) named for the Judge's wife. This barn is now somewhat in need of repair but the hand hewn beams, sills, and rafters fastened together with wooden pins as well as the wide boards which make up the floor of the barn and hay lofts are still in excellent condition. Just west of the barn, there formerly stood the large carriage house with another hayloft atop it. Judge Frink had many sleighs and carriages and there was seldom a time when one was not at the Bennett's to be painted or varnished. There were 12 cows in the barn, all individually named, pigs in the cellar and hens in a building behind the house. One ice house was maintained for use by both the Frinks and the hatches next door. There was a private

The Huse Tavern

summer house on the lawn east of the house amongst the shaded walks, flowers and statues. In addition to the fountain in the front yard there were ~~two~~ two large urns, one each side of the walk from the street to the front door. There is still a large square stepping stone at the front of the house and another half round one near the fountain in the yard for boarding and alighting from the carriages. Mr. Peterson has a fine photograph of the mansion house taken by Mr. William P. Frink on home made glass plates presumably around 1912. Also visible is the large wisteria vine over the beautiful porch railings and columns, the wooden down spouts, the white picket fence, and the many chimneys above the roof top. There are four high chimneys containing four flues each on the main house, and one chimney with five flues in the ell. One may get a good idea of the extent of the fence between the Hatch and Frink properties in Hall's Rambles of the Congregational Church of 1900, Page 215. This photo also shows the lack of trees prior to Judge Frink's planting of the same, also there is a good view of the expanse of the Hatch mansion of that day compared to the remains left today. The three story house proper measures $46\frac{1}{2}$ feet frontage by 39 feet deep and the one story ell is $28\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. There are 22 rooms with a fireplace in each of the first two floors. A wide hallway runs full ~~length~~ length down the middle of each floor. The dining room was on the east side of the first floor and was extended at times of emergency by opening a couple of doors into the next room and removing the center panel. The kitchen was in the basement, seemingly a rather inconvenient arrangement. ^{SINCE} ~~Since~~ everything must have been carried

The Huse Tavern

up a narrow stairway to the first floor. The cooking was done in the fireplace which still has the original crane and adjacent bake oven. There is no sign that there ever was a dumb waiter. Also in the basement is a large root or cold cellar and across from that an equally good sized wine cellar. There was a ball room on the west side of the second floor in the Hotel days.

This was partitioned off into two bedrooms by Judge Frink. One feature that puzzles is the lack of closets in any of the bedrooms. Were there portable hangers or just what did the traveller do with his clothing before retiring? Other unique features of the house are the so-called "Christian" doors in every room with panels designed in the shape of a cross. The building is still solid and true considering its size and age, with hand hewn beams and rafters. The roof structure is one which I have not seen before. The rafters are approximately 6X8 and spaced about 10 feet apart but with cross beams horizontally between them. I now believe that the so-called Wides Walk was not that but rather a decorative railing to enhance the beauty of the building and installed long after it was erected. One reason that leads to this conclusion is the lack of access to the roof for anyone but an acrobat; certainly the vertical notched ~~plank~~ plank one had to shimmy up to exit through the hole in the roof was not made for the usual lady of the house. Since Wiggin sold the 20 acres plus to Hilton for \$ 290., there certainly could not have been too pretentious a building used by the Huses when they ran the tavern. It would appear that Hilton must have erected the present house soon after ~~the~~ Purchasing the property

The Huse Tavern

in 1810. It is hoped that someone may be able to come up with the ~~actual~~ actual date in the future.

Brackett Weeks Tavern

There has been a great deal of conjecture and controversy concerning the erection of this old tavern. Some claimed it should be credited to Jonathan Allen and others to Brackett Weeks. It appears that both men had a hand in the construction of the present building since it seems to have been rebuilt at one time, probably by Brackett Weeks. Parts of the original building were used and we know that the Tavern was reset on a new foundation since there are still traces of the old base near the present site. The bar-room may be seen today much as it was laid out originally. It is a fact that Jonathan Allen purchased five acres of the estate of the late Jonathan Weeks from Joshua Cate in 1767 for ~~twenty~~ twenty five pounds. Previous to this, in 1764, Allen had purchased a parcel of land from Margaret and John Hensford and another from Joshua Cate. The buildings were included in the 1767 purchase which would make the original section of the present home of the Marshall Merrills pre-date 1767 by several years. Jonathan Allen was declared insane in 1784 and his guardian, Dr. Ichabod Weeks was licensed to sell the property, the purchaser being George Brackett of Greenland. Brackett Weeks became the owner in 1800 and it is believed that he is the one who rebuilt and relocated the house and the barn. Weeks operated the Tavern for about fourteen years before selling it in 1814 to Thomas Shaw for \$9000. When Shaw died in 1840, an auction of the property was held and Samuel Hatch, Jr. the abutter to the east, purchased one hundred and fifty acres and the buildings for

