William Wentworth was the original immigrant of this notable New England family line. His descendants include many Governors and members of the New Hampshire legislature, and his ancestry can be traced back to William the Conqueror and before. He was also a noted preacher of religious freedom. But he is perhaps most remembered for his life-saving quick thinking (despite being age 73 at the time) during the infamous 'Cocheco Massacre' on June 27, 1684.

The following biography, based on James True's website, is considered to be one of the heroes of the short-lived Indian Wars in New Hampshire that occurred shortly after the better known 1675 King Philip's War in the Massachusetts Colonies. As can be certainly appreciated in hindsight, the governorship of Governor Wentworth displaced many years of British culture and many Indian tribes within the area. To prevent this, the Province of New Hampshire was formed in 1679 to include the area of New Hampshire Province. The town of Exeter was chartered in 1680 by Governor Wentworth, and the Exeter town meeting was held in his home.

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The confirmation of the death toll came as salvage crews scoured the waters off Libya for bodies and reports came in of many more desperate migrants heading for Europe in unseaworthy craft, oblivious to the overwhelming odds against them. It was a sight that broke the hearts of even men of the sea like us. Matteo Renzi, Italy’s prime minister, said rescues were under way to help save migrants trapped on two vessels carrying about 450 people off the Libyan coast. Earlier, the IOM said at least 20 fatalities had been reported from one of the vessels, carrying about 300 people, although that co The Raid on Dover (known as the Cochecho Massacre) happened in Dover, New Hampshire on June 27–28, 1689. Led by Chief Kancamagus, it began King William’s War, a series of Indian massacres orchestrated by Jean-Vincent d’Abbadie de Saint-Castin and Father Louis-Pierre Thury. Contents. 1 Background. Thirteen years passed and settlers believed the incident forgotten, when members of the newly formed Wabanaki Confederacy arrived at Dover. Citizens expressed concern to Waldron, but he told them to “go and plant your pumpkins, and he would take care of the Indians.”[4] On June 27, 1689, two native women appeared at each of five garrison houses, asking permission to sleep by the fire, not uncommon in peaceful times. All but one house accepted.

On the morning after the massacre, survivors searched the town thoroughly, but the enemy had vanished. Swift pursuit resulted in the re-capture of three Otis daughters in the town of Conway. Added military aid from Massachusetts was soon dispatched to Cochecho, but no further attack was made.

Several years passed before Cochecho fully recovered. Houses and mills were rebuilt, but the loss of so many persons (about 25% of the population) was a severe blow to the settle to resume its former importance. Although Cochecho was occasionally harassed by Indians, it was never again the target of so destructive a raid.

For the next sixty years, Indian raids continued to plague many other nearby seacoast towns: Oyster River, Salmon Falls, Lee, Exeter, Kingston, Newmarket, Rochester, York, and E middle of the 18th century, disease, famine, and the “white tide” had all taken their toll on the Indian population in New Hampshire. By 1770, hardly an Indian remained in the provincia

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