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REFERENCE ONLY  
Rollins  
Fam.

chairman of the Rollinsford Board of Adjustment.

Douglas Rollins and his wife Helen (Eitel) live in the Sligo area of Rollinsford near St. Alban's (Style's) Cove. They have six children.

HON. EDWARD HENRY ROLLINS, United States Senator, was born in Rollinsford on October 3, 1824, the son of Daniel and Mary (Plummer) Rollins, both of this town.<sup>96</sup>

He worked on his father's farm in the summer season, and attended the town school during the winter. Occasionally, he attended Berwick Academy or Franklin Academy. When he was 17 years old, he went to Concord, where he worked as a druggist's clerk.<sup>97</sup> After three or four years, he went to Boston where he learned the druggist business, and then returned to Concord, New Hampshire. He was very successful both in business and in politics.

In his earlier years, he was a Democrat, but joined the Republican party over the slavery question. He served in the State Legislature and was Speaker of the House. In 1861, he was elected United States Representative from the Second District, and was in Congress for six years during the Civil War period (1861-1867). He was secretary and assistant treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, and later was a lobbyist and agent for that company, in Washington, D.C. He was chairman of the State Republican Committee for a number of years.

From 1877 to 1883, Edward Henry Rollins served this state as a United States Senator.<sup>98</sup> Although he retained his residence legally in the city of Concord, he resided in Rollinsford during the summer months at the home which his father left him after his father's death in 1864. He rebuilt the farmhouse and its barn after they were burned in 1881. The house of Queen Anne style, had every modern improvement. It is located about a mile from the city of Dover near Garrison Hill on the old road leading to Salmon Falls.<sup>99</sup>

HON. ICHABOD ROLLINS was born in Rollinsford (then still part of Dover) on July 18, 1722, the son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Ham) Rollins. His family were originally from Greenland, N.H., and came to Rollinsford about 1711, before the parish of Summersworth (Rollinsford) was organized. The father of Ichabod, Jeremiah, was the son of Ichabod, who was the son of James Rollins, the immigrant who settled in the Bloody Point (Newington) area in the parish of Dover about 1640.<sup>100</sup>

The town of Rollinsford was named in honor of this great patriot, Ichabod Rollins.<sup>101</sup>

He and his wife had five children: John, born March 22, 1745;

Ichabod, born 1747; James (?); Daniel, born 1739, and Elizabeth.<sup>102</sup>

His father, Jeremiah Rollins, settled on a farm near Rollinsford Junction and Ichabod Rollins attended the school which the famous Schoolmaster John Sullivan, Sr. taught.<sup>103</sup> He served as a member of the Revolutionary Convention at Exeter which met in April, May and December, 1775. He was on several important committees responsible for securing supplies and for advancing a month's pay to all men who would enlist for the continental service. His committee was also responsible for procuring troops for the Revolutionary War.

On June 20, 1775, he was sent by the Revolutionary Convention meeting at Exeter, to ascertain the losses which the colonies sustained at Bunker Hill. Mr. Rollins was a member of the convention which, on January 5, 1776, established an independent state government. He was a delegate to the legislature in October, 1776, and was the first judge of the Probate Court under the new government, which position he held from 1776 to 1784. In 1789, he was a member of the governor's executive council.<sup>104</sup>

Judge Rollins, as well as his great-grandfather, was a slave holder. Mr. Edmund Quincy gives an interesting sketch of one of the servants (Dinah), in a little publication called "The Liberty Bell." Among other things he says: "It was in that world before wages, but toward the close of those happy days of primitive simplicity, that Dinah made her appearance upon this disjointed scene of things. She was born in the house of Judge Rollins, a circumstance, which we learn from high authority, brought her as effectually within the sanction of slavery as if she had been bought with his money. If her master happened to be troubled with any silly scruples about his relations to poor Dinah and his other slaves, it is a thousand pities that he lived too soon to enjoy the ghostly consolation just quoted, and other equally cogent and to the point: as for example, the position recently maintained by a Reverend Devine (Rev. R. Fuller, of Beaufort, S. C.) that 'the domestic relations here existing are authorized by God, not condemned by Jesus Christ, and expressly authorized by the Holy Ghost; and that consequently their condemnation by abolitionists is a direct insult to the Unchangeable and Holy one of Heaven!' In default of such comforters, however, Judge Rollins and his family appear to have quieted their conscientious scruples, if they had any, by treating their slaves in the kindest manner."

In continuing his narrative, Mr. Quincy falls into