\$ 5000. The next day Hatch transferred the homestead and 88.48 acres of the land to Ralph Hall for \$ 3380.71. Upon Hall's death, M. O. Hall and Anna Hall Mitchell, brother and sister, inherited the property. M. O. Hall bought his sister's share of the property for \$ 3400. on Feb. 26, 1886. M. O. Hall was the author of the now rare book "Rambles About Greenland". Albert Berg purchased the farm in 1932 from Ralph Hall Berry, administrator, of the estate of M. O. Hall. The Morrills acquired the property in 1946.

TRUEWORTHY DEARBORN TAVERN

The exact erection date of this fine old home, now the residence of the Sigmund Wroblewski family on Greenland Parade, is difficult to determine with the records that are available. One record is that a Tavern was operated by Enoch Clark. This information comes from The Deboll Almanac, published in 1773, which lists Taverns along the Stage lines in various Towns of that period.

In 1795, when Trueworthy G. Dearborn ~~purchase~~ purchased for \$600. a piece of land from Enoch Clark, Mary Clark and another Mary Clark, one of the boundaries was "beginning at the southeast corner of Clark's Tavern House, so-called and running southerly on the highway leading to North Hampton for 21 rods and 9 links (350 feet)"

When Dearborn transferred the same bounded property to Enoch Clark of Greenland and Thomas Leavitt of North Hampton in 1812, buildings thereon were listed and the price was \$20,000.. When Dearborn purchased the property again in 1817 the price was 10 dollars. The great discrepancy in these figures could be explained by remembering that the sales price included a great deal of property and probaly the Tavern, while the purchase price was perhaps a token figure only for a small part of the estate. It is difficult to determine just how much of the present property was included in the various turnovers.

It may well be that the original Clark Tavern is the nucleus of the present house and that Dearborn added to it to make up the present homestead of today. One room in the house as it

new stands appears to have been the original tavern service quarters. As was customary in early days, the tavern was the Town Meeting place and when Dearborn sold the property in 1812 the Town voted to move the Town chests from Captain Dearborn's to the Huse Tavern just across the Parade. The day after, Dearborn repurchased the property, in 1817 it was deeded to the Methodist minister, Rev. Alfred Metcalf for \$1500. The Enoch Clark who originally owned this property was quite a realtor in his day. He owned several hundred acres on the west side of the present Post Road between the Exeter Road and the old Town Farm. He sold the site for Brackett Academy to the Town in 1823, and for the Methodist parsonage in 1839. Rev. Metcalf deeded the site for the Methodist Church to that ~~group~~ Church group in 1837. Greenleaf C. Clough purchased the homestead in 1851. Upon his death in 1875 Edward G. Clough inherited the property. Some twenty years ago the daughter of Edward G. Clough, Mrs. Norman E. Richardson sold the property to the present owners. It was during the ownership of Edward G. Clough that a lot was sold upon which was erected The Weeks Memorial Library in 1897. Also in 1895, the Town purchased seven acres of land from the Cloughs, the site of the present Prospect Hill Cemetery.

APPROBATION OF TAVERN KEEPERS

In order to operate a Tavern in the old days, the Tavern keeper was required to obtain a permit, or approbation as then called, from the Selectmen of the Town, an example of ~~such~~ such a permit appears on the next page.

Greenland, Jan. 4th 1809

We the subscribers hereby approbate Ens. John Levering to
keep a Tavern and retail distilled Spirits in this Town
during the term of one year from the above date.

Enech Clark

John Johnson

C. W. Pickering

Selectmen